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Historical Abstracts

1775-1945

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1775 - 1945

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HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS is published quarterly, in March (No. 1), September (Nos. 2/3), and December (No. 4). The annual index number is published in March for the volume of the previous year.
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EDITORIAL ADDRESS: München-Solln, Emil-Dittler-Strasse 12, Germany
ADDRESS IN USA: 640 West 153rd Street, New York 31, New York

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INDICE HISTORICO ESPAÑOL (IHE) Abstracts from the following persons are contained in this number:

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 ABSTRACTS to identify the authors
 of those abstracts translated from
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 C. Ashbee, London

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NOTES:

- [1] Includes Malaya and the Malayan Archipelago (except the Philippines, which are included under "Pacific Area")
- [2] Includes the Near East in categories A - D
- [3] See "Habsburg Empire" in categories A - D
- [4] See "B General History" for all articles on the Napoleonic Era and Napoleonic Wars
- [5] "Austria" in categories E and F
- [6] See "Russian Empire" for articles on the Baltic provinces in categories A - D
- [7] Includes the West Indies
- [8] All abstracts on the wars of independence, even though they deal with the years before 1815, are classified under "C Latin America." All abstracts on the colonial period (both before and after 1815) are included under "B Latin America." However, abstracts on Cuba are placed in the respective chronological divisions
- [9] Includes the Near East in categories E and F
- [10] "Pacific Area" includes Australia, New Zealand, Philippines and Oceania
- [11] Russia is classified under Europe

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1. GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ARTICLES

See also: 5 : 2541, 2574, 2580, 2588, 2642, 2656, 2695, 2756, 2808, 2810, 2823, 2845, 2858, 2921, 2924, 3029, 3031, 3221

5:2501. Carreño, Alberto María. BIBLIOGRAFÍAS MEXICANAS CONTEMPORÁNEAS [Contemporary Mexican bibliographies]. *Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional (Mexico)* 1958 2(2): 15-20. Additions to a bibliography published by the author in 1945. Included are works appearing between 1945 and 1958, some of them dealing with history. E. Rz. (IHE 28355)

5:2502. Castro de Morales, Lilia. BIBLIOGRAFÍA ACIVA DEL DR. EMETERIO S. SANTOVENIA, CON NOTAS ADICIONALES SOBRE LAS OBRAS RELACIONADAS [Active bibliography of Dr. Emeterio S. Santovenia with additional notes on the works listed] *Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional (Cuba)* 1957 8(4): 95-108. A list of 125 publications, from 1910 to 1957, some of which are of a historical character. B. T. (IHE 28399)

5:2503. Daniels, Lorna M. (Reference Librarian, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration). STUDIES IN ENTERPRISE, 1958; A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF AMERICAN AND CANADIAN COMPANY HISTORIES AND BIOGRAPHIES OF BUSINESSMEN. *Business History Review* 1959 33(2): 217-243. A supplement to *Studies in Enterprise* (Boston: Baker Library, Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, 1957). The author lists the most significant books and pamphlets published from the spring of 1957 through December 1958, and a few articles written in 1958. The items are arranged alphabetically by subject. A

5:2504. Debien, Gabriel. ESTUDIOS SOBRE LOS PROBLEMAS DE LAS ANTILLAS FRANCESAS [Studies on problems of the French West Indies]. *Estudios Americanos* 1957 14(5): 255-260. Discusses works relating to the history of the French West Indies, as well as the libraries, societies and periodicals which have promoted them. A. F. (IHE 28351)

5:2505. Easterbrook, W. T. (Univ. of Toronto). RECENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO ECONOMIC HISTORY: CANADA. *Journal of Economic History* 1959 19(1): 76-102. Discusses studies made in the field of Canadian economic history during the last 25 years. Topics such as the staples industries, the importance of sea power, agricultural change, geographical and market factors, tariffs and commercial policy, banking and fiscal development, and labor history have figured prominently in recent writings. However, knowledge of manufacturing development remains meager, work on business history is barely under way and many aspects of financial history other than commercial banking remain unexplored. Very little has been attempted on the growth of Canadian economic thought. The author concludes that on the whole the researches of recent decades point the way to more inclusive and more comprehensive treatments of historical change than those provided before. L. Adolphus

See also: 5:2507, 2845, 3029, 3031, 3221

5:2506. Erdmann, Karl Dietrich. ZEITGESCHICHTE: WISSENSCHAFT UND UNTERRICHT [Recent history: foreign policy]. *Geschichte der Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1959 10(7): 437-448. Critically reviews sixteen books, two articles, and eight volumes of the *Documents on British Foreign Policy, 1919-1939*, published during the years 1955-1959. F. B. M. Hollyday

5:2507. Hutchins, John G. B. (Cornell Univ.). RECENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO BUSINESS HISTORY: THE UNITED STATES. *Journal of Economic History* 1959 19(1): 103-121. A commentary on the significance of recent writings in the field of business history. The point is made that many enterprise histories are long and detailed, but lack both theoretical framework and data necessary for critical appraisal of the administration. Hence they lack appeal for the student of business administration. Nevertheless the better works do shed light on management and entrepreneurship. In particular, various styles of enterprise personality may be distinguished on the basis of patterns of decision making. Among these are the adaptive mercantile, the aggressive agglomerative, the individualistic manufacturing, the innovative, the defensive, the conglomerative, and the government-oriented. There follows a discussion of how individual works shed light on entrepreneurial and administrative activity. A

See also: 5:2505, 2845, 3029, 3031, 3221

5:2508. Jilek, Heinrich (Marburg). AUSWAHLBIBLIOGRAPHIE ZUR GESCHICHTE UND LANDESKUNDE DER SUDETENLÄNDER 1955-1957 [Selective bibliography on the history and other subjects related to the Sudetenland, 1955-1957]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1959 8(3): 465-480. A list of books and articles published from 1955 to 1957 concerning the Sudetenland. G. H. Davis

5:2509. Kijlstra, R. W., and J. M. G. van der Poel. LANDBOUWHISTORISCHE BIBLIOGRAPHIE VOOR DE JAREN 1952 EN 1953. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BOOKS AND ARTICLES ON AGRICULTURAL HISTORY PUBLISHED IN 1952 AND 1953. *Historia Agriculturae* 1956 3: 1-103. A bibliography of books, articles, and publications of source material dealing with the history of agriculture of all historical periods. Included are books and articles written in most European languages, listed by country or in a general section. D. van Arkel

5:2510. Neubauer, Helmut (Munich). VON DER OKTOBERREVOLUTION BIS ZUR GEGENWART; EIN LITERATURBERICHT [From the October Revolution to the present; a review article]. *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas* 1959 7(1): 49-63. A review of post-1956 Soviet periodical literature on the history of the Soviet Union since 1917. The author discusses the attack on the editorship of *Voprosy Istorii* [Questions of History] early in 1957. This attack maintained that Party spirit (*partiinos*) in presentation and judgment was "the highest expression of scientific objectivity and of historical truth." The literature reviewed shows that this principle has again been established. W. F. Woehrlin

5:2511. Ortega Romero, M[ari]a del Socorro, Lenard Sánchez-Cantón, and M[ari]a del Pilar. TRABAJOS DE PEREZ CONSTANTINI EN REVISTAS Y PERIODICOS DE GALICIA [Works of Pérez Constantini in Galician periodicals and newspapers]. *Cuadernos de Estudios Gallegos* 1957 12(38): 249-266. A list of the works, almost entirely historical, published by Pérez Constantini in periodical publications of Galicia (Spain) from 1888 to 1921. R. O. (IHE 26977)

5: 2512. Pietrzak-Pawłowska, Irena. PRZEGLĄD BADAŃ NAD DZIEJAMI NAJNOWSZYMI WE FRANCJI [A review of studies of recent French history]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1959 66(2): 643-658. A bibliographical article enumerating the most important publications on French history of the period 1870-1945 appearing since the Second World War. The introductory paragraphs give an outline of French archival organization and list archival catalogues and calendars, including some prior to 1945. A. F. Dygnas

5: 2513. Rister, Herbert (Marburg). SCHRIFTTUM ÜBER DAS POSENER LAND 1956-1958 [Writings concerning the province of Posen, 1956-1958]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1959 8(2): 305-320. A list of historical and other articles and books written during the years 1956-1958 about the province of Posen. G. H. Davis

5: 2514. Schmitthenner, Walter (Heidelberg). ZEITGESCHICHTE: VERFOLGUNG UND WIDERSTAND 1933-1945 [Recent history: persecution and resistance, 1933-1945]. *Ge-schichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1959 10(5): 317-321. A review article discussing eighteen books, primarily German, published from 1955-1959. F. B. M. Hollyday

5: 2515. Tauro, Alberto. BIBLIOGRAFIA PERUANA DE HISTORIA [Peruvian bibliography of history]. *Revista Histórica* (Peru) 1955/56 [1958] 22: 361-461. A supplement to the bibliography published in *ibid.*, 1953 20: 339-532. Included are 1) books, pamphlets and articles of the year 1940-1953 that were not included in the previous list; 2) publications on Peru-

vian and general (Latin) American history which appeared between 1935 and 1939, and 3) those appearing between 1954 and 1957. The bibliography is arranged alphabetically by author under the following categories: 1) general works; 2) historiography; 3) philosophy of history; 4) pre-Hispanic era; 5) the conquista; 6) the viceroyalty; 7) emancipation; 8) the republic; 9) local history, and 10) general history of America. A short note is given on the contents of each work, as well as on the views of it which have been published. R. C. (IHE 28356)

5: 2516. Unsigned. RELACION DE ARTICULOS PUBLICADOS POR EL DR. EMETERIO S. SANTOVENIA DESDE 1907 HASTA 1958 [A list of the articles published by Dr. Emeterio S. Santovenia from 1907 to 1958]. *Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional* (Cuba) 1957 8(4): 53-93. A list of 879 publications, prefaces and other writings. Some of the publications are historical in character. B. T. (IHE 28398)

5: 2517. Vanecek, V. LES TRAVAUX D'HISTOIRE DU DROIT EN TCHECOSLOVAQUIE DE 1938 A 1958 [Works on law in Czechoslovakia from 1938 to 1958]. *Revue Historique de Droit Français et Etranger* 1959 37(1): 62-87. A review of publications published during the last two decades concerning the history of law in Czechoslovakia. J. A. Clarke

5: 2518. Whitaker, Arthur P. (Univ. of Pennsylvania). THE ENLIGHTENMENT IN SPANISH AMERICA. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 1958 102(6): 555-559. Bibliographical survey of Spanish and North American writers dealing with the Enlightenment in Spanish America. Recent trends in interpretation are surveyed. N. Kurland

2. METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH METHODS

(including PEDAGOGY and PERIODIZATION)

See also: 5: 2604, 2621, 2664, 2668, 2844, 2894

5: 2519. Coppock, J. T. (University College, London). THE AGRICULTURAL RETURNS AS A SOURCE FOR LOCAL HISTORY. *Amateur Historian* 1958/59 4(2): 49-55. Parish summaries of official agricultural returns survive for most years since 1866. Because of the way the returns are compiled, direct comparison of crop acreages and livestock numbers at different dates is normally not possible; but comparison of ratios and densities throws useful light on regional trends. A

5: 2520. Deschamps, H.-Th. LA PRESSE COMME DOCUMENT D'HISTOIRE DE L'OPINION: UN CAS D'APPLICATION [The press as historical document of public opinion: an applied case]. *Jaarboek. Federatie van de Kringen voor Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde van België* 1956: 311-320. As a result of research performed on the July Monarchy of the 1840's in the archives of the French press, discusses the value of the press as a historical source of information. The material difficulties and those of choosing "representative" articles, authors, newspapers, etc. are discussed. The author concludes that the reconstruction of public opinion must be supplemented by research in parliamentary, diplomatic, government and private papers etc., but that the value of research in the periodical press must not be underestimated. Jean Detiere

5: 2521. Fleming, E. McClung (Henry Francis Du Pont Winterthur Museum, Delaware). EARLY AMERICAN DECORATIVE ARTS AS SOCIAL DOCUMENTS. *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* 1958 45(2): 276-284. "The artifact is a social document, but the historian has tended to ignore this primary source in his preoccupation with printed and manuscript materials." The artifact furnishes evidence on social, cultural and economic history by throwing light on the state of technology, the standard of living, the "social mood," and other aspects of a society. The author cites the possible uses which can be made of a study of the concrete remains of a past age. The examples are drawn mostly from American colonial and U. S. history. E. H. Boehm

5: 2522. Górski, Karol. HISTORYK PRZECIW POZYTYWIZMOWI [Historian against positivism]. *Znak* 1958 10

(10): 1126-1134. A review article on Henri-Irénée Marrou's book *De la connaissance historique* (1955). A. F. Dygnas

5: 2523. Kennedy, Charles J. (Univ. of Nebraska). BLENDING BUSINESS HISTORY AND ECONOMIC HISTORY. *Business History Review* 1959 33(2): 214-215. A statement of the author's experience and opinion. While there are problems in teaching a "blended" course to undergraduates, he has found such teaching worthwhile. Especially challenging, he concludes, is the writing of studies combining the business administration history and the economic history of multiple companies in an industry. A

5: 2524. Klanfer, Jules (Paris). PSYCHOLOGIE UND POLITIK. BETRACHTUNGEN ZU WILFRIED DAIMS STUDIE "DER MANN, DER HITLER DIE IDEEN GAB" [Psychology and politics. Reflections concerning Wilfried Daim's study "The Man Who Gave Hitler His Ideas"]. *Zukunft* 1959 (3): 84-87. Following an analysis of Daim's study, examines the applicability of psychoanalytical concepts and doctrines to political events and political personalities. The field of political psychology can be decisively enriched by group psychology and sociometry. Sociological and economic factors are not enough to explain political conduct, but a psychological interpretation which ignores these factors must necessarily fail. A (t)

5: 2525. Krallert, Wilfried (Univ. of Vienna). DIE GESCHICHTE OSTEUROPAS IN KARTOGRAPHISCHER DARSTELLUNG [The cartographic presentation of East European history]. *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas* 1955 3(4): 442-459, and 1958 6(3): 334-351. Examines the presentation of the history of East Europe in German atlases and map series since 1945. The author concludes that both the selection of themes and the way in which the material is presented leave much to be desired. The number of maps relating to East European history should be increased, and their content condensed and adapted to the most recent research findings. In conclusion the author attempts, on the basis of the maps discussed, to lay down principles for the designing of historical maps in general. Use should be made of relief maps in order to make boundaries evident. Special means are needed to emphasize

the character of the "border fringes" [*Grenzsäume*] of the spaces of Eastern Europe and the forest areas of Northern Europe: the boundary lines taken over from the territorial spaces of Central Europe should not be applied here. Particular attention should be paid to the selection of colors. In mapping development different shades of the same basic color could be used rather than contrasting colors. The legends used in maps should refer more to the context of eras than to astic details. A (t)

5:2526. Kuttner, Stephan (Catholic Univ. of America). GAL HISTORY: THE CASE FOR A NEGLECTED FIELD STUDIES. *Catholic Historical Review* 1959 44 (4): 409-414. The presidential address of the American Catholic Historical Association for 1958. The author makes a plea for scholars to give more attention to legal aspects of history. Journal (J. T. Ellis)

5:2527. Malewska, Hanna. UWAGI O HISTORII I TE-
ŻNIEJSZOŚCI [Observations on history and on the present]. *Prace historyczne* 1958 10(10): 1097-1101. Observations on the inter-
relation of sources by historians and writers of historical
works. A. F. Dygnas

5:2528. Nielsen, Kai (Amherst College). REASON IN
THE SOCIAL SCIENCES. *Phylon Quarterly* 1958 19(3): 297-
304. Examines the claim that an objective social science
is impossible. Explanations in the social sciences can meet
standard criteria for a scientific explanation. The social sci-
ences can make generalizations about the occurrences of moral
appraisals but they cannot make moral appraisals. That social
science cannot be objective because humans must study humans
expresses the truism that social science is not natural science.
Does not show that social science lacks adequate ways for
overcoming the bias of the observer and the observed. A

5:2529. Romein, J. M. (Amsterdam). ÜBER INTEGRA-
TIONSGESCHICHTSCHREIBUNG [On integral historiography].
Deutscher Beitrage zur Allgemeinen Geschichte 1958 16: 207-
210. The development of all human activities must have a
unity in the study of history, and, moreover, the functional in-
dependence of all these activities should be demonstrated. In
elaborating this "multi-dimensional" view it is not enough to
study economic, social, political and cultural aspects separately;
"integral history" they have to be interrelated. Integral history
as a general idea is not new. There was a notion of it in
19th-century philosophy of history; it was at the root of Marx's
historical vision, and it appeared as a general trend about 1900,
with Lamprecht, Weber, Uexküll (biology) and Smuts (philosophy)
and even in medicine and law. Up to now, however, it
has never been applied methodically. A

5:2530. Tatarkiewicz, Ladislas [Władysław] (Polish Acad-
emy of Sciences). THE HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY AND THE
ART OF WRITING IT. *Diogenes* 1957 (20): 52-67. Reprint
of an article published in *Sprawozdanie z czynności i posiedze-
nia Akademii Umiejętności* 1952 53(3). The historian of
philosophy does not restrict himself to the verification of facts,
he selects the facts, and interprets, integrates, classifies and
relates them. He intervenes so frequently and his liberty is so
great that his work, without ceasing to be science, draws closer
and closer to art. He has tasks which are difficult if not impossible
to reconcile. For example his work should be complete and homo-
geneous, and the question arises how it can be both at the same time.
A (t)

5:2531. Wagner, Fritz (Univ. of Marburg). ZUR NACH-
FORSCHUNG DROYSSENS: EMILIO BETTI'S HERMENEUTIK [On the
later influence of Droysen: Emilio Betti's hermeneutics].
Archiv für Kulturgeschichte 1956 38(2): 258-263.
This two-volume *Teoria generale della Interpretazione* (Milan,
1955) Betti is a follower of Droysen. Because of its author's
great familiarity with the literature of European, particularly
German, intellectual history, this work furnishes systematic
knowledge of modern methodological positions, and, using a
discriminating theory of categories, it opposes historical rela-
tivity, legal formalism, Heidegger's existentialism and Croce's
historicism. A (t)

5:2532. Wicks, A. T. (Wells, Somerset). SCHOOL
REGISTERS. *Amateur Historian* 1958 4(1): 29-33. Deals
with the value of school registers as source material for the
writing of history. A description of some old English school
registers is given and a short bibliography is attached. Illus-
trated. L. Adolphus

5:2533. Wittram, Reinhard (Göttingen). ÜBER DIE FI-
GUR EINIGER POLITISCHER TRADITIONEN [Concerning the
form of some political traditions]. *Welt als Geschichte* 1959
19(2): 67-74. The overall problem of tradition is too com-
plex to be examined as a whole. One must begin by investigating
certain specific traditions that are limited in time and territory.
The author uses the examples of Prussian, Marxist and Baltic
German traditions to illustrate the claim that the problem of
traditions must be investigated in terms of the age, the content,
the carriers of the tradition, and the manner in which the tradi-
tions change. He proposes methods to distinguish between "true"
traditions and artificially instilled propaganda patterns.

G. H. Davis

5:2534. --. [THE "UNDERSTANDING" AND "MATERIAL-
ISTIC" VIEW OF HISTORY]. *Deutsche Universitätszeitung* 1959
14. Kofler, Leo (Cologne), "VERSTEHENDE" UND "MATE-
RIALISTISCHE" GESCHICHTSBETRACHTUNG ["Understanding"
and "materialistic" view of history], (1): 5-17. Wettig, Gerhard
Eduard (Student, Univ. of Göttingen), ENTGEGNUNG AUF LEO
KOFLER: "VERSTEHENDE UND MATERIALISTISCHE GE-
SCHICHTSBETRACHTUNG" [Reply to Leo Kofler: "Understand-
ing and materialistic view of history"], (3): 179-181. [Kofler,
Leo], NACHWORT KOFLER: ZUM LESERBRIEF GERHARD
E. WETTIG IN DUZ XIV/3 [Concluding remarks by Kofler:
concerning Gerhard E. Wettig's letter to the editor in *Deutsche
Universitätszeitung*, volume 14, number 3], (4): 245.
Modern historiography must "understand" the hidden essence of
phenomena. Since the old method of critical investigation of
sources has failed to achieve this, Kofler recommends following
the dialectical method of examining historical phenomena as part
of the historical "totality" (itself a complex concept) and the
latter's course. This method alone makes it possible to separate
appearance and essence, the latter being revealed by the former,
which thus maintains its importance. Historiography should not
be separated from sociology; if it is, it is blind to its own nature
and problems -- an auxiliary science, as Max Weber put it. In
his letter Wettig points out the questionableness of the method
postulated by Kofler from the point of view of historical method-
ology and philosophy of history. A (t)

PEDAGOGY

5:2535. Farman, Stanisław (Warsaw Technical Univ.).
HISTORIA TECHNIKI NA UCZELNIACH W STANACH ZJED-
NOCZONYCH [The history of technology at U.S. universities].
Życie Szkoły Wyższej 1959 7(9): 147-149. A de-
scription of the scope of lectures on the history of technology
given in American universities. A. F. Dygnas

5:2536. Göbel, Karl (Aachen). BERICHT ÜBER EINE
INTERNATIONALE TAGUNG JUNGER LEHRER IM SOMMER
(AUGUST) 1957 IN OBERITALIEN [Report on an international
meeting of young teachers in the summer (August) of 1957 in
northern Italy]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht*
1959 10(7): 434-436. Describes the composition, proce-
dures, and activities of the meeting called by the UNESCO Insti-
tute for Pedagogy in Hamburg, and includes summaries of dis-
cussions on international co-operation, comparison of textbooks,
and the need for their revision. F. B. M. Hollyday

5:2537. Hennig, John (Basel). ZUM FORMALEN BIL-
DUNGSWERT DER GESCHICHTE [On the formal educational
value of history]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht*
1959 10(7): 397-406. Discusses the general educational
value of studying history. F. B. M. Hollyday

5:2538. Hiegel, Henri (Lycée de Sarreguemines). LA
COMPREHENSION EUROPEENNE ET INTERNATIONALE
DANS LES MANUELS SCOLAIRES D'HISTOIRE ALLEMANDS
ET ETRANGERS [European and international understanding in
German and foreign history textbooks]. *Information Historique*
1959 21(1): 39-41. Discusses volumes 4-6 of *Internatio-
nales Jahrbuch für Geschichtsunterricht*. These volumes give
accounts of the large number of international conferences which
have taken place during the past few years among historians to
re-examine, in the light of recent research, treatment in school
textbooks of controversial developments between individual
countries. The Germans have been particularly active in this
direction and have held conferences with colleagues from France,
Great Britain, the Low Countries, Austria, Italy, Yugoslavia
and other countries. G. Iggers

5: 2539. Hug, Wolfgang (Freiburg). DAS GESCHICHTLICHE INTERESSE AUF DER UNTERSTUFE (IV UND U III) DER HÖHEREN SCHULE [Interest in history in the lower grades (IV and lower III) of high school]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1959 10(6): 362-378. Discusses the interests of students and the means of arousing their interest, and presents sample plans of instruction.

F. B. M. Hollyday

5: 2540. Kosthorst, Erich (Münster). DER NATIONAL-SOZIALISMUS UND DIE DEUTSCHE WIDERSTANDSBEWEGUNG [National Socialism and the German Resistance movement]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1959 10(5): 286-296. Outlines a ten-hour class presentation of Nazi domestic and foreign policy and the activities of the German Resistance.

F. B. M. Hollyday

5: 2541. Krieger, Herbert (Neckargemünd). LEHR-UND ARBEITSMITTEL (1. TEIL) [Materials for teaching and assignments (part 1)]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1959 10(7): 448-458. Reviews a number of German periodicals, series, reports of conferences, textbooks, guides and source books, published in the years 1956-1959. Article to be continued.

F. B. M. Hollyday

5: 2542. McCornack, Richard Blaine (Dartmouth College). ATTITUDES TOWARDS RELIGIOUS MATTERS IN MEXICAN SCHOOL HISTORY TEXTBOOKS. *Americas* 1959 15(3): 235-247. Finds no truly balanced account in either official or nonofficial texts. All give recognition to "uncontroversial contributions of the Church to Mexican culture," such as early exploration and education, and protection of the Indians in early colonial times. However, on any controversial question such as Church-State relations in either the colonial or national period, official texts "almost invariably" take a harshly anticlerical position. Private texts tend to deal with the same controversies from a conservative, pro-Church viewpoint and so overstate the Church's case as to lose effectiveness.

D. Bushnell

5: 2543. Müller, Heinz (Reinbek/Hamburg). GESCHICHTS-ARBEITEN? [History assignments?]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1959 10(7): 416-421. Examines the types and purposes of written assignments in the history classes of the upper grades of high schools and offers some examples of approaches in different historical periods.

F. B. M. Hollyday

5: 2544. Steigerwalt, A. K. (Univ. of Michigan). BUSINESS HISTORY IN SCHOOLS OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION. *Business History Review* 1959 33(2): 212-213. Business history is the application of the historical method to the study of the development and role of the business firm in American society, with emphasis upon policy-making, management, and control. Obviously, this definition does not spell out the relation of business history to marketing, finance, accounting, economics, economic history, political and social and intellectual history, social psychology, and/or philosophy. However, it is related to all of these fields. The business policy approach does not supply the period-to-period continuity desired. For this purpose the author has utilized the Schumpeterian theory of economic development. The social, political, intellectual, natural and innovative factors which are responsible for economic development are constantly utilized as the theoretical framework for the course described.

A

5: 2545. Troux, Albert. LA DOCUMENTATION DANS L'ENSEIGNEMENT DE L'HISTOIRE [Documentation in the teaching of history]. *Information Historique* 1958 20(1): 38-40. Examines the best possible organization and use of the "document" in the teaching of history to second degré students. The author reviews developments of the years 1953-1957 in legislation, reorganization of teaching methods, and other fac-

tors which favor the use of manuscripts, maps, films, records, visits to monuments, museums, etc. and reduce "dogmatism" in teaching.

Jean Detiere

5: 2546. Woodbury, Robert S. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). NAUKA, INŻYNIERIA, HUMANISTYKA [Learning, engineering, arts]. *Życie Szkoły Wyższej* 1959 7(9): 126-136. There is at present much talk on the subject of the general education of technologists. Narrow technicians, however, can be encountered not only in technology but also in the fields of philosophy and history, where their presence is even more regrettable. After posing the question of the difference between the educated scholar and the mere technician, the author suggests that horizons could best be broadened by teaching students general philosophy and history of learning as well as philosophy and history of their own particular branch of learning. Students of technological sciences would thus be taught philosophy and history of science and engineering. Such studies alone will not make accomplished scholars out of students, but they do constitute the most convenient and logical bridge to a more general education.

A. F. Dignas

5: 2547. Zahorski, Andrzej. NOWE PODRECZNIKI HISTORII W SZKOLACH [New school textbooks for history]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1959 66(2): 465-472. Bibliographical article reviewing the history textbooks used in Polish schools after the political changes introduced into the country in October 1956.

A. F. Dignas

5: 2548. --. L'HISTOIRE EN TROISIEME [History in the Third Class]. *Cahiers Pédagogiques* 1959 14(14). I. LES PROGRAMMES [The programs]. Unsigned, LA MATIERE A ETUDIER. LES XVII^e, XVII^e ET XVIII^e SIECLES [The subject matter to be studied. The 16th, 17th and 18th centuries], pp. 52-53. Huck, Joseph (Lycée Fustel de Coulanges, Strasbourg), AVANTAGES DES NOUVEAUX PROGRAMMES [Advantages of the new programs], p. 53. Burgelin, H. (Lycée Fustel de Coulanges), DOUBLE COMPARAISON [Double comparison], pp. 53-54. Mimin, Robert (Lycée de garçons, Metz), QUELQUES REMARQUES SUR LE PROGRAMME [Some remarks on the program], pp. 54-55. II. L'HISTOIRE EVENEMENTIELLE [The history of events]. Huck, Joseph, Robert Mimin, Louis Trénard (Univ. of Lille), and others, PLACE A L'HISTOIRE EVENEMENTIELLE [Room for the history of events], pp. 56-57. Goallou, M. (Lycée de garçons, Rennes), Eliane Guerrier (Lycée de Sèvres), and René Streiff (Collège Fontenelle, Rouen), COMMENT ENSEIGNER L'HISTOIRE EVENEMENTIELLE [How to teach the history of events], pp. 57-58. Streiff, René, LEÇONS D'INTRODUCTION [Introductory lessons], p. 58. III. LES DOCUMENTS, L'HISTOIRE REGIONALE, LES ARCHIVES [Documents, regional history, the archives]. Burgelin, H., René Streiff, Louis Trénard, and others, L'UTILISATION DES DOCUMENTS [The utilization of documents], pp. 59-60. Mimin, Robert, ROLE DU SERVICE EDUCATIF DES ARCHIVES [The role of the archives' educational service], pp. 61-64. IV. COORDINATION, MANUELS, EXAMENS [Co-ordination, manuals, examinations]. Burgelin, H., LA COORDINATION DES ENSEIGNEMENTS [The co-ordination of instruction], pp. 65-66. Huck, Joseph, QUESTIONS DIVERSES [Various questions], p. 66. Trénard, Louis, V. LE PROGRAMME DE TROISIEME ET L'INITIATION AUX SCIENCES HUMAINES [The program of the Third Class and the introduction to the humanities], pp. 67-69. Dreyfus, F.-G. (Strasbourg), VI. LIVRES POUR LE PROFESSEUR D'HISTOIRE EN TROISIEME [Books for the teacher of history in the Third Class], pp. 69-72. Discusses, with respect to the Third Class, various aspects of the program of history instruction adopted in France in 1957.

H. E. Reed

PERIODIZATION

See: 5: 2947

3. HISTORIOGRAPHY

See also: 5:2530, 2654, 2830, 3059, 3408

5:2549. Aguilera, Miguel. EL CRITERIO HISTORICO DE SUAREZ [The historical judgment of Suárez]. América española (Colombia) 1955 (57): 92-13. An essay pointing to the importance of the Colombian writer Marco Fidel Suárez in the field of history. On the basis of his writings Aguilera examines Suárez' concept of historical truth, his view of historical provincialism and his position with respect to the colonial historians. E. Rz. (IHE 28401)

5:2550. Biskup, Marian. TORUŃSKIE ŚRODOWISKO HISTORYCZNE [The historical milieu of Toruń]. Kwartalnik historyczny 1959 66(2): 593-600. Describes current historical works and achievements of institutes, learned periodicals and individual scholars in Toruń. A. F. Dygnas

5:2551. Cifuentes, José María. DON FRANCISCO ANTONIO ENCINA, HISTORIADOR [Don Francisco Antonio Encina, historian]. Boletín de la Academia Chilena de la Historia (Chile) 1957 24(57): 13-18. A lecture praising the historiographical work of the contemporary Chilean writer Francisco Antonio Encina. E. Rz. (IHE 28378)

5:2552. Conze, Werner (Univ. of Heidelberg). DIE BEFESTIGUNG DER KPD-TRADITION DURCH MEHRING UND ROSA LUXEMBURG [The strengthening of the tradition of the German Communist party through Mehring and Rosa Luxemburg]. Historische Zeitschrift 1959 188(1): 76-82. Takes Theodor Hölle's Franz Mehring. Sein Weg zum Marxismus 1869-1891 (Berlin, 1956) as an instructive example for the analysis of the attempt by Communist historians of the University of Leipzig to broaden their own party's historical tradition in opposition to restrictions imposed by Stalin by the inclusion of the tendency represented by Rosa Luxemburg and Mehring. A(t)

5:2553. Encina, Francisco Antonio. LA HISTORIOGRAFIA CHILENA [Chilean historiography]. Boletín de la Academia Chilena de la Historia (Chile) 1957 24(57): 19-31. Lecture summarizing the development of historical studies in Chile since independence, showing their usefulness for the author's own historical work. E. Rz. (IHE 28352)

5:2554. Flores D., Jorge. CARLOS PEREYRA Y EL EMBAJADOR WILSON [Carlos Pereyra and Ambassador Wilson]. Historia Mexicana (Mexico) 1958 8(29): 95-121. Biographical sketch of the Mexican historian Carlos Pereyra (1871-1941) and a critical discussion of his work. Special reference is made to his service as secretary of foreign relations in 1913 and to the incident involving Pereyra and the U.S. ambassador, Wilson, which was caused by questions of protocol. This incident can now be studied by means of a document annexed to a diplomatic dispatch of Pereyra, which was previously unknown. R. C. (IHE 28394)

5:2555. Fussell, G. E. (Sudbury, Suffolk). AGRICULTURAL HISTORY IN HOLLAND. Agricultural History 1959 33(3): 141-142. A note on the current organization of agricultural history studies in the Dutch universities and elsewhere in the Netherlands. The information was obtained from the Dutch personnel during a visit to Holland in 1958. A

5:2556. Gardiner, C. Harvey (Southern Illinois Univ.). WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT: LAUNCHING A BARK. Americas 1959 15(3): 221-234. Studies the tactful but concerted efforts of Prescott to introduce his History of Ferdinand and Isabella (first ed. 1837) to the reading public. With the help of literary friends, advertising, and favorable reviews, the campaign was brilliantly successful. Based on unpublished correspondence and the contemporary press. D. Bushnell

5:2557. Glick, G. Wayne (Franklin and Marshall College). NINETEENTH CENTURY THEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL INFLUENCES ON ADOLPH HARNACK. Church History 1959 28(3): 157-182. A historiographical study. Harnack was favorably influenced by Ritschl, Kant and romanticism. The influence of Lutheran orthodoxy as taught at Dorpat and Erlangen, and the critical scholarship of Beur and his Tübingen school was ambivalent, while the mechanistic materialism of 19th-century culture affected Harnack adversely. Until late in life, Harnack

followed Ritschl, but later deviated and became more Hegelian. In content, Harnack is "Ritschlian axiology with a nimbus." The author also discusses Harnack's role as mediator between Christianity and culture. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

5:2558. González, Luis Felipe. DON FELIPE MOLINA BEDOYA. INICIADOR DE LA HISTORIOGRAFIA DE COSTA RICA [Don Felipe Molina Bedoya. Founder of Costa Rican historiography]. Revista de la Academia Costarricense de la Historia (Costa Rica) 1957 8(20): 50-51. Biographical notes on the Guatemalan politician and historian Felipe Molina Bedoya (1812-1855). B. T. (IHE 28390)

5:2559. Greñas de Gutiérrez, Rosa. DON CARLOS GAGINI CHAVARRIA. FILOLOGO Y PROFESOR INSIGNE [Don Carlos Gagini Chavarría. Philologist and noted professor]. Revista de la Academia Costarricense de la Historia (Costa Rica) 1957 8(20): 7-49. Notes on the life of the Costa Rican philologist and historian Carlos Gagini Chavarría (1865-1925), on his activity as instructor in various national academic centers and societies of Costa Rica, and on his educational, literary and historical works. B. T. (IHE 28380)

5:2560. Gross, Zygmunt. MIECZYSLAW HAIMAN HISTORIOGRAF POLSKO-AMERYKANSKI [Mieczysław Haiman: Polish-American historiographer]. Kultura i Społeczeństwo 1959 3(2): 163-175. Enumerates and characterizes the works of Mieczysław Haiman, an American of Polish origin, who devoted his life to the study of the history of the Poles in the USA. A. F. Dygnas

5:2561. Heimpel, Hermann (Göttingen). JACOB BURCKHARDT UND GÖTTINGEN [Jakob Burckhardt and Göttingen]. Nachrichten der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Göttingen. Philologisch-historische Klasse 1958 (1): 1-18. In 1865 Jakob Burckhardt became correspondent of the Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften in Göttingen. The author investigates his earlier relations with Göttingen, and identifies Ulrich von Wilamowitz-Moellendorf as the author of a congratulatory address delivered on the occasion of Burckhardt's seventy-fifth birthday. The author throws light on the recognition which the Basel historian found in Göttingen, in spite of all points of difference in methodology. A (t)

5:2562. Heimpel, Hermann. JACOB BURCKHARDT UND GÖTTINGEN [Jakob Burckhardt and Göttingen]. Historische Zeitschrift 1958 186(1): 87-88. Supplements an article in Nachrichten der Göttinger Akademie [see above]. The author describes the election of Jakob Burckhardt to membership in the academy in 1865, and the congratulations extended by the academy on the occasion of his seventy-fifth birthday with a noteworthy appreciation of Burckhardt's works on Constantine and the Renaissance by Wilamowitz-Moellendorf. Based on unpublished documents from the archives of the Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen. A (t)

5:2563. Inglis, K. S. (Univ. of Adelaide). CATHOLIC HISTORIOGRAPHY IN AUSTRALIA. Historical Studies, Australia and New Zealand 1958 8(31): 233-253. Historians of the Catholic Church and community in Australia have stressed the steady progress of Catholicism. Historically, the Church has been troubled with major disputes between the regular and secular clergy, and between English and Irish nationals. The historiography reveals these disputes in spirited controversies over the interpretation of men and events, but historians have been reluctant to reflect seriously about the inner tensions of the Church. Most historians have been cautious about God's intervention in ecclesiastical affairs, and the author finds one instance where such an interpretation was unjustified. Historians should examine several topics more fully: the Catholic role in education; Catholic attitudes toward labor and conscription; the tendency of the laity to condone birth control, divorce, and public schools contrary to ecclesiastical authority. G. D. Bearce

5:2564. Jacobs, Wilbur R. (Univ. of California, Santa Barbara). HIGHLIGHTS OF PARKMAN'S FORMATIVE PERIOD. Pacific Historical Review 1958 27(2): 149-158. An examination of Francis Parkman's varied college activities

and his ambitious reading schedule in history, literature and ethnology discloses influences that shaped his views on writing history. The youthful Parkman was not as self-pollinating as he has usually been portrayed. In his formative years he anticipated his future needs to a remarkable degree. A

5:2565. Jiménez Moreno, Wigberto. VITO ALESSIO ROBLES (1879-1957). *Revista de Historia de América* (Mexico) 1957 (44): 429-434. Biographical and bibliographical information on the Mexican historian Vito Alessio Robles. C. Ba. (IHE 28367)

5:2566. Kanner, Leopoldo. IDEAS HISTORIOGRAFICAS DE DAVID PEÑA [Historiographical ideas of David Peña]. *Anuario del Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas* (Argentina) 1957 2(11): 143-163. Comments on the historiographical concepts contained in the principal works of the Argentine historian David Peña (born 1862). D. B. (IHE 28393)

5:2567. Knapowska, Wisława. KSAWERY LISKE (OKRES WIELKOPOLSKI) 1838-1868 [Ksawery Liske (The period spent in Great Poland) 1838-1868]. *Roczniki Historyczne* 1958 24: 67-112. Part of a projected biography of the Polish historian Ksawery Liske. The author covers the periods of Liske's early youth, his studies at the universities of Poznań, Wrocław (Breslau) and Berlin and first published papers, up to his appointment to an archival post in Lvov in 1869. Liske's political activity is also discussed. J. Lewartowski

5:2568. Kohn, Hans (City College of New York). DEUTSCHE HISTORIKER [German historians]. *Deutsche Rundschau* 1957 83(12): 1258-1262. Discusses the moral decay of liberalism among the leading 19th and early 20th century German historians. The author analyzes the reasons for, and manifestations of, the alienation of German thought from Western thought, an alienation which progressed rapidly from 1848 and Bismarck to Hitler, and which is being rectified today by historians like Ludwig Dehio and Walther Hofer. Based on a review and criticism of recent historical writings on the men of 1848, on Mommsen and on Treitschke. A

5:2569. Kolko, Gabriel (Cambridge, Massachusetts). THE PREMISES OF BUSINESS REVISIONISM. *Business History Review* 1959 33(3): 330-344. The Revisionist trend in American business history has been shaped by values, premises, logic and procedure that bear certain striking similarities to Marxism, most clearly seen in the Revisionists' acceptance of the inevitability of abuse in capital accumulation. Journal

5:2570. Konopczyński, Władysław. JAK ZOSTAŁEM HISTORYKIEM [How I became a historian]. *Znak* 1958 10(10): 1148-1163, and (11): 1165-1280. Memoirs of a leading Polish historian of this century. Konopczyński describes his youth, his studies in the department of law of Warsaw University, enumerating the second-rate Russian scholars who were teaching there at the time and his contacts with Polish scholars not associated with the university, as well as his army service, the research work for his first monographs and his departure in 1914 from Warsaw to Cracow. He concludes with a résumé of his life, enumerating in forty points his most important undertakings and attempting to analyze his own personality. A. F. Dygnas

5:2571. Laigna, K. HANS PÖÖGELMANN AJALOOLA-SENA [Hans Pöögelmann as a historian]. *Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised. Ühiskonnateaduste Seeria* 1958 (3): 183-197. The outstanding Estonian revolutionary Hans Pöögelmann (1875-1938), one of the founders of the Estonian Communist Party, was also a pioneer in the writing of the history of the Estonian people from a Marxist point of view. His most important works appeared in Leningrad between 1920 and 1930. In his writings Pöögelmann solved admirably the task of combining political propaganda and scientific research. G. Liersch

5:2572. Largiadèr, Anton (Zürich). WERNER NÄF 1894-1959. *Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte* 1959 9 (2): 240-247. From 1925 on Werner Näf was professor of universal history at the University of Bern. In the field of political and constitutional history he contributed *Die Epochen der Neueren Geschichte*, and in that of the history of Humanism and the Reformation, a great biography of the Humanist, Reformer and statesman Joachim von Watt, who was called Vadian.

Näf founded and edited the *Schweizer Beiträge zur Allgemeinen Geschichte* and was a member of the *Historische Kommission bei der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften*, Munich. A

5:2573. Lepkowski, Tadeusz. POPULARNO-NAUKOWA KSIĄŻKA HISTORYCZNA [The historical book for the general reader]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1959 66(2): 458-464. Analyzes the present state of the production of books on history aimed at the general reader but also possessing scholarly value and gives suggestions for future improvements. A. F. Dygnas

5:2574. Lostaunau, Alejandro. ENRIQUE TORRES SALDAMANDO, HISTORIADOR Y BIBLIOGRAFO [Enrique Torres Saldamando, historian and bibliographer]. *Fénix* (Peru) 1956, [1958] (12): 183-213. Biographical sketch of the Peruvian historian Enrique Torres Saldamando (1846-1896). The author presents a critical discussion of his works, which were devoted mainly to colonial America, providing notes on content and date of publication. A bibliography of Torres' published and unpublished works as well as of writings concerning him is included. R. C. (IHE 28402)

5:2575. Lukaszewski, Jerzy. RZUT OKA NA HISTORIografię AMERYKAŃSKĄ [A glance at American historiography]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1959 66(2): 621-642. Reviews the most characteristic trends of American historiography, especially since the appearance of F. J. Turner's frontier theory and the New History School. The author deals only with the historiography of American history, but paragraphs are also included on U. S. studies on Latin American history. A. F. Dygnas

5:2576. Mullett, Charles F. (Univ. of Missouri). ANCIENT HISTORIANS AND "ENLIGHTENED" REVIEWERS. *Review of Politics* 1959 21(3): 550-565. An analysis of the extent to which the Greek and Roman historians and the study of ancient history appealed to English readers in the 18th century. The key to this interest is to be found chiefly in the concept of history as instruction and in the conviction that striking parallels characterized the problems faced by Greece and Rome and those faced by England. Herodotus, Thucydides, Polybius, Sallust, Livy and Tacitus were by far the most popular ancient historians, and on the whole they were shrewdly appraised. So too were the English historians of Greece and Rome. Based on essays and reviews in 18th-century English periodicals. A

5:2577. Orta Nadal, Ricardo. JUAN JORGE GSCHWIND SU VIDA Y SU OBRA DE HISTORIADOR [Juan Jorge Gschwind His life and his work as historian]. *Anuario del Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas* (Argentina) 1957 2(11): 207-258. A biographical and bibliographical essay on the Argentine historian Juan Jorge Gschwind (1900-1956), the author of numerous works on the agricultural colonization and cultural progress of Santa Fe. An appendix contains a genealogy of Gschwind, two manifestoes explaining his political principles and a list of his works. D. B. (IHE 28384)

5:2578. Orthwein, Kazimierz. ZAGADNIENIA HISTORYCZNE W PUBLIKACJACH RADZIECKICH [Problems of the history of culture in Soviet publications]. *Kultura i Społeczeństwo* 1959 3(1): 161-176. Describes Soviet participation in UNESCO's International Commission for a History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind and reviews the contents of the first two volumes (1957-1958) of the Soviet periodical *Vestnik Istории Mirovoi Kul'tury* [Journal of the History of World Culture], which is published by the Historical Department of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and contains mainly papers on the controversial subjects with which UNESCO's work deals. Many Soviet books on the subject of culture are reviewed in English or French in this periodical. A. F. Dygnas

5:2579. Plumb, J. H. THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULEY University of Toronto Quarterly 1956 26(1): 17-31. An exploration of the failures of Macauley's work as history and its success as literature, concluding that he remains Britain's finest historian of the last century. R. W. Winks

5:2580. Rasmussen, Wayne D. (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington). FORTY YEARS OF AGRICULTURAL HISTORY. *Agricultural History* 1959 33(4): 177-184. Since its founding in 1919, the Agricultural History Society has promoted the study of, and facilitated publication on, the history

agriculture. It has published Agricultural History regularly since 1927, and has inaugurated a book award program. Although no over-all history of American agriculture is available, various periods and areas have been covered. Such commodities and crops as livestock, cotton, corn and tobacco have been studied, but little work has been done on wheat, poultry and eggs, dairy products, and fruits and vegetables. The parts aided by machinery, fertilizer and credit in increasing farm production need fuller study. While there have been extraordinary achievements in agricultural history during the past forty years, there are still many opportunities for basic research. A

5:2581. Régulo Pérez, J. DON ELIAS SERRA RAFOLS, PREMIO DE "COLEGIADO DISTINGUIDO" [Don Elías Serra Rafols; the "distinguished collegian" prize]. *Revista de Historia Canaria* 1958 24(121/122): 219-229. A biographical sketch and bibliography concerning Elías Serra Rafols (born 1898), the editor of *Revista de Historia Canaria* and professor of Spanish history at the University of La Laguna, on the occasion of the granting of the "Colegiado Distinguido" prize in 1958. E. A. (IHE 26995)

5:2582. Romero, Luis Eduardo. UN BOLIVARIANO EMINENTE [An eminent Bolivarian]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* (Venezuela) 1958 17(54): 5-8. Reprint of an article from the *Diario de la Frontera* (Cúcuta) devoted to Vicente Lecuna (died 1954), the student of American history. The author presents notes on Lecuna's life and his work concerning Bolívar. B. T. (IHE 28845)

5:2583. Santovenia, Emeterio S. ELOGIO DEL CAPI- TAN JOAQUÍN LLAVERÍAS Y MARTÍNEZ [Eulogy of Captain Joaquín Llaverrías y Martínez]. *Boletín del Archivo Nacional* (Cuba) 1957 [1958] 56: 5-16. A biographical sketch of Joaquín Llaverrías y Martínez (1875-1956), emphasizing his activity in the Cuban war of independence, and his work in the Cuban Archivo Nacional and Academia de la Historia as well as his historiographical work. R. C. (IHE 28386)

5:2584. Schönebaum, Herbert (Leipzig). UNAUSGEFÜHRTE VORHABEN WISSENSCHAFTLICHER UND KULTURPOLITISCHER ART UND DIE FORSCHUNGSGESAMTHEITEN KARL LAMPRECHTS [Projects of a scientific and political-cultural nature not carried out by Karl Lamprecht, and his research institutes]. *Forschungen und Fortschritte* 1959 33(4): 117-123. In addition to the work he completed, Lamprecht's lifework was characterized by plans which were never carried out. These projects included: 1) a history of the Rhenish cities and territories in the Middle Ages (1886-87); 2) collaboration on a handbook of German history (1889); 3) the publication of a general handbook of medieval history (1890) and a handbook of the history of culture (1914); 4) the writing of an abbreviated history of Germany (1900). In addition, Lamprecht made plans for the periodicals *Zeitschrift für Wirtschaftsgeschichte* (1885) and *Zeitschrift für Universalgeschichte* (1914), as well as for two societies: the Gesellschaft für Kulturgeschichte, (together with Georg Steinhausen in 1900) and the Wundtgesellschaft zur Beförderung der Herausgabe von Quellen und Quellenkunde zur Universalgeschichte (1912). The twelve research institutes for the study of the social and human sciences which Lamprecht had been planning since 1909 were established in 1914 but came to an end in 1937. Based on data obtained in the preparation of an unpublished Lamprecht biography by the author, and on examination of the Lamprecht papers in the University of Bonn library. A (t)

5:2585. Seier, Hellmut (Berlin). SYBELS VORLESUNG ÜBER POLITIK UND DIE KONTINUITÄT DES "STAATSBILDENDEN" LIBERALISMUS [Sybel's lecture on politics and the continuity of "state-constituting" liberalism]. *Historische Zeitschrift* 1959 187(1): 90-112. A study of the kleindeutsch historian Heinrich von Sybel, who was one of the parliamentary leaders of the liberal opposition during the Prussian constitutional conflict of 1862-1864 but followed Bismarck in his later historical writing. Already in the years of the conflict, Sybel advocated a "liberal-conservative" constitutionalism with various governmentalistic and antiparliamentary traits. His turn toward Bismarck, which seemed to be opportunistic, thus appears as a return to his own political ideas and as a logical product of the general intellectual development of the period. Based on the draft of a lecture on politics which was found among Sybel's papers and on unpublished letters written by Sybel to Heinrich Kruse, the chief editor of the *Kölnische Zeitung*. A (t)

5:2586. Silva Castro, Raúl. BARROS ARANA. *Boletín de la Academia Chilena de la Historia* (Chile) 1957 24(57): 5-12. Discusses the personality and work of the Chilean historian Diego Barros Arana (1830-1907). The author emphasizes his modesty and devotes particular attention to his *Historia general de Chile*. E. Rz. (IHE 28368)

5:2587. Tonsor, Stephen (Univ. of Michigan). IGNAZ VON DOELLINGER: LORD ACTON'S MENTOR. *Anglican Theological Review* 1959 41(3): 211-215. Far from being a revolutionary or an innovator, Dollinger was a conservative who used historical evidence to save institutions from change and extinction. His break with Rome after the Vatican Council, whose decrees Acton grudgingly accepted, was designed to affirm that it was the Roman Catholic Church which had changed. The author also notes the influence of Jansenist literature and of de Maistre on Dollinger. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

5:2588. Unsigned. A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF DR. SHIRATORI'S LIFE AND WORKS. THE LIST OF WORKS. *Memoirs of the Research Department of the Toyo Bunko* 1956 (15): I-XXX. A brief sketch of the late Kurakichi Shiratori, an eminent Japanese scholar in the field of Asian history. The author summarizes his chief contributions to the study of Korea, Manchuria, Mongolia, Central and Southwest Asia and China, and also describes his activities in Japanese learned circles. A detailed list of his works is given. Journal

5:2589. Winter, Eduard (Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin). ZUR GESCHICHTE DER RELIGION UND DES ATHEISMUS [Concerning the history of religion and atheism]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1959 7(4): 933-937. Discusses the articles appearing in Volumes 4-6 of the periodical *Voprosy Istorii Religii i Ateizma* [Questions of the History of Religion and Atheism], published by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. H. E. Reed

5:2590. Wormser, Olga. PEUT-ON FAIRE L'HISTOIRE DE LA DEUXIEME GUERRE MONDIALE? [Can one write the history of the Second World War?]. *Temps Modernes* 1959 (159/160): 1878-1886. The memoirs of the participants in World War II reveal the personality and ideological position of the writers more than the true story of the conflict. There is as yet no general agreement on the causes of the war or on such controversial aspects of the struggle as the Resistance. Nevertheless historians must begin to write while the events are still fresh in human memory. J. A. Clarke

ABBREVIATIONS

- A: Abstract prepared by the author of the article
 A (t): Abstract prepared by the author of the article and translated into English
 IHE: Abstract prepared by *Indice Histórico Español*. IHE abstracters are listed by initials which are identified in the List of Abstracters.

4. PHILOSOPHY AND INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY

See also: 5:2534, 2537

5:2591. Arendt, Hannah. THE MODERN CONCEPT OF HISTORY. *Review of Politics* 1958 20(4): 570-590. Analyzes the modern concept of history and contrasts it with that found in Greek antiquity. Man's concept of history can only be viewed in relation to his concept of nature. In antiquity the distinction between the mortality of men and the immortality of nature was the tacit assumption of historiography. In modern times that assumption has been replaced by the notion of process. Against the despair of ever experiencing and knowing adequately all that is given to man and not made by him, modern man began to try out his capacities for action. In so doing, he could not but become aware that wherever he acts he starts processes. The author concludes with the warning that the capacity to act is the most dangerous of all human abilities, because by beginning to "act into nature" we have manifestly begun to carry our own unpredictability into that realm which we used to think of as ruled by inexorable laws. Documented. L. Adolphus

5:2592. Cottier, Marie-Martin. O. P. ROMANTYCZNA KONCEPCJA HISTORII [The romantic concept of history]. *Znak* 1958 10(10): 1135-1147. A slightly shortened translation of a paper printed in *Nova et Vetera* No. 2 1957. The author analyzes the concept of history in the teachings of Hegel and Marx. A. F. Dygnas

5:2593. Dautry, Jean (Montgeron). PLEKHANOV ET LA THEORIE DE L'HISTOIRE [Plekhanov and the theory of history]. *La Pensée* 1958 (77): 89-95. A discussion of the Essay on the Development of the Monist Conception of History (St. Petersburg, 1895), concluding that Plekhanov was the best theoretician of historical materialism after Engels died. Plekhanov searches for the laws of history in history itself, the understanding of which progresses as philosophical thought rejects the ideologies which prevent it from seeing the real world. The work was directed against the Narodniki. Based partly on critical Soviet works. A (t)

5:2594. Díaz de Cerio, Franco. EL "ESPIRITU OBJETIVO" EN W. DILTHEY Y SU DIFERENCIA DEL "ESPIRITU OBJETIVO" EN HEGEL [The "objective spirit" in W. Dilthey and its difference from Hegel's "objective spirit"]. *Revista de Filosofía* 1957 16(63): 547-565. Analyzes a concept of fundamental interest in any approach to a philosophy of history. The author indicates that Dilthey was not a Hegelian, although he borrowed the expression "objective spirit" from Hegel, and explains the meaning which the concept acquired in Dilthey's thought and the consequent differences from Hegel. R. G. C. (IHE 26863)

5:2595. Duveau, Georges (Univ. of Strasbourg). HUMAN MOTIVES AND HISTORY. *Diogenes* 1958 (22): 27-38. An attempt to prove the necessity of more intensive co-operation between historians, sociologists and psychologists in the interpretation of the individual's role in history. The author shows that contrary to Comte's prediction of "history without proper names" or Büchner's view of man as merely a "fleck of foam upon the wave" man's actions and reactions in history are in many cases not dictated by past events but rather an outcome of personal decisions and social forces affecting the individual. He criticizes those historians who, since the beginning of the 19th century, have underestimated the human motivation in important historical events and eras, i.e. criticizes the theory that the individual only carries out a certain role assigned him by history. Ino Arndt

5:2596. Hedges, William L. (Goucher College). KNICKERBOCKER, BOLINGBROKE, AND THE FICTION OF HISTORY. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1959 20(3): 317-328. Washington Irving's "final onslaught on neo-classicism, the Knickerbocker History (1809), asserts through irony and humor the virtual meaninglessness of history." Although Irving could not "accept a theory of knowledge as opinion, of history as either a usable hypothesis or an imaginatively suggestive fiction, he was left with the sad awareness that the fidelity of written history to an actual past, to an objective reality, is virtually impossible to demonstrate." Bolingbroke, in his *Letters on the Study and Use of History*, seems to have been partly responsible for this awareness. W. H. Coates

5:2597. McMahon, Francis E. (Chicago). THE MEANING OF HISTORY. *Commonweal* 1958 67(18): 454-457. A review of Jacques Maritain's *On the Philosophy of History*, prefaced by a historical summary concerning the meaning of history. St. Augustine's theology of history discredited the Greco-Roman belief in endless historical cycles. Beginning with Joachim of Flora, however, there was a gradual shift to a secularistic view of the historical process, culminating in the syntheses of Comte, Hegel and Marx. Maritain has proposed the first Christian philosophy of history, which emphasizes the twofold goal of humanity: temporal and eternal. A

5:2598. Merquiol, André (Neuilly-sur-Seine). MONTESQUIEU ET LA GEOGRAPHIE POLITIQUE [Montesquieu and political geography]. *Revue Internationale d'Histoire Politique et Constitutionnelle* 1957 (27/28): 127-146. A summary of Montesquieu's ideas concerning the influence of climate and soil on political constitutions. Examination of the sources reveals that Montesquieu's position is in the axis of a very old tradition, whose religious aspects he eliminated in order to preserve only the scientific elements. Montesquieu's concepts, criticized since his own day, have marked the evolution of political geography, with its two present-day trends of determinism and relativism. A (t)

5:2599. Moacyr Campos, Pedro (Univ. of São Paulo). HERMANN HESSE E A HISTORIA [Hermann Hesse and history]. *Revista de História* (Brazil) 1958 17(36): 289-311. The problem of time plays an important part in Hermann Hesse's thought. This fact is consistent with his attitude toward history, and makes it possible to interpret the difficulties which bring the author into conflict with his environment. In this connection the author examines the influences of Nietzsche and Jakob Burckhardt on Hesse. A (t)

5:2600. Nishizawa, Ryūsei (Tōkyō Kyōiku Univ.). HISTORISUMUSU TO MESHIANISUMUSU --- KARU REVITTO TO SONO SHUHEN [Historicism and messianism --- Karl Löwith and his milieu]. *Tōkyō Kyōiku-daigaku Bungaku-bu kiyō* 1959 (21): 1-13. Enlargement and revision of a report presented by the author at the 1958 meeting of the Japanese Society of Western History. Supporting Löwith's view, the author argues that a divorce of historicism from philosophy, similar to Burckhardt's renunciation of philosophy of history, means in fact a divorce from pseudo-Messianism. He concludes that the crisis of historicism can not be overcome by a divorce from philosophy, but by the re-establishment of proper relations between philosophy and history. T. Kage

5:2601. Nyman, Alf. POLITIK OCH MORAL, NÅGRA TANKEGÅNGAR OCH PERSPEKTIV HOS BENEDETTO CROCE [Politics and morality; some thoughts and perspectives of Benedetto Croce]. *Svensk Tidskrift* 1956 43(6): 350-361. Examines Benedetto Croce's arguments for the unity of morality and politics, as expressed in the *Elementi di Politica* (Bari: G. Laterza, 1925) and *Etica e Politica* (Bari: G. Laterza, 1931). In the law of circularity Croce asserts the dialectical unity of moral and political life, working towards an ethical political state. Despite overtones of determinism, Croce rejects historical pessimism, emphasizing both reason and responsibility. Roberta G. Selleck

5:2602. Nyman, Alf. VÄRLDSHISTORIA OCH PSYKOPATI [World history and psychopathy]. *Svensk Tidskrift* 1955 42(6): 317-330. Examines the theories, outlined in *Psychopatnes Diktatur* [The Dictatorship of the Psychopaths] (Oslo, 1945, Second edition, 1946), of the Norwegian psychologist Ingvald Nissen (born 1896) concerning the psychopathic all-male society as a fundamental factor in the political development of various cultures. As compensation for organic weakness, the psychopath develops over-aggressiveness, expressed on the group level in all-male organizations emphasizing virility and military prowess. The author considers that Nissen had failed to trace a clear link between individual psychopathy and historical dictatorships, and to explain the greater frequency of such patterns in some cultures rather than others. Roberta G. Selleck

5:2603. Olagüe, Ignacio (Madrid). A NEW INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY. *Diogenes* 1958 (22): 55-74. Summarizes the author's work on the decadence of Spain, a country with a powerful structure which crumbled in modern times. This phenomenon makes possible a general study which is impossible in other cases. The decadence of societies and their history -- in other words, history -- is a result of the evolution of forces (which the author regards as forces) as a function of change, geographic limits. The author therefore examines the evolution of climate in the past. When idea-forces are related to a favorable geographical limit, they allow a powerful economic, social and political structure. When idea-forces and geographic limits no longer coincide, the structure becomes weak and disintegrates. A (t)

5:2604. Passmore, John (Canberra). LAW AND EXPLANATION IN HISTORY. *Australian Journal of Politics and History* 1958 4(2): 269-275. Reviewing W. Dray's *Law and Explanation in History*, critically examines Dray's thesis that historians cannot expect historical circumstances to be deduced from or explained by general laws. Dray insists that historians merely describe detailed circumstances; they do not explain general laws -- only the general direction of history is thus explainable. Passmore asserts that Dray's thesis does not dispense with general laws in history and that Dray is inconsistent in handling causality. Otherwise, Dray is perceptive in seeing the difference between the historian's common-sense mode of explanation and the scientist's use of general laws. G. D. Bearce

5:2605. Pirozhkova, Vera (Munich). FREEDOM AND DETERMINISM IN HISTORICAL MATERIALISM. *Bulletin [of the] Institute for the Study of the USSR* 1959 6(7): 53-58. According to Soviet philosophical literature, individuals may speed up or retard the predetermined course of historical development. Granting that some possibilities rest upon the "substantive factor" in history, Soviet writers do not "explain why the possibilities must necessarily turn into reality, and others not." Nor are clear answers given to the question why repre-

sentatives of a given class may switch to the thought and ideology of another class. Party spirit (*partiinost*) claims that only the proletariat and its *avant-garde*, the Communist party, can know truth as a whole, but revolutionary character is no guarantee of a correct cognition of the truth. W. F. Woehrlin

5:2606. Pirozhkova, Vera. PROBLEMS OF HISTORICAL MATERIALISM. *Bulletin [of the] Institute for the Study of the USSR* 1958 5(10): 31-37. A short exposition and critique of three points in the doctrine of historical materialism: 1) the formation of man (his development beyond the animal state) through work; 2) the economic basis and the spiritual superstructure which is dependent on it, and 3) the doctrine of the unity and struggle of opposites or contradictions, and the transition from quantity to new quality by means of dialectical leap, which is the revolution in the case of the development of society. Historical materialism does not distinguish between the concepts of "opposite" and "contradiction." There are antagonistic contradictions in capitalistic society, whereas only nonantagonistic ones exist in socialist society, mainly that between the needs of the population and production. Based mainly on recent volumes of *Voprosy filosofii*, Konstantinov's university textbook *Istoriches-kii materializm* (Moscow, 1954) and Georg Klaus's *Jesuiten, Gott, Materie* (Berlin, 1957) A (t)

5:2607. Tonsor, Stephen J. (Univ. of Michigan). LORD ACTON ON DÖLLINGER'S HISTORICAL THEOLOGY. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1959 20(3): 329-352. Based on the Acton papers at Cambridge University, "revealing the essential position which [Ignaz von] Döllinger held." The new historical discipline was for Döllinger the most effective instrument for the Roman Church against Deism and Protestantism. Döllinger used the doctrine of development to deal with the problem of error, to justify toleration and free discussion, to eliminate the miraculous, and to explain the coming of Christ after paganism and Judaism "had exhausted all the possibilities for development inherent in their respective systems." It is not surprising that Döllinger's appeal to "infallible history" was rejected by Pius IX in favor of "infallible authority." W. H. Coates

5. ARCHIVES, LIBRARIES AND INSTITUTES

including

MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO HISTORIANS

See also: 5:2504, 2555, 2691, 2754, 2758, 2763, 2766, 2774, 2863, 2892, 2893, 3000, 3007, 3010, 3070, 3108, 3114, 3191, 3337, 3415, 3449

5:2608. d'Addario, Arnaldo (Archivio di Stato, Arezzo). *DE ITALIENISCHEN ARCHIVE* [The Italian archives]. *Archivische Zeitschrift* 1956 52: 189-218. After discussing the history of the archives of the Italian states prior to unification, and the political and cultural questions which resulted from their fusion into a single administrative unit, examines the problems now facing Italian archival science. The author then describes the archival work completed by the state and nonstate archives up to 1956, considering its relation to national history and in particular to the historiographical interests of the 19th and 20th century. A (t)

5:2609. Al'tshuller, P. E., and E. P. Voronin. *IZ OPYTA NAUCHNO-PUBLIKATORSKOI RABOTY TSGVIA* [From the experiences in the scientific-publishing work of the Central State Archives of Military History]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1958 (2): 1-202. A review of the systematic preparation by these archives since 1939 for publication of collections of documents. Up to 1957 24 volumes were published. The two other most important tasks of the Archives are broadening the selection of topics, and raising of the ideological-political level and scientific quality of the publications. Erna Wollert

5:2610. Bock, Friedrich (Darrigsdorf bei Wittingen, Hanover). ANGELO MERCATI, PRÄFECT DES VATIKANISCHEN HEIMARCHIVS [Angelo Mercati, prefect of the Vatican Secret Archives]. *Archivische Zeitschrift* 1957 53: 138-152. Description, in the form of an obituary, of the life work of this scholar, who died on 3 October 1955. The author emphasizes how Mercati developed the Vatican Secret Archives, in accordance with the wishes of Leo XIII and Pius XI, into an international research institution and through expert editions made known its rich treasures, which are essential in the study of the

history of the European political system since Innocent III. The author concludes his account, which also contains personal recollections of Mercati's helpfulness, well-known to researchers, with a survey of his publications. A (t)

5:2611. Bodde, Derk (Univ. of Pennsylvania). SOVETS-KOYE KITAYEVEDENIE [Soviet Sinology]. *Journal of Asian Studies* 1959 18(3): 428-431. Describes *Sovetskoye Kitayevdenie*, a new quarterly of the Institute of Sinology, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow. This periodical, whose first issue was dated May 1958, contains 240 pages per issue, and the annual subscription rate is 48 rubles. The table of contents is printed in Russian, Chinese, English, French and German, and brief Chinese and English summaries are provided for each article. Aside from its articles, the periodical is valuable for extensive notices on publications and activities of Sinological interest in the Soviet Union. It places heavy emphasis on modern China (especially China since 1949), rather than traditional Sinology. A

5:2612. Boumans, R. (Algemeen Rijksarchief, Brussels). DE BEWARING VAN HEDENDAAGSE RECHTERLIJKE ARCHIEVEN [LA CONSERVATION DES ARCHIVES JURIDIQUES CONTEMPORAINES] [The preservation of modern judicial archives]. *Jaarboek. Federatie van de Kringen voor Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde van België* 1956: 435-446. An analysis of archival problems posed by the preservation of modern judicial archives (19th-20th centuries). The author lists the various methods of sorting and enumerates the modern judicial archives preserved in depots of the Belgian state archives. Based on inventories of the depots discussed and reports of their curators. A (t)

5:2613. Boyd, Julian P. (Princeton Univ.). WHAT THE HISTORIAN ASKS OF THE LIBRARIAN. *Journal of the Rutgers University Library* 1956 20(1): 16-22. An address delivered at the dedication of the Rutgers University Library analyzing the problems of storage, control and use of vastly multiplying documentary, visual and auditory sources for the historian, concluding with an optimistic suggestion that nothing of real importance is irretrievably buried under the mass, despite the inadequacy of controls. A

5:2614. Brather, Hans-Stephan (Deutsches Zentralarchiv, Potsdam). AKTENVERNICHTUNGEN DURCH DEUTSCHE DIENSTSTELLEN BEIM ZUSAMMENBRUCH DES FASCHISMUS [Destruction of records by German authorities upon the collapse of fascism]. *Archivmitteilungen* 1958 8(4): 115-117. The destruction of records undertaken by the Germans affected only government records from the period after 1933 (usually individual records or groups of records rather than whole files), and was directed by Reichsverteidigungskommissare through oral instructions. The most extensive losses occurred through disorderly confiscation in the last weeks of the war. The author does not deal with destruction of records by party agencies, SS, the police and the Wehrmacht. Based on records of supreme Reich authorities located in the Deutsches Zentralarchiv, Potsdam. A (t)

5:2615. Broomé, Bertil. KRIGSARKIVET OCH DE PRIVATA ARKIVEN [The War Archives and the private archives]. *Personhistorisk Tidskrift* 1958 56(3): 98-128. Lists and briefly discusses donor by donor the chief accessions of material (such as military diaries, maps, orders and regimental records) coming into the Krigsarkiv in Stockholm from private hands since the establishment of the archives in 1805. H. E. Ellersieck

5:2616. Caswell, John Edwards (Administrative Analyst, Budget Committee, California Legislature). ARCHIVES FOR TOMORROW'S HISTORIANS. *American Archivist* 1958 21(4): 409-417. Historians should take an active interest in developing archives. The new profession of records management can produce improved business and government archives, but the managers must often be educated regarding the historical and cultural values of the documents they control. Future possibilities include: extensive preservation of documentary recordings; improved use of raw statistical data temporarily available on punch cards; development of a nationwide archives index by using punch cards. A

5:2617. Conway Davies, James. OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE RECORD AND MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS IN THE PRIOR'S KITCHEN, DURHAM. *Journal of the Society of Archivists* 1959 1(10): 261-270. An informative description of the records in the Prior's Kitchen in Durham which include the Grey of Howick Collection. The Grey of Howick collection comprises one million items; the six main groups of the papers are the papers of 1) General Sir Charles Grey, First Earl Grey; 2) the Prime Minister, Charles Grey, Second Earl Grey; 3) Third Earl Grey; 4) Albert, Fourth Earl Grey, a director of the British South Africa Company; 5) General Charles Grey, Private Secretary to the Prince Consort and Queen Victoria, and 6) John Viscount Ponsonby. "There is hardly an aspect of life in Great Britain and her Commonwealth, or of any foreign country, friendly or unfriendly, which is not illuminated in the Grey of Howick Collection. It may justly be claimed to be one of the most important family collections of papers which has been made available, in this country, for historical research during the present century." A description of the large Howard of Naworth Collection and other smaller collections is also given. J. A. S. Grenville

5:2618. Czapliński, Marian (Archiwum Państwowe Brzeg) PODSTAWOWE ELEMENTY PORZĄDKOWANIA AKT ADMINISTRACYJNYCH XIX-XX WIEKU NA ŚLĄSKU [Basic elements of arrangement of Silesian administrative records of the 19th and 20th centuries]. *Archeion* 1957 27: 15-33. Discusses methods of rearranging these records, which were disorganized and partly destroyed during the Second World War. A. F. Dygnas

5:2619. Dimitrov, I., F. Filipov, and Em. Dimitrova (Sofia). ARCHIWA W LUDOWEJ REPUBLICE BULGARII [Archives in the Bulgarian People's Republic]. *Archeion* 1957 27: 247-265. An outline of the organization of Bulgarian archives. The author enumerates the more important collections

of manuscripts preserved in various archives and learned institutes. Material of Polish interest is mentioned separately. A. F. Dygnas

5:2620. Duboscq, Guy (Archives de France). LES ARCHIVES DE FRANCE [The archives of France]. *Archivalische Zeitschrift* 1956 52: 177-188. Supplement to an article by Wilhelm Güthling, which appeared in *ibid.*, 1934 42/43: 28-51. The author presents a survey of present-day archival organization in France, and discusses the management of the Archives de France, the sole central organ, which controls most archival services, the building and modernization of depots, and the triple mission of the archives: scientific, administrative and cultural. A (t)

5:2621. Dülfer, Kurt (Staatsarchiv, Marburg). URKUNDEN, AKTEN UND SCHREIBEN IN MITTELALTER UND NEU ZEIT. STUDIEN ZUM FORMPROBLEM [Documents, records and writings in the medieval and modern eras. Studies concerning the problem of form]. *Archivalische Zeitschrift* 1957 53: 11-53. Deals with 1) the history of old and modern diplomatics and with the kind of questions they posed; 2) the etymology of the concepts "Urkunden" and "Akten"; 3) the form and function of the different types of archival material, and 4) the classification of the written material, and the general concept of the latter. In discussing the third topic, the author examines the composition of the forms used in documents, and makes the following periodization of official letter style: 1) early medieval writings (8th century - 1350); 2) writings of the ancien régime (1350-1850); 3) writings of the present (end of the 18th to 20th century). A (t)

5:2622. Eguchi, Bokurō (Univ. of Tokyo). SORENPO NIOKERU GAIKŌ-SHIRYŌ KŌHYŌ NO IGI [Significance of the publication of diplomatic documents in the Soviet Union]. *Sulav Kenkyū* 1959 (3): 1-5. Recent publication of diplomatic documents, such as *Dokumenty Vnesknej Politiki SSSR* (1957), seems to reflect the recent evolution of world political events. Considering that under present conditions world peace may be realized through negotiation among nations, their publication indicates Russian efforts to increase understanding of their foreign policy among other nations rather than the promotion in the Soviet Union of scientific study of recent history. While the *Dokumenty* includes important documents, it contains only a few sources which can clarify the process of Soviet policy-making. The author proposes that mutual understanding be increased by investigating the difference in the views and background of research in the two worlds reflected in their selection of documents for publication. T. Kage

5:2623. Elpat'evskii, A. V. O NEKOTORYKH VOPROSAKH EKSPERTIZY TSENNOSTI DOKUMENTAL'NYKH MATERIALOV SOVETSKIKH GOSUDARSTVENNYKH UCHREZHDENII [On some questions of the evaluation by experts of documentary material in the Soviet state archives]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1958 (2): 170-180. The main task of Soviet archivists is to guarantee the qualitative value of documentary material and to select for permanent preservation documentary sources which have a genuine scientific and practical value. Erna Wollert

5:2624. Etchepareborda, Roberto. ACTIVIDADES DEL ARCHIVO GENERAL DE LA NACION ARGENTINA [Activities of the Argentine Archivo General de la Nación]. *Boletín del Comité de Archivos (Cuba)* 1958 1(2): 7-17. Information on the work of these archives in 1956, with special reference to new accessions. E. Rz. (IHE 28336)

5:2625. Gol'denberg, L. A. O PRINTSIPAKH KLASSIFIKATSII KARTOGRAFICHESKIKH MATERIALOV V GOSUDARSTVENNYKH ISTORICHESKIKH ARKHIVAKH [On the principles of classification of cartographic material in state historical archives]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1958 (1): 202-211. Archives should make more varied use of cartographic material. In studying a map, all its components should be considered: physical-geographical and social-economic characteristics; the mathematical foundation, elements of arrangement, and the supplementary description. Appended is a table showing the basic criteria applied in the systematization of cartographic material. Erna Wollert

5:2626. Gómez Pérez, José. CATALOGOS DE MANUSCRITOS CONSERVADOS EN LAS BIBLIOTECAS DE ITALIA

atalogues of manuscripts preserved in the libraries of Italy].
Lista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos 1958 64(1): 113-
 A list, arranged by city, of the main catalogues of
 uscripts in Italian libraries. The introduction gives a brief
 ew of the history of these libraries. J. Ró. (IHE 26951)

5:2627. Gringmuth-Dallmer, Hanns (Director, Landes-
 tarchiv Sachsen-Anhalt, Magdeburg). GESCHICHTE UND
 BAU DES LANDESHAUPTARCHIVS SACHSEN-ANHALT
 MAGDEBURG [History and organization of the central pro-
 rial archives of Saxony-Anhalt in Magdeburg]. Archivmit-
 ungen 1959 9(3): 87-91. Originally the district of the
 deshauptarchiv, founded in 1820, comprised the province of
 ny created in 1815, whose historic core consisted of the
 bishopric of Magdeburg, the bishopric of Halberstadt, for-
 Saxon territories, territories of Mainz around Erfurt and
 county of Mansfeld. The holdings of the archives are ar-
 ged by origin and thereunder chronologically. Medieval
 iments and copybooks are of special importance. Since the
 ormation and particularly since the Prussian period, the ar-
 es have placed emphasis on institutions at the intermediate
 lower levels and on administrative authorities. A (t)

5:2628. Hafström, Gerhard. SVENSKT BIOGRAFISKT
 KIKON - EN NATIONALVERK [The Swedish biographical
 ionary - a national achievement]. Svensk Tidskrift 1955
 3): 155-166. Describes and evaluates the Svensk Bio-
 iskt Lexikon [Swedish Biographical Dictionary] (Stockholm:
 niers, 1917-), as of writing in volume 15, alphabetical group
 " Based on original research, the dictionary includes eco-
 ic, political and cultural figures, among them some of
 dish origin active outside Sweden. Articles on minor figures
 discussed elsewhere are of particular value. The publishing
 ation, Personhistoriskt Institutet [Institute for Personal
 ory], Stockholm, has a large card catalogue of biographical
 erials of value for research workers. Roberta G. Selleck

5:2629. Holdsworth, Mary (Oxford). AFRIKAKUNDE IN
 SOWJETUNION [African studies in the Soviet Union]. Ost-
 opa 1959 9(7/8): 442-451. Until 1952 academic jour-
 in the Soviet Union paid little attention to the African conti-
 . The new interest in African studies is centered in the In-
 ute of Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in
 ow, and in the African section of the Institute of Oriental
 ies in Leningrad. The latter is primarily interested in his-
 and linguistics. The greatest emphasis is placed on study
 ative living languages and literature, rather than on philo-
 . The Russians study the continent as a whole, and do not
 ition it into Arab and black sections. All studies follow the
 y line and are replete with anti-imperialistic pronounce-
 ts. They give evidence of acquaintance with standard pub-
 ed sources, and United Nations publications. The press is
 ng much more attention to African problems than five years
 and special correspondents are regularly sent to African
 erences. In April 1959 the Soviet Association for Friend-
 with the Peoples of Africa was founded with Dr. I. Potiochin
 the Moscow center as president. E C. Helmreich

5:2630. Kaczmarczyk, Kazimierz (Wojewódzkie Archi-
 a Państwowe, Poznań). STRATY ARCHIWALNE NA TE-
 NIE POZNANIA W LATACH 1939-1945 [The losses of ar-
 al records in Poznań between the years 1939 and 1945].
Archeion 1957 27: 65-93. Describes the arrangement
 rearrangement of archival material in Poznań introduced
 German authorities during the Second World War, and emu-
 ates the losses in the war. A. F. Dygnas

5:2631. Kamiński, Adam (Wojewódzkie Archiwum Państ-
 e, Cracow). Z PROBLEMATYKI PORZĄDKOWANIA NAJ-
 SZYCH AKT ADMINISTRACJI PAŃSTWOWEJ I SAMO-
 DOWEJ [Problems of arrangement of recent state and local
 ernment records]. Archeion 1957 27: 3-13. In the
 t of the many recent conferences devoted to this problem,
 s to formulate rules for classification and arrangement of
 rds from c. 1860 on. The author makes numerous com-
 ts and gives information on the structure of local govern-
 nt and state authorities in Poland. A. F. Dygnas

5:2632. Kočíř, Gejza. DEJINY A FONDY ŠTÁTNEHO
 RÍVU V KOŠICIACH [The history and collections of the
 e archives in Košice]. Archivní Časopis 1958 (1): 8-14.
 report on the past and present condition and the content of the
 iments in the state archives in Košice, which are supposed

to serve researchers in the "ideological superstructure of the
 socialist social order." The archives of Spiš county consist of
 three parts: 1) those up to 1919, which have been kept well;
 2) those from 1919 to 1945, which reveal great neglect, and
 3) the papers collected after 1945, the time of the liberation by
 the Red Army, which testify to a new era. A description of the
 material at hand shows that there is much work ahead to fulfill
 the task of the archivists' Five Year Plan. Wilma A. Igers

5:2633. Kołodziejczak, Mieczysław. ZAGADNIENIE
 PRZECHOWYWANIA I PORZĄDKOWANIA MATERIAŁÓW ULO-
 TNYCH W WOJEWÓDZKIM ARCHIWUM PAŃSTWOWYM W
 LODZI [The problem of arranging and storing leaflets and simi-
 lar material in the state archives of Łódź Voivodship]. Archeion
 1957 27: 35-46. Describes both the contents of this collec-
 tion, comprising mostly political propaganda material from the
 late 19th and 20th century, and the work on their arrangement.
 A. F. Dygnas

5:2634. Lizaso, Félix. EL ARCHIVO NACIONAL Y SU
 DIRECTOR EXIMIO [The Archivo Nacional and its eminent
 director]. Boletín del Archivo Nacional (Cuba) 1957 [1958] 56:
 26-30. Brief notes concerning the establishment of the
 Cuban Archivo Nacional in 1840 and its later vicissitudes, as
 well as the important work done there by Joaquín Llaverías y
 Martínez (1875-1956), who had previously distinguished himself
 on behalf of Cuban independence. R. C. (IHE 28337)

5:2635. Lötze, Helmut (Deutsches Zentralarchiv, Pots-
 dam). DAS ARCHIVWESEN DER VOLKSREPUBLIK POLEN
 [The organization of archives in the People's Republic of Poland
Archivmitteilungen 1959 9(2): 34-42. Discusses present-
 day Polish archival organization on the basis of developments
 since 1945. The state archival organization, in which more than
 400 archivists are active, is directed by an executive board and
 comprises three central archives, sixteen Voivodship archives
 with thirteen branch archives and approximately seventy district
 archives. It administers about 120,000 linear meters of archival
 material: in the Second World War about 35,000 meters of ma-
 terial were lost. The author deals with each of the three central
 archives, the archives of the Polish Academy of Sciences, the
 Archives for the History of the Polish Labor Movement as well
 as the Voivodship archives of Bydgoszcz, Danzig and Poznań,
 and also discusses the state's system of registration, problems
 of records disposal, and the arrangement, making accessible,
 and use of the archival holdings. The scholarly research work
 of the archivists is reflected in two scientific periodicals, Ar-
 cheion and Teki Archiwalne and in numerous individual publica-
 tions. Based partly on an extended study trip. A (t)

5:2636. Morterero y Simón, Conrado. ARCHIVO DEL
 REAL PALACIO DE MADRID [The archives of the Royal Palace
 of Madrid]. Hidalguía 1958 6(28): 481-496, and (29): 665-680.
 Notes on the establishment of the Archivo del Real Palacio in the
 19th century by Joseph Bonaparte and Fernando VII. The ar-
 chives were formed with the holdings of the royal house and the
 royal patrimony. The author deals with the archivists and the
 principal events in the formation of the archives, and presents
 the first part of a list of its holdings. Article to be continued.
 J. C. (IHE 26939)

5:2637. Navrátil, František. SKARTAČNI TEORIE A
 PRAXE V BÝVALÝCH SCHWARZENBERSKÝCH ARCHIVECH
 [The theory and practice of sifting in the former Schwarzenberg
 archives]. Archivní Časopis 1958 (1): 15-27. The
 author was assigned the task of preserving the important, and
 sifting out the useless, part of the archives of the Schwarzenberg
 estates at the time of their liquidation in 1945. He traces the
 history of the archives, and shows how they were affected by the
 various interests and principles of successive owners and archiv-
 ists. He recommends the adoption of a unified system of dis-
 posing of the large number of similar tasks in Czechoslovakia.
 Wilma A. Igers

5:2638. Nichols, Roy F. (Univ. of Pennsylvania). THIS
 LIBRARY WE DEDICATE. Journal of the Rutgers University
 Library 1956 20(1): 3-9. Contains a historical account of
 the growth in New Brunswick, New Jersey, of the Rutgers Uni-
 versity Library from 1776 to the present, prepared for the ded-
 ication of a new \$4,000,000 library building. The principal bene-
 factors are described and a program of future use and support
 outlined. A

5: 2639. Nuhlíček, Josef. K OSMDESÁTINÁM ZDENKA NEJEDLÉHO [On Zdeněk Nejedlý's eightieth birthday]. *Archivní Časopis* 1958 (1): 5-8. A biographical sketch of Zdeněk Nejedlý, the first president of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. Nejedlý, whose life was dedicated to culture and the socialist future, was extremely versatile and prolific. His works include, among others, books on historical subjects and on literary figures, theater, music, foreign languages and numismatics. He held distinguished archival positions. In addition, he was a great popularizer of scientific works and stood in the forefront of the workers' struggle for closer relations with the Soviet Union. His work in the Soviet Union, where he had to flee in 1938, was equally varied and important.

Wilma A. Iggers

5: 2640. Opitz, Alfred (Munich). DIE WIRTSCHAFTLICHE ENTWICKLUNG DEUTSCHLANDS UND DIE INHALTLICHEN WANDLUNGEN DES STAATLICHEN ARCHIVGUTS IM 19. UND 20. JAHRHUNDERT [The economic development of Germany and the changing contents of state archival collections in the 19th and 20th centuries]. *Archivalische Zeitschrift* 1956 52: 219-233. Examines how the permeation of life in the 19th and 20th centuries by economics and technology was reflected in a change in the character of the material preserved as historical sources in the public archives of Germany. At the same time the author traces up to the present the development of independent factory and business archives, which began at the turn of the century, and points to the differences in the developments in the two parts of Germany since 1945. He concludes with an appeal for improvement of the specialist training for archivists through more systematic inclusion of the economic and social sciences in the educational program for this profession, which plays a very responsible role in historical research. A(t)

5: 2641. Ornstein, Jacob (U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.). THE DEVELOPMENT AND STATUS OF SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN STUDIES IN AMERICA SINCE WORLD WAR II. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1957 16(3): 369-388. A status report on the development of Slavic and East European studies in America since World War II. In 1939 only 19 American universities were teaching Russian. World War II gave impetus to Slavic studies and in the academic year 1955-56, 165 of America's more than 1700 higher institutions were offering Russian, with a total of about 5,000 students. Polish was in second place. The author lists the American colleges which teach the other East European languages (including Hungarian), and the major tongues of the USSR (such as Uzbek). Based on the monograph: *Slavic and East European Studies: Their Development and Status in the Western Hemisphere* (Washington: Department of State, External Research Staff, 1957). A

5: 2642. Peraza, Fermín (Univ. of Havana). LA AGRUPACION BIBLIOGRAFICA JOSE TORIBIO MEDINA [The José Toribio Medina Bibliographical Association]. *Nueva Democracia* 1958 38(3): 88-89. This association was founded on the occasion of the centenary of the birth of the Chilean bibliographer José Toribio Medina, and was designed to work in conjunction with UNESCO, the Organization of American States, the Library of Congress and other institutions. It has sponsored two bibliographical congresses, in Havana and Panama, and has scheduled a third for Mexico in 1960. The Association has published, under the technical supervision of the author, who is its president, a *Bibliografía de Centro America y del Caribe* (two volumes, 1956-57). A (t)

5: 2643. Pliasari, N. NASHY ZADACHI [Our tasks]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1957 (4): 144-146. The most important tasks of the Institute for the History of the Albanian Labor Party, which was founded in 1955, are: 1) collection, systematization and publication of documents and other material pertaining to the history of the party; 2) the preparation of studies on this material, and 3) the translation into Albanian of Marxist-Leninist works. Erna Wollert

5: 2644. Rutkowski, Zygmunt. ZIELONOGÓRSKIE ARCHIWUM PAŃSTWOWE I JEGO ZBIORY [The state archives in Zielona Góra and their contents]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1958 14(2): 330-336. Describes the destruction of archival material in the Voivodship of Zielona Góra (Grünberg) and summarizes the contents of those records that were salvaged and placed in the archives. A. F. Dygnas

5: 2645. Schalluck, Paul. GERMANIA JUDAICA. *Documents* 1959 14(5): 530-533. Reviews the origins and goals of, and the need for, Germania Judaica, a library and institute opened in May 1959 in Cologne for the propagation of information on German Jewry in book or conference form to the German public. The author solicits the collaboration of educators, journalists and politicians. Jean Detiere

5: 2646. Sevillano Colom, Francisco. EL ARCHIVO NACIONAL DE ASUNCION (PARAGUAY) [The National Archives of Asunción (Paraguay)]. *Boletín. Dirección General de Archivos y Bibliotecas* 1957 6(41): 47-49. Notes intended as a guide to the history and holdings of this documentary center, which preserves material of the 16th-19th centuries. The author describes the archives documental series its most important material and its outstanding publications. He also mentions the material that has been microfilmed. V. S. (IHE 28335)

5: 2647. Silva Santisteban, Fernando. ALGUNOS ARCHIVOS HISTORICOS Y REPOSITORIOS DE LIMA [Some historical archives and repositories of Lima]. *Fénix* (Peru) 1956/57 [1958] (12): 145-182. Discusses the important documentary holdings of Lima archives, the great majority of which pertain to the colonial era. The author refers mainly to the Archivo Nacional, Archivo Histórico de la Municipalidad, Archivo Arzobispal, archives of the university of San Marcos and of the ministry of finance, as well as the Biblioteca Nacional and various parish archives. R. C. (IHE 28338)

5: 2648. Stojanowski, Józef (Warsaw). LOS ARCHIVOS B. PROWINCJI PRUSKIEJ "PROVINZ GRENZMARK POSEN-WESTPREUSSEN" [The story of the archives of the former Prussian province "Provinz Grenzmark Posen-Westpreussen"]. *Archeion* 1957 27: 95-118. Sketches the history of the archival material of this province from the end of World War I when it was split between Piła (Schneidemühl) and Berlin, through its transfer to Szczecin (Stettin) upon the liquidation of Provinz Grenzmark Posen-Westpreussen, right up to the present. A. F. Dygnas

5: 2649. Tarnowski, Artur, Count. PRAWDA O ZBIORACH DZIKOWSKICH [The truth about the Dzików collections]. *Kultura* 1959 13(5): 116-134. The owner of the Dzików estate describes the war-time fate of the famous family art collections and library and the important family archives, which included important documents bearing on Polish history and were extensively used by scholars. He also touches upon the earlier history of the collections. A. F. Dygnas

5: 2650. Tomaszewski, Jerzy (Wyższa Szkoła Planowania i Statystyki, Warsaw). AKTA INSTYTUCJI KREDYTOWYCH PRZECHOWYWANE W ARCHIWACH PAŃSTWOWYCH [Records of banking institutions preserved in state archives]. *Archeion* 1957 27: 143-156. A list of all the records of Polish banking institutions with their present location. A. F. Dygnas

5: 2651. Tsaplin, V. V. SPRAVOCHNIK O GOSUDARSTVENNYKH ARKHIVAKH SSSR [Reference work on state archives of the USSR]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1958 (1): 233-236. Critical review of a small reference book published by the central archives administration of the USSR. Erna Wollert

5: 2652. Tsirityali, Georgi. AL-DIRĀSĀT AL-'ARABIYYAH FI AL-ITTĪHĀD [Arab studies in Soviet Russia]. *Majallat al-majma' al-'ilmī al-'arabī bi Dimashq* 1956 31(4): 559-576. A review of the history of Arab studies in Russian universities and academies, discussing curricula and scope. A. Frayha

5: 2653. Unsigned. CINCUENTENARIO DEL INSTITUTO HISTORICO DEL PERU [Fiftieth anniversary of the Instituto Histórico del Perú]. *Revista Histórica* (Peru) 1955/56 [1958] 22: 6-40. Describes the meeting held in 1955 on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Instituto Histórico del Perú. Included is a summary of the history and work of the institute, and a discussion of the cultivation of historical studies in independent Peru, concluding by pointing to the significance of the Institute. E. Rz. (IHE 28321)

5: 2654. Unsigned. FÜNFZIG JAHRE INSTITUT FÜR OSTEUPÄISCHE GESCHICHTE UND SÜDOSTFORSCHUNG

MEETINGS

UNIVERSITÄT WIEN (2. UND 3. JUNI 1958) [Fifty years of the Institute for East European History and Southeast European Research of the University of Vienna (2-3 June 1958)]. *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas* 1958 6(2): 303. This Institute was founded in 1908 as a seminar for East European history. Its first director was Konstantin Žek, who was succeeded by Hans Uebersberger, Martin Klier and Hans Koch; since 1948 it has been directed by Ulrich Felix Schmid. The Institute has published the *Wiener Anzeiger für Geschichte des Slawentums und Osteuropas* since 1955. Numerous scholars from Austria and abroad took part in anniversary celebration. Journal

5:2655. Unsigned. MEMORIA DEL DIRECTOR DEL ARCHIVO NACIONAL DEL PERU DOCTOR OSCAR MALCA OLIVERA CORRESPONDIENTE AL AÑO 1957 [Memorandum of the director of the Archivo Nacional del Perú, Dr. Oscar Malca Olivera for the year 1957]. *Revista del Archivo Nacional del Perú* (Peru) 1958 22(1): 230-253. Describes the work of the archiving and classification and other activities of the Archivo Nacional del Perú in 1957. R. C. (JHE 28339)

5:2656. Unsigned. TRAVAUX ET RECHERCHES D'HISTOIRE REGIONALE (1957-1959) [Studies and researches in regional history (1957-1959)]. *Revue du Nord* 1959 41(162): 1-221. Detailed review of research activities, publications, and conferences supported by departmental archives, universities and learned societies in the following departments of northern France: Aisne, Nord, Pas-du-Calais, Ardennes. H. D. Piper

5:2657. Urban, Paul (Institute for the Study of the USSR, Munich). ORIENTALISTIK UND ASIENPOLITIK DER SOWJETISCHEN UNION [Oriental studies and Asian policy of the Soviets]. *Ostasiatische Studien* 1958 8(12): 797-804. A few introductory paragraphs on the development of Oriental studies since Peter the Great. Urban and Lenin stressed that the concern of Asian studies should be the acceleration and furtherance of revolution in the oriental countries. The author is chiefly concerned with the Russian Revolution and expansion of Oriental studies that was instituted after 1950, after India had achieved independence and the Communists had won control of China. At the Twentieth Party Congress special attention was given to the peoples of the Orient and the investigation and study of Asian countries has since been continued. E. C. Helmreich

5:2658. Waldmann, Heinrich (Deutsches Zentralarchiv, Abteilung Merseburg). QUELLEN ZUR GESCHICHTE DER ARCHIVWESSEN SCHAFT IM DEUTSCHEN ZENTRALARCHIV, ABTEILUNG MERSEBURG [Sources pertaining to the history of technology in the German Central Archives, Merseburg section]. *Archivwissenschaft* 1958 8(4): 104-107. A survey of the source material in the files of the following central authorities of Brandenburg-Prussia from the 16th to 20th century: 1) privy council (Geheimer Rat); material on iron mines, forges, blast furnaces (Inventionen) (1570-1800); 2) board of directors (Generaldirektorium): manufacture, commerce and salt (1723-1806); modern specialized ministries: news and travel reports from European and non-European states relating to inventions and improvements in manufacture (1815-1860); techniques of production and patents issued (1815-1877); development of mining (1870-1900); railroads (1830-1920); waterways and buildings (1815-1930). Information is also given on source material relating to the social conditions of the workers. A (t)

5:2659. Weiss, Hellmuth (Director, Johann Gottfried Herder-Institut, Marburg). DAS SOWJETESTNISCHES ARCHIVWESEN UND DIE ORGANISATION DER ARCHIVE IN SOWJET ESTONIA. *Zeitschrift für Archivforschung* 1959 8(3): 408-415. Commentary on the organization of archives in Soviet Estonia and a listing of the important collections housed there. Of particular significance are the two central archives: the Central State Historical Archives, Tartu, and the Central State Archives of the October Revolution and the Socialist Reconstruction of the Estonian SSR, in Tallinn. Conditions for research have improved in the Estonian archives since the end of World War II. G. H. Davis

5:2660. Winder, Bayly. AL-DIRĀSĀT AL-'ARABIYYAH AL-WILĀYĀT AL-MUTTAHĪDAH [Arab studies in the USA]. *Journal of the American Oriental Society* 1956 31(2): 1-282. A review of the history of Arab studies in the United States, enumerating centers of Arab studies and discussing their scope and curricula. A. Frayha

5:2661. Ajnenkiel, Andrzej, Jan Jańczyk, and Jan Molenda. CZTERDZIEŚTOLECIE ODZYSKANIA NIEPODLEGŁOŚCI [The fortieth anniversary of the regaining of independence]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1959 66(2): 601-607. Report on a conference devoted to the fortieth anniversary of Poland's independence which was organized by the Department of Social Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences on 8 and 9 December 1958. The author gives a résumé of the papers delivered at the conference and enumerates the participants in the discussion. A. F. Dygnas

5:2662. Altman, Henryk (General Director, Polish State Archives, Warsaw). TRZECI MIĘDZYNARODOWY KONGRES ARCHIWÓW WE FLORENCJI [The Third International Archival Congress in Florence]. *Archiwion* 1957 27: 235-246. Report on the Third International Congress, recounting the papers read and some of the comments on them. Enumerates the members of the Polish delegation and summarizes their speeches. A. F. Dygnas

5:2663. Eggert, Z. K. NAUCHNAIA KONFERENTSIJA ISTORIKOV GDR I SSSR [Scientific conference of historians of the German Democratic Republic and the USSR]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1958 (1): 212-214. The historical commission which met in Leipzig in November 1958 was founded in February 1957 for the joint study of the history of Germany and the Soviet Union, and of mutual economic, political and cultural relations and other common problems. Erna Wollert

5:2664. Johnson, Arthur M. (Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration). CONFERENCE ON THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN BUSINESS. A SUMMARY REPORT. *Business History Review* 1959 33(2): 204-210. Summary of the proceedings of a conference held at Harvard Business School, 8 November 1958, to discuss possibilities for a synthesis of the history of American business. A total of about 80 scholars interested in the problem attended. They agreed that business history has a standing apart from, but related to, economic history. They also agreed that a synthesis is now possible and desirable, but there were many different views on the form that such a synthesis should take. The conference revealed the many uses to which business history is being put by teachers of history, business administration, and economics. A

5:2665. L. K. VIII POWSZECHNY ZJAZD HISTORYKÓW POLSKICH [The eighth Congress of Polish Historians]. *Życie i Myśl* 1959 9(5/6): 139-143. A résumé of the congress, criticizing it for having had too broad a scope, which resulted in too great a diversity of papers and a blurred general outline of the development of historical studies in Poland. The author suggests that future congresses should be devoted to fewer problems and should, furthermore, give amateurs interested in history more opportunities to express themselves instead of being restricted to specialists. A. F. Dygnas

5:2666. Lukashov, B. V. III MEZH DUNARODNAIA KONFERENTSIJA INSTITUTOV MARKSIZMA-LENINIZMA, INSTITUTOV I KOMMISSII ISTORII KOMMUNISTICHESKIKH I RABOCHIKH PARTII [Third international conference of institutes for Marxism-Leninism, and of institutes and commissions for the history of Communist and worker parties]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1958 (1): 206-211. During this conference, which was held in November 1957, two basic problems were discussed: 1) the influence of the October Revolution on the labor movement abroad and on the development of individual countries, and 2) experiences in the writing of the history of the Communist parties and the labor movement. Erna Wollert

5:2667. Unsigned. VIII POWSZECHNY ZJAZD HISTORYKÓW POLSKICH [Eighth General Congress of Polish Historians]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1959 66(1): 242-266. A report on the congress, enumerating the papers read and the more important of the 400 participants in the discussion. A. F. Dygnas

5:2668. --. POLITICAL SCIENCE IN AUSTRALIAN UNIVERSITIES. *Australian Journal of Politics and History* 1958 4(1). Spann, R. N., POLITICAL STUDIES: A CONFERENCE REPORT, pp. 1-18. Partridge, P. H., POLITICS AS A UNIVERSITY SUBJECT, pp. 19-30. Beddie, B. D., A COMMENT ON PROFESSOR PARTRIDGE'S PAPER, pp. 31-36. Crisp, L.

F., THREE AND FOUR-YEAR COURSES IN POLITICAL SCIENCE, pp. 37-47. Wolfsohn, H. A., THE TEACHING OF COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT, pp. 48-54. Schaffer, B. B., THE TEACHING OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, pp. 55-70. Parker, R. S., A COMMENT ON DR. SCHAFER'S PAPER, pp. 71-74. Greenwood, Gordon, THE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, pp. 75-90. APPENDICES, pp. 91-93. The conference discussed the major problems of teaching and research in political science fields taught in Australian universities. Attention centered on advanced study in political theory, comparative government, international relations, and public administration. Conference members recognized that the contents of these fields should be influenced by student needs, the

experience of foreign universities, and world conditions. There was some agreement that comparative government must concentrate on the United States and Russia. In the field of political theory, P. H. Partridge stressed the importance of investigating contemporary political thinking rather than the political theory of the past. In public administration, B. B. Schaffer emphasized the need of preparing students for public service as well as a scholarly concern with historical and contemporary problems. Gordon Greenwood favored study of the real environment of international relations of the past and present, instead of indoctrinating idealism, as so frequently has happened. The conference served to exchange views rather than reach agreement on the problems. G. D. Bearce

NOTE

The attention of the reader is called to the Notes and News Section of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS for other information on meetings of interest to historians.

SCOPE AND METHOD

For details regarding the scope and method of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, the attention of readers is drawn to the Abstracting Instructions (pp. VII-IX, Index number of Vol. 3). The more important relevant policies of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS are indicated below.

Scope. HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS includes articles on political, diplomatic, economic, social, cultural and intellectual history appearing on the period 1775 - 1945 in the periodical literature (including yearbooks) the world over. For the present it will not include historical articles of limited local interest (as counties and municipalities) or those normally understood to belong to another field (such as history of music), unless these articles are of significance or of relevance to the understanding of the developments of a particular period.

Periodicals to be included. As a bibliographical and reference publication containing non-evaluative abstracts, HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS is designed to satisfy a large variety of needs. It is consequently not limited exclusively to scholarly journals. All periodicals currently published are to be covered retroactive to 1 January 1955. This includes both historical periodicals and the numerous "peripheral" journals which carry occasional historical articles. *Festschriften*, dedicated to persons or institutions, or published to commemorate an event, are abstracted if any of their articles are within the scope of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS.

Procedural matters. It will be evident to the user of this bibliographic service that some journals conform to the ideology of the countries in which they are published. Abstracts mirror the views of the authors of the original articles, not of the abstracters nor of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS. On occasion it has been necessary to shorten the text of abstracts or to make minor editorial changes. As it is not practicable to show the changed version to the abstracter, the ultimate responsibility for the contents of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS rests with the editor.

Abstract headings are given as follows: Name of Author (Institutional affiliation or location). TITLE OF ARTICLE [Translation of title]. Title of publication. Indicated year of publication Volume number (Issue number or running number of fascicle) : page numbers.

The explanation of the authorship of abstracts, other than the name of the person abstracting, is as follows:

"Journal": the journal cited furnished the abstract. The name of the abstracter on the staff of that journal, or the person delegated by the journal editor, when known, is indicated in parentheses.

"Author": the author prepared the abstract.

A. GENERAL: 1775-1945

GENERAL HISTORY

Political, Social and Economic History

5:2669. Anderson, E. H. (Univ. of Alabama). THE SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION AND ITS IMPACT ON MODERN ECONOMICS. *Southern Economic Journal* 1957 23(3): 227-244. A new revolution has occurred in the economy of the civilized world, a revolution called the scientific revolution. It took place mainly in America around the end of the last century, and therefore superannated the old industrial revolution which had origin in England during the latter part of the previous century and then spread to America in the first two decades following the year 1812. The impact of the new revolution on modern economies has caused changes no less significant than those produced by the earlier revolution. A

5:2670. Arnaldez, Roger. TOLERANCE ET LAÏCITE ISLAM [Tolerance and secularism in Islam]. *Cahiers d'Histoire* 1959 4(1):19-30. The Islamic world has no tradition of toleration and secularism similar to that of the West. There has been neither a clear distinction between the spiritual and temporal nor has there been any real anticlericalism. Yet flexibility of Islamic moral and religious teachings have permitted reforms such as the establishment of state universities, the introduction of commercial codes and of monogamy. However, any real secularization is unlikely, even in the Egyptian nationalist movement. G. Iggers

5:2671. Byrd, Robert O. (North Park College, Chicago). QUAKERISM AND FOREIGN POLICY. *Bulletin of Friends Historical Association* 1959 48(1): 3-20. Discusses the development of Quaker attitudes, policies and actions with regard to foreign policy in terms of six periods from 1647 to 1959. While Quakers have always been concerned with underlying causes of war, they have shifted from viewing the cause as a simple lack of Christianity to the view that misapplication of principles is the cause and that it requires correction by Christian action. This has led to increased involvement of Friends in areas close to the center of decision-making and a growing concern with public education. While always opposing war, Friends have over the centuries come to see it less as a sin in a problem, and have become concerned with building peace rather than merely preventing war. N. Kurland

5:2672. Chlepner, B. S. (Académie Royale de Belgique). NOTES HISTORIQUES SUR LE SECTEUR PUBLIC DE L'ECONOMIE [Historical notes on the public sector of the economy]. *Bulletin de l'Académie Royale de Belgique. Classe des Lettres et des Sciences Morales et Politiques* 1957 43(5): 471-498. A analysis of the principal political, economic, sociological and philosophical factors which stimulated the development and expansion of economic activity by public agencies in capitalist countries, particularly during the period of greatest expansion following World War I. Following a brief résumé of the economic systems of antiquity, the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, and a discussion of the economic individualists and socialists of the 19th century, the author cites the rapid progress in industrial and financial concentration, rapid population growth, growth of cities, changes in public opinion, and the post-depression problems of unemployment, bankruptcy, etc. as the principal factors. Jean Detiere

5:2673. Cole, G. D. H. THE ANATOMY OF REVOLUTION. *Africa South* 1959 3(3): 8-11. On the basis of world experience since 1918, which is reviewed, contends that oppression or economic tragedy are not enough to produce revolutions. Revolutions can occur only when the populace has hope and is willing to risk or tolerate a resort to violence, when able leaders and good organization are present, and when the old order has lost confidence in itself and its ideals, is broken into sections, or otherwise disintegrated. The author prefers peaceful change for South Africa, assuming that its ruling elite will come to see the impossibility of its own doctrines and practices; if not, should this not take place, he foresees internal violence aided by African forces from the outside. R. H. Wilde

5:2674. Comas, Juan (Univ. of Mexico). LA EVOLUCION HUMANA [Human evolution]. *Torre (Puerto Rico)* 1957 1(7): 75-117. Originally a lecture delivered at the University

of Puerto Rico in 1955. The author discusses historical and evolutionary antecedents within the biological field, referring, among others, to Hippocrates, Goethe, Lamarck and Darwin, and then explains briefly mutationism, micro-, macro- and "mega-evolution" as well as orthogenesis. He then deals with the evolution of the primates and hominids, describing the chronological sequence and the possible morphology of the remains discovered up to the present. A (t)

5:2675. Coudenhove-Calergi, Richard de. LES BASES SPIRITUELLES DE LA RENAISSANCE DE L'EUROPE [Spiritual bases for a European Renaissance]. *Syntheses* 1959 14 (156): 16-34. Decries the loss of the sense of morality in Western Europe. After a brief summary of the history of Western civilization, the influence of the Greek spirit, Christianity and chivalry on morality is discussed. Dechristianization is Europe's most important present cultural problem. The author espouses the concept of "gentleman" and encourages continental Europe to model its education system on that of Britain. J. Baughman

5:2676. Franck, Sebastian. ALTE UND NEUE KLASSEN [Old and new classes]. *Funk* 1958 (6): 86-90. Gives an independent Marxist definition of the concept of class, referring to Marx, Lenin, Hilferding, Milovan Djilas, Leo Kofler and Josef Guttmann (Peter Meyer), who published in April 1944 an article in *Politics* on the new class society in the Soviet Union. H. Hirsch

5:2677. Gollwitzer, Heinz (Univ. of Münster). ESQUISSE D'UNE HISTOIRE GENERALE DES IDEES POLITIQUES AU XIX^e SIECLE ET PLUS PARTICULIEREMENT DU NATIONALISME ET DE L'IMPERIALISME [Outline of a general history of political ideas in the 19th century, particularly of nationalism and imperialism]. *Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale* 1957 4(1): 83-120. In their specific Western form of ideologies, the political ideas which dominated the era between the French Revolution and the outbreak of the First World War gained world-wide importance. The author examines the development of political ideas in the 19th century as well as their vicissitudes, referring to intellectual trends, changes in social structure, and political events. Beginning with the catalytic role of the French Revolution, which dissolved standards of political thinking which had been valid up to then, he describes liberalism, democracy, conservatism, socialism, Bonapartism, political confessionism and finally nationalism and imperialism. The author does not view them as static individual phenomena, but explains their mutual relationship and their relativity and relates them to the present. A (t)

5:2678. Harrah, David (Univ. of California, Riverside). THE INFLUENCE OF LOGIC AND MATHEMATICS ON WHITEHEAD. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1959 20(3): 420-430. "Whitehead was a creative mathematician; his cast of mind was shaped in and through his procedures as a creative mathematician; these procedures were later sublimated into basic principles of his cosmology." W. H. Coates

5:2679. Hennis, Wilhelm (Univ. of Frankfurt). ZUM PROBLEM DER DEUTSCHEN STAATSANSCHAUUNG [Concerning the problem of the German theory of the state]. *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte* 1959 7(1): 1-23. An essay which seeks to explain the reasons which led the German theory of the state away from the European mainstream of thought. For centuries German thought was part of a common European heritage which posited the state in the traditional role, as the suitable setting which permitted man to lead a life of virtue. The German aberration, which sees the state as severed from society, started with Kant, was further developed by Ranke and Max Weber, and found its apotheosis in the views of Carl Schmitt. E. H. Boehm

5:2680. Herneck, Friedrich (Berlin). ALBERT EINSTEIN UND DER PHILOSOPHISCHE MATERIALISMUS [Albert Einstein and philosophical materialism]. *Forschungen und Fortschritte* 1958 32(7): 204-208. Like every scientist, Albert Einstein subconsciously held as a physicist a materialistic point of view. As a philosopher, however, he was, under the influence of Hume, Mach and Poincaré, predominantly idealistic. Although certain materialistic trends occasionally appeared in his epistemological views, particularly in his later

years, Einstein cannot be described as a philosophical materialist as far as the basic core of his Weltanschauung is concerned. Nevertheless the results of his research have confirmed and enriched basic principles of dialectical materialism. A(t)

5:2681. Hildebrandt, Rainer (Stuttgart). SATYAGRAHA - GESTERN UND MORGEN. ZUM ZEHNTEN JAHRESTAG DES TODES VON MAHATMA GANDHI [Satyagraha - yesterday and tomorrow. On the tenth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's death]. Deutsche Rundschau 1958 84(1): 34-40. Surveys Gandhi's importance as the creator of a unity of politics and religion.

Gandhi's methods are traced back to common principles of general validity. These methods, which are often wrongly interpreted as pacifistic, can only rarely be applied to other countries, but the principles, properly used, produce adequate methods and possess revolutionary force. The author cites examples of this. At a time when disputes can no longer be solved by weapons or traditional political forms, Gandhi has shown new ways of enforcing right without doing wrong. A(t)

5:2682. Kluge, Paul (Univ. of Frankfurt). WANDLUNGEN DER BRITISCHEN REICHSIDEES [Changes in the British imperial idea]. Historische Zeitschrift 1959 187(3): 540-567. A lecture delivered by the author at the 24th congress of German historians in Trier (1958). The author presents a survey of the characteristics of the development of the British Empire. During the formation of the Empire, which was based on trade interests, a society characterized by religious and political unrest founded settlements which were not under state supervision, or were even opposed to it. This first experiment failed because of the still insoluble problem of self-government and indivisible sovereignty. The empire-building in the 19th century also proceeded without imperial theories and aims. The author emphasizes the importance of Common Law for the development of the Dominions and of Equity Law for the policy toward the natives. The attempt at federal development beginning in 1910 failed because of the Dominions, while political education and ideas made it necessary to extend equal rights to nonwhites. A unified imperial idea had ceased to exist. The great importance of technical development and of new strategies for the position of the mother country is stressed. In spite of the increasing attraction of Washington, permanent bonds resulting from common fundamental ideas will remain. A(t)

5:2683. Kortunov, V. V. OKTIABR' I MIROVOE OSVOBODITEL'NOE DVIZHENIE [October and the world liberation movement]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1957 (4): 199-202. Surveys this theme in connection with a series of new international pamphlets issued by GOSPOLITIZDAT (state political publishing house) on the effect of the October Revolution on the world Communist movement. Erna Wollert

5:2684. Küttemeyer, Wilhelm. DEM GEDÄCHTNIS AN EINEN WEGBEREITER NEUER MEDIZIN [In memory of a precursor of modern medicine]. Frankfurter Hefte 1957 12(5): 323-329. A sketch of Victor von Weizsäcker (1886-1957), a pupil of the general practitioner Krail and the physiologist von Kries, who founded together with R. Siebeck the "Heidelberg School" of anthropological medicine, which represented a revised and expanded form of psychosomatic medicine. In this school the decisive importance of the conjunction of physiological, psychological and metaphysical factors in the development and treatment of the sick and sickness are emphasized. A(t)

5:2685. Lane, Frederic C. (Johns Hopkins Univ.). ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF ORGANIZED VIOLENCE. Journal of Economic History 1958 18(4): 401-417. The use of violence can be productive of a utility, namely protection; and governments would have to be considered producers of a part of the total economic output even if they had no other function than the use and control of violence. To consider governments as economic enterprises supplying other enterprises with the service of protection is an interesting way in which to analyze the economic effects of changing political conditions. Four main stages in economic development may be distinguished according to the way in which the changes in costs and prices of protection have affected the amount and distribution of economic surplus. Even more important to the economic historian are the varying ways in which the production of protection have affected the amount of freedom, stability and justice in economic relations. A

5:2686. Leiber, Robert, S. J. (Rome). PIUS XII. Stimmen der Zeit 1958/59 163(2): 81-100. An obituary

of Pope Pius XII. Paying homage to him as man and as Pope, the author describes calm objectivity as the greatest of his qualities. The mission which destiny forced upon him was to guide the Church through the trials and tribulations of the Second World War. To this he added a self-imposed mission: to elucidate the Catholic approach to all aspects of life. He fought for peace, justice and the dignity of man. During his long pontificate, Pius enriched both the Church and humanity. A section is devoted to his close relations with Germany. L. Adolphu

5:2687. Leser, C. E. U. (Canberra Univ.). TRENDS IN WOMEN'S WORK PARTICIPATION. Population Studies 1958 12(2): 100-110. Analyzes the changes which have taken place in fifteen countries of the Western world during the first half of the 20th century. The rise of female labor appears to be due to increasing demand for labor and the rise in salary scales. J. A. S. Grenville

5:2688. Lukacs, John A. (Chestnut Hill College, Philadelphia). WAS "FASCISM" AN EPISODE? Commonweal 1958 67(24): 606-609. Suggests that certain historical realities concerning "Fascism" have been obscured: 1) it has been wrong to attribute the "Fascist" adjective to all "Rightist" dictatorship; 2) national socialism -- though not necessarily Hitler's variety may well be the common denominator of the main mass movements of this century; 3) though Hitlerism was not an inherently German phenomenon, it cannot be separated from the ascendancy of Germany and German thought in the last hundred years; 4) 1933 brought a new kind of Legal Revolution which deserves careful attention in the now heavily bureaucratized democracies of the West, even though 5) it is quite possible that totalitarianism, at least in Europe, may have been an episode which is now closed, for 6) Mussolini's as well as Hitler's analysis of modern societies was in many respects superior to that of Marx; 7) at the same time Hitler, who underestimated the power of Russia, overestimated the attraction of Communist ideology; 8) in the larger sense, Hitlerism, as indeed all totalitarianism, may well have been a significant phase of a great historical transition from an Age of Reason toward some new Age of Faith. A

5:2689. Maglietto, William (Ostia). LA PROPAGANDA MILITARE NEI FILMS BELICI [Military propaganda in war films]. Rivista Militare 1958 14(11): 1658-1663. Examines the film as an instrument of military propaganda, especially in times of war, and as a means of mass communication. The author covers the period since the beginning of film history. A(t)

5:2690. Pross, Harry (Editor, Deutsche Rundschau). IN MEMORIAM ALFRED WEBER. Deutsche Rundschau 1958 84(6): 554-560. Alfred Weber, founder of cultural sociology and brother of Max Weber, died in Heidelberg on 2 May 1958 at the age of nearly ninety. The author devotes particular attention to the political relationship of the scientist to society, as experienced by himself as a pupil of Weber. A(t)

5:2691. Prüser, Friedrich (Staatsarchivdirektor, Bremen). HANSEATISCHE AKTEN ZUR DEUTSCHEN ÜBERSEEGESCHICHTE IM 19. JAHRHUNDERT [Hanseatic records pertaining to German overseas history in the 19th century]. Archivische Zeitschrift 1957 53: 54-84. At the time of the German Confederation each of the three Hanseatic cities of Bremen, Hamburg and Lübeck maintained its own diplomatic and consular services. Using records from their archives, which differ in size and documentary value, the author shows how the overseas merchant - the most prominent figure in these cities - won the world for German economic activity: first North America, later Central and South America, the Pacific and the Far East, and finally Africa. A(t)

5:2692. Robert, Juan B. VELEROS ESPAÑOLES CENTENARIOS EN LA "ERA ATOMICA" [Hundred-year-old Spanish sailing vessels in the "atomic age"]. Revista General de Marina 1958 154: 168-175. Gives information on the number of sailing vessels and tonnage in 1860, at the beginning of the 20th century and in 1957. The author makes reference to three sailing ships that cruised in the Atlantic in the 20th century; after 1933, they abandoned this route for Mediterranean coastal trade, except for a voyage in 1945. He also summarizes the services and changes of name and registry of eight ships built between 1824 and 1858 only three of which are still in service. N. C. (IHE 27930)

- 5:2693. Schapiro, Leonard (London School of Economics Political Science). THE NATURE OF TOTAL POWER. Political Quarterly 1958 29(2): 105-113. Analyzes the type of the theories put forward by Karl A. Wittfogel in Despotism: A Comparative Study of Total Power (Yale Oxford University Presses, 1957) for understanding modern totalitarian regimes and especially the rise and probable continuance of Communist totalitarianism in Russia. Wittfogel tied power and class structure in societies in which despotism was wielded by a ruling class of leaders regardless of challenge from landowners, capitalists, gentry and guilds. Schapiro suggests that Wittfogel's ideas would have been useful to Ivan Djilas in his attack upon the "new class" and compares his ideas with those in another study of despotism: Carl J. Friedrich and Zbigniew K. Biezinski's Totalitarian Dictatorships and Autocracy (Harvard University Press, 1956). R. H. Wilde
- 5:2694. Schützer, Linneu de Camargo (Univ. of São Paulo). AS ORIGENS HISTÓRICAS DO POSITIVISMO E SUA VOZ PEDAGÓGICA [The historical origins of positivism and pedagogical mission]. Revista de História (Brazil) 1958 34(1): 275-285. In the first part, compares the 17th century, in which methodology demanded a reform of the intellect (De Intellectus Emendatione), with the 18th and first half the 19th century, in which social, political and related problems demanded a reform of thought. Positivism appeared as a new gospel of reason; it saw salvation in progress. Besides encyclopedic compilation of knowledge it bestowed the consciousness of a pedagogical mission, which was at the same time personal mission of Auguste Comte. In the second part, the author discusses Brazilian positivism, which represented an ideology of the educated middle class and was circulated in the high schools and colleges. Revolutionary at the beginning, it surmounted the changes in circumstances as a conservative Weltanschauung and as a religion of the past. A (t)
- 5:2695. Shabad, B. A. IZVRASHCHENIE SUSHCHNOSTI KOLONIAL'NOI POLITIKI IMPERIALIZMA V SOVREMENNOI RZHUAZNOI ISTORIOGRAFI [The erroneous presentation of imperialist colonial policy in contemporary bourgeois historiography]. Voprosy Istorii 1958 (2): 157-170. Referring to Southeast Asia, contends that the defense of colonialism is one of the main characteristics of bourgeois historiography. The most objective work is still Hans Kohn's Some Reflections on Colonialism. The reviewer quotes the American sociologist to the effect that the European economy of the past 250 years has been based on the exploitation and annihilation of the peoples of Asia. G. Liersch
- 5:2696. Silberschmidt, Max (Univ. of Zürich). DIE REINGETEN STAATEN VON AMERIKA - DIE GROSSE KRAFT ZWISCHEN EUROPA UND ASIEN [The United States America -- the great power between Europe and Asia]. Historische Zeitschrift 1959 187(3): 594-614. The claim of world leadership by a nation whose leading principle is a self-imposed isolation, seems paradoxical. It is, however, natural for a power which wants to be a model to withdraw in times of active peace from the activity of a corrupt world, but to defend itself actively in times of threatening danger, not only because of the instinct of self-preservation, but also in view of the possibility of recommending its own perfect order as an example to a disorganized world. The most striking contrast between the United States and the former colonial empires lies in the fact that the United States has organized a world-wide system of subsidies, based on the assumption that closer contact of the economically underdeveloped countries with the world economic system will lead them to adapt the structure and way of life of the West. A(t)
- 5:2697. Skazkin, S. D. OSNOVNYE PROBLEMY TAK NAZYVAEMOGO "VOTOROGO IZDANIYA KREPOSTNICHESTVA" SREDNEI I VOSTOCHNOI EVROPE [The fundamental problems of the so-called "second edition of serfdom" in Central and Eastern Europe]. Voprosy Istorii 1958 (2): 96-119. The author originated the expression "second edition of serfdom," which in reality means "the law of serfdom" in all of Europe. This law had terrible consequences for the peasants in Russia from the 17th to the middle of the 19th century. Historians should devote particular attention to the situation of the working classes in this period. Based on recent publications on the subject. G. Liersch
- 5:2698. Symmons-Symonolewicz, Konstantin (Wilkes College). BRONISLAW MALINOWSKI: AN INTELLECTUAL PROFILE. Polish Review 1958 3(4): 55-76. A discussion of Malinowski's controversial personality, ideological orientation and anthropological method through an analysis of his colleagues' reminiscences. E. Kusielewicz
- 5:2699. Unsigned. DE BESTREKKINGEN TUSSEN EUROPE EN AZIE SPECIAAL IN VERBAND MET HET KOLONIALE VRAAGSTUK [The relations between Europe and Asia, particularly in connection with the colonial problem]. Internationale Spectator 1959 13(9): 256-272. In order to make an unbiased analysis of the colonial question it is necessary to consider it in historical perspective and to eliminate the sentiments and emotions which have become attached to this question as a result of anticolonial propaganda. The author examines, inter alia, the origin of colonial relations, the results of colonial rule, decolonization, the Russian colonial empire, and the Western attitude towards Asian problems. Journal
- 5:2700. Wolfe, Bertram D. (Columbia Univ.). MARXISM -- YESTERDAY AND TODAY. THE PROPHET AND HIS PROPHECIES. Problems of Communism 1958 7(6): 24-31. Time has dealt unkindly with Marx's prophecies and the approach which claims to lay bare "the law of motion" of industrial society. A century of growing state intervention in the regulation of the economy and conditions of labor has made the very concept of autonomous economic laws unfruitful. Moreover, labor has fought unceasingly against the "mission" of being proletarianized. Refusing to become "naught" in order to become "all," it has succeeded in becoming "something" in the actual society in which it lives. If Marxism's claim to be a science has thus suffered shipwreck, it lives on as an "ism" based on faith. In this lies its staying powers despite a century of refutation by actual history. A
- 5:2701. Zubrzycki, J. (Australian National Univ.). THE ROLE OF THE FOREIGN-LANGUAGE PRESS IN MIGRANT INTEGRATION. Population Studies 1958 12(1): 73-82. Briefly surveys the history of the rise of the foreign-language press and their contents in the United States, Canada and Australia. The first such paper on the North American continent was published in 1739 in Pennsylvania by Christopher Saver. By 1939 some fifty-one papers were published in thirty-nine languages. The first foreign-language paper in Australia was also a German paper founded in Adelaide in 1847. The foreign-language press served as an educational agency "without equal" in providing the immigrant with essential information about the country of their adoption and thus played an important role in bridging the cultural gap between the country of origin and the native society. J. A. S. Grenville
- 5:2702. --. LA CIUDAD COMO FORMA DE VIDA [The city as a form of life]. Revista de la Universidad de Madrid 1958 7(25). García y Bellido, Antonio, ORIGENES DE LA CIUDAD Y SU EVOLUCION HACIA LAS PRIMERAS GRANDES METROPOLIS. UN ESQUEMA HISTORICO DE LA URBANISTICA DE LA ANTIGÜEDAD [Origins of the city and its evolution toward the first great metropolises. An historical outline of urban studies in antiquity], pp. 5-42. Chueca Goitia, Fernando, LA CIUDAD Y SU PERSONALIDAD HISTORICA [The city and its historical personality], pp. 43-55. Aranguren, José Luis L., EL OCIO Y LA DIVERSION EN LA CIUDAD [Leisure and amusements in the city], pp. 57-75. Caro Baroja, Julio, CIUDADES ESPAÑOLAS [Spanish cities], pp. 77-95. Torres Balbás, Leopoldo, LA CIUDAD MUSULMANA [The Mohammedan city], pp. 97-112. Terán, Manuel de, CIUDAD Y URBANIZACION EN EL CONTINENTE ASIATICO [City and urbanization on the Asian continent], pp. 114-139. Articles on various aspects of urbanization and urban life, from antiquity to modern times. C. B. (IHE 27069)
- 5:2703. --. SYNDICALISM, CORPORATIVISM, INTER-EST GROUPS AND DEMOCRACY. Cahiers de Bruges 1958 8 (3/4). Leibholz, Gerhard, QUELQUES REFLEXIONS GENERALES SUR LE SYNDICALISME, LE CORPORATISME ET L'ETAT CORPORATIF [Some general reflections on syndicalism, corporativism and the corporative state], pp. 4-10. Jacobs, Anthony, THEORY AND PRACTICE OF CORPORATIVISM IN AUTHORITARIAN STATES WITH SPECIAL REGARD TO PORTUGAL, pp. 11-29. Georis, Raymond, L'EVOLUTION SYNDICALE EN ESPAGNE, RAPPEL HISTORIQUE [Syndical development in Spain: a historical review], pp. 30-36. Bertani, Piergiorgio, L'EVOLUTION DU CORPORATISME ITALIEN, RAPPEL HISTORIQUE [The development of Italian corporativism; a historical review], pp. 37-44. Nagy, Thomas, TEN

YEARS OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IN THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOVIET BLOC. WITH SPECIAL REGARD TO HUNGARY, pp. 45-55. Hartl, Klaus, PRESSURE-GROUPS IN GREAT BRITAIN. AN ATTEMPT AT SYSTEMATIC CLASSIFICATION, pp. 56-66. Lewis, David W. P., STATUT JURIDIQUE ET POUVOIR POLITIQUE DES TRADE UNIONS EN GRANDE BRETAGNE [Legal statute and political power of the trade unions in Great Britain], pp. 67-73. Turner, Nigel, THE PRESERVATION OF DEMOCRACY IN THE BRITISH TRADE UNIONS, pp. 74-86. Oberstar, James L., PRESSURE-GROUPS AND LOBBIES IN THE UNITED STATES, pp. 86-97. Barnett, Walter E., THE POSITION OF ORGANIZED LABOR IN THE AMERICAN LEGAL SYSTEM, pp. 97-113. Christensen, Hans-Christian, THE INFLUENCE OF MAJOR FUNCTIONAL GROUPS AND THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THESE GROUPS AND THE STATE IN SCANDINAVIA WITH PARTICULAR REGARD TO NORWAY, pp. 114-138. Schumm, Siegfried, INTEREST REPRESENTATION IN FRANCE AND GERMANY, pp. 139-147. Roemer, Klaus, CORPORATISM IN SWITZERLAND, pp. 147-153. Boshouwers, Henk, INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE NETHERLANDS, pp. 153-163. Brugmans, Henri, UN BESOIN DE NOTRE TEMPS: RECONNAITRE CONSTITUTIONNELLEMENT L'ORGANISATION PROFESSIONNELLE [A necessity of our times: to recognize the professional organization constitutionally] pp. 164-168. An issue devoted entirely to papers on the problem of corporativism and constitutionalism representing the results of two academic seminars and course work under the direction of G. Leibholz of the College of Europe. The articles by Jacobs, Georis, Bertani, Lewis, Barnett, Christensen, Schumm and Boshouwers include discussion of historical aspects of the problem. H. E. Reed

International Relations

5:2704. Lador Lederer, J. J. (Jerusalem). SVILUPPO STORICO DEL REGIME GIURIDICO DELLE VIE D'ACQUA INTERNAZIONALI [Historical development of the legal rule of international waterways]. *Comunità Internazionale* 1957 12 (4): 623-641. Deals with a theme discussed in previous papers, "International Waterways -- the Organizational Standard of the Enunciative Regime" (*Revue de Droit Internationale*, 1956) and "Vom Wasserweg zur internationalen Gemeinschaft" (*Friedenswarte*, 1956). The author discusses mainly the historical evolution of legal institutions, and, taking certain geopolitical occurrences as good test cases, examines the regime of international waterways in its historical environment. Special reference is made to the history of the Suez problem. A

5:2705. Leibholz, Gerhard (Univ. of Göttingen). "AGGRESSION" IM VÖLKERRECHT UND IM BEREICH IDEOLOGISCHER AUSEINANDERSETZUNG ["Aggression" in international law and in the field of ideological discussion]. *Vierteljahrsshefte für Zeitgeschichte* 1958 6(2): 165-171. Shows how the growing loss of substance of political thought in the last few centuries has led to the increasing application of formal criteria in place of substantive ones in the definition of the concept of aggression. The author cites examples of the difficulties in such a definition, particularly that of making a clear distinction between the attack, which is prohibited, and self-defense, which is permissible. The *animus aggressionis*, which gives every act of violence the character of an aggression, remains the decisive factor in defining the concept. The author also points to the necessity of removing the entire question from the legal sphere to that of political ideology. Every approach will fail which is made from a purely technical legal point of view and fails to take into consideration changed realities or to recognize that the enemy and potential aggressor in an age which is primarily ideological is the political and ideological dissenter. The author touches on the consequences of this insight for traditional international law. A (t)

5:2706. Massigli, René. LA LANGUE FRANÇAISE DANS LA VIE INTERNATIONALE [The French language in international life]. *Revue de Paris* 1958 65(11): 44-55. Reviews the history of French as a diplomatic language and concludes that it is no longer pre-eminent on a world-wide scale but retains its European importance. J. A. Clarke

5:2707. Sundbom, Ivar. DE INTERNATIONALLA KAPITALRÖRELSENA, FREDSAKTOR ELLER KONFLIKTSANLEDNING? [International capital movements; a peaceful factor or cause of conflict?]. *Svenskt Tidskrift* 1955 42(5):

252-261. Discusses the extent to which international investment was a tool of foreign policy prior to 1939. Loans were largely free of political influence up to 1914, except in the case of German and French relations with Russia. Being probably placed in underdeveloped and underpopulated countries, such investments attracted private credit and benefited receiving countries. Political rather than economic considerations governed investments from 1919 to 1939. The author concludes that international investment in itself tends to reduce international conflict, though it can be used as a weapon where such conflict already exists. Roberta G. Selleck

Military History

5:2708. Frankland, Noble (Deputy Director of Studies, Royal Institute of International Affairs, London). BRITAIN'S CHANGING STRATEGIC POSITION. *International Affairs* 1957 33(4): 416-426. A study of the strategic revolution with particular reference to Britain's defense policy, including a brief discussion of past policy. Major nuclear war would be a question of attack and counter attack without the prospect of active defense on either side. Thus Britain's traditional strategy would be invalidated. But nuclear weapons do not wholly eliminate the prospect of other kinds of warfare. Based principally on published official documents, journals and press sources. A

5:2709. Vagts, Alfred (Sherman, Connecticut). UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER - VOR UND NACH 1943 [Unconditional surrender -- before and after 1943]. *Vierteljahrsshefte für Zeitgeschichte* 1959 7(3): 280-309. Deals with the termination of individual actions or whole wars by unconditional surrender, both before and after 1943, the year of Casablanca. The author thus presents one aspect of the history of military ideas. He examines who has demanded the unconditional surrender of the adversary in premodern and modern wars, who has criticized it or fought against it, referring to army leaders, military authors, the military masses, civil politicians, and nations. He shows further how this demand or its omission has affected the character of wars, making them either totalitarian or limited. The unconditional surrender demand appears as a general tradition in the wars of the United States. In conclusion the author considers whether a new era of nontotalitarian war may have started as a result of sharp criticism of unconditional surrender. A (t)

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

5:2710. Ballinger, Margaret. AFRICAN LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS. *Africa South* 1957 1(3): 52-58. A review by a member of the South African parliament, representing Africans of the Eastern Cape, of legislation and practices which have governed the availability of land in native reserves and ownership of urban real property by Africans. R. H. Wilde

5:2711. Banton, Michael. ADAPTATION AND INTEGRATION IN THE SOCIAL SYSTEM OF TEMNE IMMIGRANTS IN FREETOWN. *Africa* 1956 26(4): 354-368. A study of the process by which tribal people, especially those who have left their homeland and secured employment in towns, are separated from the social and cultural heritage of their tribe. The author analyzes the system of social relations among the Temne in Freetown from the 19th century onward and notes that the disintegrative tendencies in their traditional relationships became progressively more marked from the 1920's on. J. A. S. Grenville

5:2712. Beattie, J. H. M. ETHNOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN EAST AFRICA: A REVIEW. *Africa* 1956 26(3): 265-275. A general bibliographical review of the present state of knowledge in sociology and social anthropology concerning East Africa, providing also some indications of the kinds of research presently in progress or contemplated. J. A. S. Grenville

5:2713. Castelli, Fausto (Rome). IL NAZIONALISMO ALGERINO [Algerian nationalism]. *Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali* 1959 26(1): 77-86. An essay on Algeria

nationalism since the end of World War II with an introductory summary of the history of French administration in Algeria 1830. F. Fellner

5:2714. Clay, George (Parliamentary correspondent, *Times*). PORTRAIT OF A CABINET MINISTER. Africa South 1957 1(2): 47-55. Traces the career of Senator De Klerk, a professional Nationalist politician and organizer who saw a crucial need for wooing urban Afrikaners and did so successfully in the Transvaal. De Klerk was one of the most powerful men behind Strijdom. R. H. Wilde

5:2715. Elias, T. Olawale (Institute of Commonwealth Studies). BRITISH WEST AFRICA, PAST AND PRESENT. Africa South 1959 3(2): 85-92. Lists some of the achievements of great West African civilizations, argues that African culture would have achieved far more if it had not been cut off from the mainstream of European medieval culture, surveys the emergence of some West African peoples from British colonial rule. Undocumented. R. H. Wilde

5:2716. García Figueras, Tomás. UNA INSTITUCION INTERESANTE DE LA OBRA DE ESPAÑA EN MARRUECOS: LAS JUNTAS RURALES [An interesting institution in the work done in Morocco: the rural councils]. Mauritania 1958 (371): 361. Examines the characteristics and action of these councils, which were established for rural development and the raising of rural living standards in Morocco. M. Gu. (IHE 29003)

5:2717. Le Guillou, Louis (Colonel, ret., Oran). LES FRONTIERS SAHARIENNES DU MAROC [Morocco's Sahara frontiers]. Ecrits de Paris 1957 (153): 65-75, (154): 50-59, (155): 45-51. Morocco unrightfully claims some territories of the Sahara which belong to French Algeria and to Mauritania, part of French West Africa. The French, however, pacified and then exploited this semi-desert and formerly archaic region between the Senegal and the Dra. Morocco's pretensions came to light only after the discovery of the area's wealth in minerals, iron and oil. Greed does not constitute a right. The French-Moroccan frontier in the Sahara is as arbitrary as most of the frontiers in Europe, and has to be maintained. Based partly on personal recollections, newspapers and periodicals. A (t)

5:2718. Lewin, Julius (Univ. of the Witwatersrand). AFRIKANERS AND OTHERS. Africa South 1957 1(2): 41-46. Documented survey of the rise of Afrikaner nationalism and its causes. The author asserts that the Afrikaners, though in political control, sense two reasons for insecurity: continuing English control of wealth and economic life, and rising Afrikaner (native) unrest. R. H. Wilde

5:2719. Luengo, Antonio, O.F.M. RIO MARTIN. FUNDACION DE LA MISION CATOLICA [Rio Martin. Foundation of the Catholic Mission]. Mauritania 1958 31(371): 386-389. Summary of the foundation of this mission in 1915 and a list of the vicars in charge of it up to the present. M. Gu. (IHE 29006)

5:2720. Meer, Fatima. SATYAGRAHA IN SOUTH AFRICA. Africa South 1959 3(2): 21-28. Defines the concept of Satyagraha and illustrates how Gandhi originated it in South Africa during the 1890's, shows the very limited success Indians had in using it in his time, notes that the weapon fell into disuse and was revived in 1946, and explains why and how it has since come to be an exclusively Indian, and become a multiracial, weapon of the oppressed races and groups in South Africa. Undocumented. R. H. Wilde

5:2721. Ngubane, Jordan K. AFRICAN POLITICAL MOVEMENTS. Africa South 1956 1(1): 70-78. Discusses the origin, activities and interrelation of the most important African political movements which have arisen since 1900: the South African Native National Congress (now the African National Congress), the Industrial and Commercial Workers Union, the Communist Party and the African Democratic Party. R. H. Wilde

5:2722. Scott, Michael (Honorary Director, Africa Centre, London). THE INTERNATIONAL STATUS OF SOUTH AFRICA. International Affairs 1958 34(3): 318-329. Discussion of German colonization, the administration of the Mandate, and events leading to the appointment of the United Nations Good Offices Committee in respect of the International

Status of South West Africa. The South African government's refusal to submit reports, transmit petitions, or co-operate in U.N. discussions is a reflection of policies inconsistent with the Mandate under which it obtained control of the area. The author discusses the legal and other aspects of South West Africa's international status. A

5:2723. Simons, H. J. PASSES AND POLICE. Africa South 1956 1(1): 51-62. Reviews the evolution of the "pass system" for South African natives during the past century, showing why white South Africans have deemed the system essential in spite of its costs and weighty criticisms of it even by government commissions. R. H. Wilde

5:2724. Uys, Stanley (Sunday Times). DR. HENDRIK FRENCH VERWOERD, PRIME MINISTER OF SOUTH AFRICA. Africa South 1959 3(2): 1-11. Reviews the career of Verwoerd and explains his rise to the premiership. R. H. Wilde

Asia

See also: 5:2850

5:2725. Ezekiel, Hannan (Univ. of Bombay), and Neville J. Roach. THE DEBT OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST 1914-1957. Journal of the University of Bombay 1958 27(1): 25-60. The initial assets and capital formation of the Bombay Port Trust were financed by loans. The author studies the time pattern of loan issues, the interest rates paid on them, their classification by type of lender and modes of their repayment. He also examines trends in total debt, net debt after deducting accumulated sinking funds, interest charges and total debt charges consisting of interest, repayment installments and sinking fund contributions. The statutorily imposed mode of repayment and Port Trust accounting procedures influenced adversely the trustees' financial picture of the Trust and hence also the policy of the Trust regarding borrowing for development purposes, particularly during the depression period (broadly 1924-36). Based on the annual administrative reports of the Bombay Port Trust and on the Bombay Port Trust Magazine. A (H. Ezekiel)

5:2726. Liu Kwang-ching (Harvard Univ.). STEAMSHIP ENTERPRISE IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY CHINA. Journal of Asian Studies 1959 18(4): 435-455. Compares Western steamship enterprises in 19th-century China and the competing Chinese government-sponsored company. Some general conclusions emerge concerning the general problems of entrepreneurship and of economic stagnation in China, among them the lesson that "in an economically backward country where entrepreneurship is dominated by ineffective bureaucratic leadership, political change is prerequisite to economic development." G. A. Lensen

5:2727. Ranis, G. THE FINANCING OF JAPANESE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. Economic History Review 1959 11(3): 440-454. Much of Japan's economic development from the Meiji era onward was on a "pay-as-you-go" basis. The government used fiscal and monetary policies to siphon capital into proper channels, or interfered with the distribution of wealth to put it into the hands of those who would use it for development. B. L. Crapster

5:2728. Sarkisyanz, Emanuel (Univ. of Freiburg). COMMUNISM AND LAMAISM UTOPIANISM IN CENTRAL ASIA. Review of Politics 1958 20(4): 623-633. Lamaism, the religion and main cultural force of Central Asia, encountered Communism with the extension of Communist Russian power into Outer Mongolia in 1920 and of Communist Chinese power into Inner Mongolia and Tibet in 1949 and 1951. The author draws attention to the problem of relations between these two ways of thought and points out that although Communist policies toward Lamaism provided no exception to Communist religious policies as a whole, the Communist appeal nevertheless seems to have found some points of departure in certain Lamaist notions. These Lamaist ideas may, therefore, have a political relevance in the penetration of Communist ideas into Central Asia. Documented. L. Adolphus

5:2729. Trivièrè, Léon (Hong Kong). BIRTH CONTROL IN CHINA. Contemporary China 1956/57 (2): 94-99. Distinguishes three phases in the birth control movement in China. The first phase began with the establishment of the

Chinese republic in 1912 and with a reaction against the Confucian tradition of filial piety, according to which it was a grievous sin not to pass on the life received from one's ancestors. It was fostered by the Women's Movement, the visit of Margaret Sanger in 1922 and the writings of Shao Li-tzu. The second phase was marked by a scientific approach to birth control and over-population, and was sponsored by the Committee for Mother Health, founded in 1930. Dr. Marian Ying was its strongest advocate. The third phase began in July 1954 with the formulation of measures for birth control by the Ministry of Public Health, in Peking, and a nation-wide movement to educate the people in their use. The author concludes that this may bring about a decline in population. A

5:2730. Unsigned. THE CHALLENGE OF TIBET. Round Table 1959 (195): 218-232. Shows why Communist China and India almost inevitably will quarrel over the uncertain frontier between Tibet and such Indian protected or administered border regions as Sikkim, Bhutan and the North East Frontier Agency. Unlike Tibet, China never recognized the MacMahon line, and maps have failed to show the true extent of Indian influence and claims. The author discusses the historical background of Tibetan-Chinese relations, the politico-religious positions of the Dalai and Panchen Lamas, and why the Dalai Lama traditionally enjoys respect and influence as a holy man in India. He speculates on what Nehru and the fourteenth Dalai Lama in exile will do to counter Communist control of Tibet. The terms of the 1914 Simla Convention, with a map showing the MacMahon line, and the terms of the 1951 Chinese-Tibetan agreement are presented. R. H. Wilde

Canada

5:2731. Beck, J. Murray (Royal Military College, Kingston). PRIVILEGES AND POWERS OF THE NOVA SCOTIAN HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. *Dalhousie Review* 1956 35(4): 351-361. Describes how the House of Assembly fought to defend its area of parliamentary privilege, 1759-1892. R. W. Winks

5:2732. Dickie, Gordon (Union College, British Columbia). CULTURAL ORIGINS IN COLONIAL LIFE. *Dalhousie Review* 1957 37(2): 41-51, and (3): 165-174. An interpretation of the influence of the Old Country background in the development of the Maritime Provinces. The author states that the Maritimes have been "a land noted for intellectual as well as material activity," and he attributes the former to European ties maintained because of the area's geographical position, and the latter to the isolation, in spatial terms, of the region. R. W. Winks

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

5:2733. Filipović, Milenko S. (Univ. of Sarajevo). TA-KOVO REGION (IN SERBIA) *Bulletin de l'Académie Serbe des Sciences* 1958 22(6): 41-43. This region, inhabited since Neolithic times, flourished during the Middle Ages; its modern population is however almost completely of recent origin. The author also examines settlement patterns and the economy. Based on the author's field research in the years 1951-1954. A

BELGIUM

5:2734. Zumkir, André (Assistant, Univ. of Liège). LES DYNASTIES POLITIQUES DANS LA PROVINCE DE LIEGE A L'EPOQUE CONTEMPORAINE [The political dynasties in the province of Liège in recent times]. *Jaarboek. Federatie van de Kringen voor Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde van België* 1956: 261-289. A study of the hereditary character of the political "effectives" in the province of Liège. Although membership in the parties is relatively high, absenteeism from the meetings is great. The political life of each *arrondissement* is usually concentrated in the hands of a few dozen persons who control the leading party posts and the legislative, provincial and municipal mandates. Furthermore, numerous leading posts within a party have been held by the same families for over a century. This phenomenon explains in part the continuity of the electoral results. The author cites numerous examples, and twelve genealogical charts are appended. A (t)

FRANCE

5:2735. Adelson, Judah (City College of New York). THE EARLY EVOLUTION OF BUSINESS ORGANIZATION IN FRANCE *Business History Review* 1957 31(2): 226-243. The development of corporate forms in France did not occur until after 1867, and the period from 1807 to 1867 marks the transition from the old forms of business structure to a recognition of the value inherent in the corporate structure. The principal types of business organization in France since the Middle Ages are defined and discussed, with special emphasis on the development of the joint-stock company. The principal legislative controls adopted during the revolutionary period are enumerated. The author points out that corporate restrictions were of vital importance in France's losing the struggle for competitive markets. D. W. Houston

5:2736. Dupuy, Aimé (Académie d'Alger). L'HISTOIRE DE LA MEDECINE FRANÇAISE [History of French medicine] *Information Historique* 1958 20(1): 6-12. Analyzes Pierre Mauriac's *Libre histoire de la Médecine française, des origines à nos jours* (Paris: Stock, 1956). Following a general history of diseases and a detailed study by century of French contributions to the field of medicine, three principal characteristics of modern French medicine are cited: 1) constant concern for the personality and reactions of the individual patient; 2) usefulness of the medical colloquy, and 3) total rejection of the idea that medicine is simply a collective social service. Jean Detie

5:2737. Roy, J. A., and J. L. Dansette. LE PATRONAT TEXTILE DU BASSIN LILLOIS (1789-1914) [The textile manufacturers of the Lille basin (1789-1914)]. *Revue du Nord* 1958 40(157): 49-69, and 1959 41(161): 23-38. Continuation of previous articles [See abstracts 2:157 and 3:1125] on manufacturing circles in northern France. The authors examine sociological aspects of the industrial "complex" of Lille-Roubaix-Tourcoing-Armentières. Based mainly on material from the Archives d'Etat Civil, family papers and information given by interested parties. A (t)

5:2738. Vlekke, B. H. M. (Editor, Internationale Spectator). LA SOCIÉTÉ MILITAIRE DANS LA FRANCE CONTEMPORAINE [Military society in contemporary France]. *Internationale Spectator* 1958 12(11): 275-304. Discusses Raoul Girardet's book *La Société militaire dans la France contemporaine* (1953) in connection with the events in France and Algeria in May 1958. Vlekke does not add to the subject matter set forth by Girardet, but inquires into the validity of his statements concerning the basic civil-military relationship in France using these statements as a tool for the explanation of recent events in France. A

5:2739. --. [THE MILITARY HISTORY OF LYONS]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1958 14(2) Numéro Spécial. Lyet, P. (Colonel), and F. Dusseigneur, LYON DANS L'HISTOIRE [Lyons in history], pp. 9-40. Martel (Commander), LYON MILITAIRE [Military Lyons], pp. 41-43. Lachouque, Henry (Commander), NAPOLÉON A LYON [Napoleon in Lyons], pp. 45-69. Regnault, Jean (General), LE DRAPEAU DES LYONNAIS, 12 MARS 1815 [The flag of Lyons, 12 March 1815], pp. 70-74. Lisack (Colonel), L'ARSENAL DE LYON [The arsenal of Lyons], pp. 75-82. Camelin, A. (Colonel), LYON ET LA MEDECINE MILITAIRE [Lyons and military medicine], pp. 83-94. Lesquen, de (Colonel), LYON PLACE FORTE [Lyons as a fortified city], pp. 95-102. Chalmin (Lieutenant-Colonel), LYON DE 1870 A NOS JOURS [Lyons from 1870 to the present], pp. 102-107. Martin-Basse, M. (Secrétaire Général, Académie des Sciences, Belles-Lettres et Arts de Lyon), SOUVENIRS SUR LE CAMP DE SATHONAY [Memories of the camp of Sathonay], pp. 108-114. Roux (General), LE 99^e R. I. A. REGIMENT DE LYON [The 99th infantry regiment, the regiment of Lyons], pp. 115-134. Rimaud (Colonel), LYON CAVALERIE [Lyons' cavalry], pp. 135-142. Seive, Fleury (General), LYON CENTRE D'AVIATION MILITAIRE [Lyons center of military aviation], pp. 143-158. S.E.I.T.C., LYON GARNISON COLONIALE [Lyons as a colonial garrison], pp. 159-161. S.H.A., LES COLONIAUX A MONTLUZIN, 18 JUIN 1940 [The colonials at Montluzin, 18 June 1940], pp. 163-168. Paul, Pierre, LA LIBERATION DE LYON, 3 SEPTEMBRE 1944 [The liberation of Lyons, 3 September 1944], pp. 169-177. These articles present a general factual account of the military history of the city of Lyons, with particular emphasis upon the period since 1789, and also contribute to the study of political,

onomic and social history. The history of military units stationed in Lyons is considered part of the military history of the ty. illus.
H. J. Gordon, Jr.

GERMANY

5:2740. Bott, Gerhard (Historisches Museum, Frankfurt). FRIEDHOF UND GRABMAL - EIN GANG DURCH DIE AHRHUNDERTE [Cemetery and tombstone -- a walk through centuries]. *Zeitwende* 1958 29(11): 763-768.
In the Middle Ages the burial ground was always joined to a church. A clearly conceived form of a cemetery separate from the church appeared in Germany in the Renaissance. Because of a "melancholy character," the individual tomb was made part of the landscaped park in the 18th century. In 1800 the landscape architect Friedrich Ludwig von Sckell designed a landscaped cemetery in Mannheim, and ever since, the problem of the discrepancy between the cemetery and the individual monument has existed.
A (t)

5:2741. D'Harcourt, Robert. JEAN DE PANGE ET LE MONDE GERMANIQUE [Jean de Pange and the German world]. *Documents* 1958 13(6): 752-764.
Reviews Jean de Pange's well-documented interpretation in his *Histoire de l'Allemagne de 789 à 1945* that France's conquests under the Convention and Napoleon, its alliance with Prussia and the breakup of the German confederation led to a militaristic Germany. The way to Nazi barbarism, foreseen by Goethe, was paved by isolating Germany and separating it from humanistic Austria, "the authentic soul of Germanism." "In Germany," the author concludes, "political high's regularly coincide with low's in cultural endeavors." "The drama" of Germany might have been resolved if it had remained federalist and decentralized, as in the 18th century.
Jean Detiere

5:2742. Muth, Heinrich (Fredeburg, Sauerland). DIE SKEPSIS DER JUGEND". HISTORISCHE BETRACHTUNGEN ZU EINER JUGENDSOZIOLOGIE [The "Skepticism of Youth": historical observations on a sociology of youth]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1959 10(6): 333-351.
Suggests that Helmut Schelsky in *Die skeptische Generation: eine Soziologie der deutschen Jugend* (Düsseldorf, 1957) should have used the voluminous material available on German youth, instead of postulating "ideal types." A critical bibliography appears in the footnotes.
F. B. M. Hollyday

5:2743. Nipperdey, Thomas (Göttingen). DIE ORGANISATION DER BÜRGERLICHEN PARTEIEN IN DEUTSCHLAND VOR 1918 [The organization of the bourgeois parties in Germany before 1918]. *Historische Zeitschrift* 1958 185(3): 550-602.
An investigation of the historical development of the organizational structure of the German "bourgeois" political parties from their first appearance as factions in the parliament up to the collapse of the German Empire. The author asserts the value of historical study of practical problems such as the evolution of parties from popular movements to leadership organizations, the mediation of the citizens and electors and the monopolizing of the struggle for power by the parties, the question of democratizing the internal structure of the parties, party bureaucracy and finance methods, and the relations of the parties to other public organizations. These organizational problems have been overlooked in the traditional study of German parties, which has overemphasized ideological factors.
G. H. Davis

5:2744. Schütt, Horst (Bad Sooden-Allendorf). BEVÖLKERUNGSENTWICKLUNG IM NORDWESTLICHEN VORPOMERN VON 1767 BIS 1952 [Population development in northwestern Hither Pomerania from 1767 to 1952]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1959 8(2): 215-231.
A study of the economic structure and the distribution of population in northwestern Hither Pomerania from 1767 to 1952. The author shows the developments in the period of industrialization, the influence of industry, and the results of World War II. Several illustrative columns of statistics and maps are included.
G. H. Davis

5:2745. Skalkowski, Adam M. OSTATNI MARSZAŁEK SEJMU POZNAŃSKIEGO POLAK [The last Polish speaker of the Poznań provincial parliament]. *Roczniki Historyczne* 1958 24: 9-66.
Deals with the life of Joseph Gotzendorf Grabowski (1791-1881), an officer in Napoleon's Army, later leader of the moderates and deputy of the Poznań provincial parliament, of which he became speaker in 1845, and member of the upper

house in Berlin from 1852 until 1875. Based on papers in the Ossolineum Archives as well as on published sources.

J. Lewartowski

5:2746. Sonthheimer, Kurt (Univ. of Freiburg). THOMAS MANN ALS POLITISCHER SCHRIFTSTELLER [Thomas Mann as a political writer]. *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte* 1958 6(1): 1-44.
An examination of Thomas Mann's political attitude, beginning with the *Betrachtungen eines Unpolitischen*, his great statement in defense of the culturally active German authoritarian state of the Wilhelminian type. The author then deals with Mann's positive attitude toward the democratic Weimar Republic, and describes his pronouncements against National Socialism. He concludes with a detailed examination of the reserve toward Mann in Germany after 1945, and in this connection also deals with the writer's attitude toward Communism. Based mainly on the numerous essays and speeches of a political character, as well as on the most important "Zeitromane," especially *Der Zauberberg* and *Doktor Faustus*.
A (t)

5:2747. Unsigned. DE SORBEN IN DE SOWJET-ZONE VAN DUTSLAND [The Sorbs in the Soviet zone of Germany]. *Internationale Spectator* 1957 11(19): 678-687.
The Sorbs, who live in the area bounded by the Elbe, Spree and Neisse, are the smallest of the Slavic peoples, and are surrounded by the greatest non-Slavic peoples of Europe. A compact national Sorb territory does not exist. In the course of the centuries the fruitful, sparsely populated territory of the Sorbs has been divided and occupied several times. Present-day "Sorb policy" is led by the authorities of the German Democratic Republic, and one of its positive results has been the progress of scientific research concerning the country and the people. The "elevation" of the Sorbs is used as propaganda for the minorities living in Western Europe. Based on literature and a statement to the author.
Journal

5:2748. Wieser, Klemens, O.T. L'HISTOIRE DE LA COMMANDERIE DE SACHSENHAUSEN DE L'O.T. [History of the Commandery of Sachsenhausen of the Teutonic Order]. *Archives Diplomatiques et Consulaires* 1958 23(6): 152-153.
A history of the Commandery, originally a hospital, private residence and church, founded by the Teutonic Order in the 13th century in Sachsenhausen, Germany, and its administration by successive Swedish, French, Austrian and Prussian "owners" before final restitution as an important German monument to Sachsenhausen's past.
Jean Detiere

5:2749. Ziolkowski, Janusz (Adam Mickiewicz Univ., Poznań). PRZEBRAŻENIA DEMOGRAFICZNE I SPOŁECZNE NA ZIEMIACH ZACHODNICH [Demographic and social changes in the western territories]. *Kultura i Społeczeństwo* 1959 3(1): 17-43.
Analysis of the population changes in the former German eastern territories, now incorporated into Poland, from the middle of the 19th century to the present. General population problems, such as the migration of population to the West, are touched upon, and the demographic situation of the Polish ethnic population is discussed in detail.
A. F. Dygnas

5:2750. --. [THE BUSINESS COLLEGE OF MANNHEIM]. *Ruperto-Carola* 1958 19(23). Brecht, Franz-Josef (Wirtschaftshochschule, Mannheim), DIE WIRTSCHAFTSHOCHSCHULE MANNHEIM. RÜCKBLICK UND AUSBLICK [The "College of Economics" of Mannheim. Past and future], pp. 203-207. A review of the history of the Mannheim Business College, which was founded in 1907. Reicke, Siegfried (Rektor, Heidelberg Univ.), FÜNF JAHRZEHNTE WIRTSCHAFTSHOCHSCHULE MANNHEIM [Five decades of the "College of Economics" of Mannheim], pp. 207-209. A tribute to the Business College's fifty years of existence, and particularly to Eberhard Gothein, a Heidelberg professor who taught at the college in its initial years.
E. H. Boehm

GREAT BRITAIN
(including IRELAND)

See also: 5:2832

5:2751. Åberg, Alf. IRLÄNDSKA UNIVERSITET [Irish universities]. *Svensk Tidskrift* 1955 42(9): 526-532.
Traces the development of the Irish universities from the Protestant Trinity College of 1591, through the Catholic colleges of the 19th century to the present National University of Ireland.
Roberta G. Selleck

5:2752. Abrams, Mark (President, World Association for Public Opinion Research). SOCIAL CHANGE IN MODERN BRITAIN. *Political Quarterly* 1959 30(2): 149-156. Calls attention to two compilations of statistics of value to historians interested in social change in modern Britain. A Survey of Social Conditions in England and Wales as Illustrated by Statistics, by A. M. Carr-Saunders and D. Caradog Jones (Oxford University Press, 1958), and David C. Marsh's The Changing Social Structure of England and Wales, 1871-1951 (Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1958). The first must be used in conjunction with similar surveys published by the same authors in 1927 and 1937. The author points out limitations of these books and adds many comments of his own concerning important differences between prewar and postwar Britain and the significance of these differences. R. H. Wilde

5:2753. Graham, C. S. THE TRANSITION FROM PADDLE-WHEEL TO SCREW PROPELLER. *Mariner's Mirror* 1958 44(1): 35-48. In the 18th century British ship building obstinately opposed innovations and although a school of naval architecture was established in 1811, more than thirty years elapsed before any member of it submitted an original design for a man-of-war. Governments were slow to support new developments such as those that were taking place in iron and steam early in the 19th century. The Admiralty remained cautious, but in 1822 did build a ship of their own with engines and paddle-wheels which proved successful. The same slow process which saw the adoption of the paddle-wheel was repeated in the 1840's and 1850's when enlightened inventors urged the Admiralty to adopt the screw to the sailing ship. The author traces these developments to the 1870's, when twin-screw warships without masts or sails were launched. J. A. S. Grenville

5:2754. Jarvis, Rupert C. THE ARCHIVAL HISTORY OF THE CUSTOMS RECORDS. *Journal of the Society of Archivists* 1959 1(4): 239-250. A description of the categories and types of customs records in England from the 13th to the 19th century. J. A. S. Grenville

5:2755. Johnston, G. D. (London). BOUNDARIES. *Amateur Historian* 1958/59 4(2): 67-72. Gives the legal definitions of different types of boundaries in Great Britain and lists the acts of Parliament changing them. L. Adolphus

5:2756. Miles, Helen (London). A SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PROPERTY LAW AND CONVEYANCING. *Amateur Historian* 1958 4(1): 26-27. A bibliography intended for the amateur studying the archives of English landed families, and divided into sections dealing with 1) the law of property (realty and personality); 2) conveyancing; 3) land registration, and 4) reference books. The section on property law concerns the history of English land law and land tenures until the 1925 Property Act; that on conveyancing the changes in the methods and instruments used. Based on printed sources in the British Museum, County Record Offices and public libraries, including the law collection in Hammersmith Public Library. A

5:2757. Rowntree, Griselda, and Norman H. Carrier. THE RESORT TO DIVORCE IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1858-1957. *Population Studies* 1958 11(3): 188-233. "A statistical analysis of the increasing resort to divorce in England and Wales over the past hundred years. In view of the social, financial and procedural barriers surrounding the Divorce Court over most of the period it is impossible to regard the spread of divorce as an index of increasing marital breakdown. It indicates merely the greater ability and willingness of estranged couples to take advantage of the legal machinery for bringing their marriages to a formal end." Detailed statistical tables are included. J. A. S. Grenville

5:2758. Unsigned. THE RECORDS OF THE TITHE REDEMPTION COMMISSION. *Journal of the Society of Archivists* 1957 1(5): 132-139. A brief description of the records of the Tithe Redemption Commission, established by the Tithe Act of 1836 with the purpose of substituting "for the payments of tithes in kind corn rents of the same sort as were already payable in many parishes," up to tithe records of 1951. J. A. S. Grenville

HABSBURG EMPIRE

5:2759. Chlebowski, Józef. KSZTAŁTOWANIE SIE ŚWIADOMOŚCI NARODOWEJ I POCZĄTKÓW RUCHU NARO-

DOWEGO NA ŚLĄSKU CIESZYŃSKIM [Formation of the national consciousness and of the beginnings of the national movement in Teschen Silesia]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1959 66(2): 425-457. Discusses the national make-up of Austrian

Silesia from the 18th century to the "Springtime of the Nations" in 1848. Analyzing statistical estimates, and attitudes of school teachers, Catholic and Protestant clergy, and government officials, the author concludes that almost all of Austrian Silesia was populated by Polish-speaking people, the growth of whose Polish national consciousness he examines. Based mainly on printed sources, but also on some manuscript material. A. F. Dygnaś

5:2760. Jilek, Heinrich (Marburg/Lahn). DIE HAUPTSTROMUNGEN DER NEUEREN TSCHECHISCHEN LITERATUR BIS ZUM ZWEITEN WELTKRIEG [Main currents of contemporary Czech literature up to the Second World War]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1959 8(2): 198-213. Observations on the main influences in Czech literature, chiefly in the 20th century. The author asserts that new ideas and materials and new poetic forms appeared during the period between the two wars and that literary activity expanded greatly, "but whoever had expected a great improvement of literature after the attainment of national independence was disillusioned." Significant literary works did appear during this time, but they were written almost entirely by members of the old generation that had its roots in the prewar era. The optimism of the 1920's has been counteracted by a pessimism that withdraws more and more from the problems of state and society into the inner life of the individual. The author believes that the cause of this pessimism is the spiritual crisis caused by the failure of the Czechoslovak state to solve the problems facing it. G. H. Davis

5:2761. Kočiš, Jozef. PREHL'AD VÝVOJA ŽUPNEJ SPRÁVY NA SLOVENSKU DO ROKU 1945 [Survey of the development of "župy" (counties) in Slovakia until 1945]. *Sborník Archivních Prací* 1958 8(1): 27-64. Already in the early Middle Ages the župa (county), an area with a castle in the center, could be found throughout Slovakia. It was royal property, with a župan, named by the ruler, in charge, and had military as well as economic significance. Later there was a superior župan who dealt with the royal court, and a lower one, in charge of local problems. The župan, assisted by judges and other officials, had great power; all, including the nobility (under protest), were subservient to him. The author deals with taxation and other obligations of the subjects and the organization of the župy throughout their history. He reveals feudal backwardness, and lack of concern for popular education and health. The župy were finally abolished in 1945 and their power passed over the national councils. Wilma A. Iggers

5:2762. Lemberg, Eugen (Wiesbaden). VOLKSBEGRIFF UND STAATSIDELOGIE DER TSCHECHEN [The concept of the folk and the state ideology of the Czechs]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1959 8(2): 161-197. A discussion of the concept of the Czech folk, or nation, and the ideology of the Bohemian in the struggle for Czech state privileges since the second half of the 19th century. The idea of a Bohemian right to statehood was conservative and feudal, whereas the concept of the Czech folk, or nation, was liberal and bourgeois in origin. Thomas Masaryk neglected the tradition of the Bohemian state and attempted to include the Slovaks in a single Czechoslovak state that was based upon a fictional Czechoslovak folk. Although certain Social Democratic historians have maintained the contrary, Czechoslovakia came under a dictatorship of the proletariat in 1945 rather than in 1948. The new regime has discouraged the fiction of a Czechoslovak folk and refers to the Czech and Slovak nationalities as separate entities. G. H. Davis

5:2763. Unsigned. CELOSTÁTNÍ VÝSTAVA ARCHIVNÍCH DOKUMENTŮ NA PRAŽSKÉM HRADĚ [All-state exhibition of archival documents in the Prague Castle]. *Archivní Časopis* 1958 (2): 57-91. A report on this exhibition of all major documents from the history of Czechoslovakia. Together with artifacts, crown jewels, photographs, paintings etc., the archival documents were designed to show the Czechoslovak tradition of revolution and class struggle, and the 2000 years up to the building of the socialist fatherland. The chief purpose of the exhibition was to fill youth with pride in the socialist ownership of such treasures. The author discusses in great detail the organization, opening and propagandizing of the exhibition. The themes most emphasized are the Hussite tradition, the traditional desire of historic leaders for peace, the role of the workers, especially

the traditional harmony between Czech and German workers, the creation of Czechoslovakia chiefly through the efforts of radicals at home, the suppression of Slovaks by Czechs during the first republic, the betrayal of Munich, and finally the glorious present.
Wilma A. Iggers

ITALY

5: 2861

NETHERLANDS

5: 2764. Smit, C. (The Hague). DE BUITENLANDSE POLITIEK VAN NEDERLAND SEDERT 1815 [Foreign policy of the Netherlands since 1815]. Internationale Spectator 1959 (15): 428-440. A review article on Amry Vandensch's book Dutch Foreign Policy Since 1815; A Study in Small Power Politics (The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1959). Vandensch distinguishes the following periods of Dutch foreign policy: 1) 1815-1839, a period in which the Dutch represented a strong second-class power; 2) 1839-1940, characterized by a small-power and isolationist policy, developed to a point little short of perfection, and 3) the period since 1940, in which neutrality was totally abandoned. Smit praises the author's command of the subject matter, but criticizes his failure to use documents available in the Dutch archives. A

POLAND

See also: 5: 2745, 2749, 2759

5: 2765. Smoleńska, Barbara (Archiwum Główne Akt Dawnych, Warsaw). ADMINISTRACJA GOSPODARCZA DÓBR PANSTWOWYCH I ICH KANCELARIA RACHUNKOWO-KONROLNA (XIX-XX W.) [The economic administration of the Wilanów estates, and organization of their bookkeeping (19th-20th centuries)]. Archeion 1957 27: 217-234. Reconstructs the organization of the administrative organs of this large landed estate. Based on the administrative records preserved in the Archiwum Główne Akt Dawnych [Central Archives of Old Records] in Warsaw. A. F. Dygnas

5: 2766. Wielopolski, Alfred (Wojewódzkie Archiwum Państwowe, Szczecin). MATERIAŁY ŹRÓDŁOWE DO DZIEŁY POLSKI W WOJEWÓDZKIM ARCHIWUM PAŃSTWOWYM W SZCZECINIE [Source material for Polish history preserved in state archives of Szczecin (Stettin) Voivodship]. Archeion 1957 27: 157-186. Most of the material enumerated here deals with earlier periods of Polish history, but a small, relatively unimportant part of the documents is relevant to the late 18th and 19th century. A. F. Dygnas

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

Abstracts on the history of Russia after 1917 only (or the Soviet Union) are grouped under "E (1918-1939) Soviet Union." Those covering the period after 1939, along with earlier years, are similarly classified under "E (1918-1939) Soviet Union."

See also: 5: 2776, 2782, 2834, 2849

5: 2767. Achminov, Herman. THE PERENNIAL PROBLEM OF REVISIONISM. Bulletin [of the] Institute for the Study of the USSR 1959 6(7): 3-12. Under a variety of names (trade-unionism, economism, reformism and anarcho-syndicalism), revisionism is a perennial problem for Communism. Before the Soviet revolution, revisionism represented the spontaneous conception by the workers of their own interests, and was opposed by Lenin's program of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which he admitted to be the idea of a revolutionary intelligentsia. After the revolution, the Party apparatus saw the dictatorship of the proletariat as the expression of their own interests and in its name fought any revisionism which placed immediate economic gains for the workers before preferential output of the means of production. W. F. Woehrln

5: 2768. Ariste, P. A. (Akademik AN ESSR). LIVY I ESTIVSKII IAZYK [The Livs and the Liv language]. Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised. Ühiskonnateaduste Seeria 1958 (1): 36-45. The assimilation by the Latvians of the Liv population, which never had been large, began already in

the 13th century. At present there are no more than about 500 Liv-speaking fishermen in Ventspils district in Latvia. Ethnographically and in their mythology the Livs differ from the Latvians and the Estonians. The first Liv book was published in 1863, and a total of twenty books have appeared in the Liv language. G. Liersch

5: 2769. Iatsunskii, V. K. IZMENENIYA V RAZMESHCHENII NASELENIYA EVROPEISKOI ROSSII V 1724-1916 GG. [Changes in population density in European Russia from 1724 to 1916]. Istoriia SSSR 1957 (1): 192-224. Supplements studies made by A. G. Rashin. The author distinguishes four periods in the change in population density between 1724 and 1916: 1) the 18th century, up to 1796; 2) the pre-Reform period; 3) the period of premonopolistic capitalism, and 4) the period of imperialism. A greater population increase took place in the southern and eastern regions of European Russia than in the central provinces. The main causes, aside from colonization, immigration and natural increase, can be found in the varying social and economic conditions in the various provinces, e.g. the degree of serfdom or freedom of movement. G. Liersch

5: 2770. Polianskaia, L. I. DOKUMENTY K ISTORII VYSSHEGO OBRAZOVANIYA V ROSSII [Documents relating to the history of higher education in Russia]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1958 (1): 222-227. A survey of the numerous, comprehensive documents from the Central State Historical Archives. Leningrad, pertaining to the origin, development and activity of the higher educational establishments, particularly the universities, from the 18th century to 1917. Erna Wollert

5: 2771. Raeff, Marc (Clark Univ.). SOME REFLECTIONS ON RUSSIAN LIBERALISM. Russian Review 1959 18 (3): 218-230. An analytical study of present-day scholarship on Russian liberalism with reflections on the reasons for the subordinate role the latter played in Russian prerevolutionary history. The author discusses some recent studies of Russian liberalism that have appeared in Russian, English and German. He concludes that although "as an historical force liberalism had failed, ... as a spiritual value it may yet have its rebirth." Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

5: 2772. Soloviev, Alexandre V. (Geneva). WEISS-, SCHWARZ- UND ROTRUSSEN, VERSUCH EINER HISTORISCH-POLITISCHEN ANALYSE [White, Black and Red Russian, attempt at a historical and political analysis]. Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas 1959 7(1): 1-33. Traces the application of white, black and red color designations to groups among the Slavic peoples, from the earliest use, as a remnant of Avar terminology, to the 19th century, when the term Black Russian had disappeared entirely. W. F. Woehrln

5: 2773. Wheeler, Geoffrey (Director, Central Asian Research Center). COLONIALISM AND THE USSR. Political Quarterly 1958 29(3): 215-223. Considers "how far Russia's claim to freedom from the taint of colonialism can be substantiated" by reviewing the history of Russia's colonial expansion under the Czars and the nature of Soviet rule in Asia. The author concludes that "territorially the Asian empire of the Tsars is still in being and it retains such established features of colonialism as extensive and increasing colonization, economic exploitation, the arbitrary treatment of populations including their segregation from the outside world, regimentation of traditional culture and the suppression of genuine and spontaneous nationalism." Eastern and African nationalists and anticolonialists have been deceived about this by the skill and scope of Soviet propaganda and by the difficulty of getting information. R. H. Wilde

5: 2774. Zenkovsky, Serge A. (Stetson Univ.). AMERICAN RESEARCH ON RUSSIA'S MOSLEMS. Russian Review 1959 18(3): 199-217. A critical survey of American research on Russia's Turkish and other Islamic minorities from the 1860's to the present. The author emphasizes particularly the latest works of American historians and political scientists on the contemporary situation of the Moslems in the USSR, as well as the relations of the Soviet Union with the countries of the Middle East. Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

5: 2775. Carlsson, Sten. STÅNDSUPPLÖSNING OCH DEMOKRATISERING I SVERIGE EFTER 1780 [The breakup

of the social estates and democratization in Sweden after 1780]. Turun Historiallinen Arkisto 1955 12: 87-112. Analyzes changing Swedish social structure in terms of legal privileges, army and administration, parliament and local government, landownership, university student bodies, and marriage patterns. The period up to 1866 shows a decline in noble privileges, noble landholdings and appointments to public office. There was a corresponding increase of upper-class commoners in these fields. In 1866 the four-estate (stånd) parliament was replaced by a bicameral body. The peasants now expanded rapidly as an economic and political factor. After 1900 the labor movement took the lead, but since the 1930's the growth of white collar and supervisory personnel has been more rapid than that of manual workers. Social mobility had become less important than social equality. Basic social change has consistently preceded political reform in Sweden. Roberta G. Selleck

5:2776. Douglas, Archibald. SVERIGE OCH FINLANDS FRIHET [Sweden and Finland's freedom]. Svensk Tidskrift 1959 46(1): 31-42. Describes the vital role of Finland, autonomous and independent, as a buffer state in Swedish military defense, from 1809 to the present. Through its very existence, Finland has made Swedish neutrality possible. The Swedish government repeatedly failed to give proper support to Finland, though military leaders urged such action. Roberta G. Selleck

5:2777. Eriksson, Sven. NÄR SVERIGES FLAGGA BLEV SVENSKARNAS [When Sweden's flag became the flag of the Swedes]. Svensk Tidskrift 1955 42(5): 270-281. Traces the acceptance of the Swedish flag as a national symbol in the late 19th and 20th century. In the 1870's the flag was a royal, administrative and military symbol. During the Norwegian crises after 1890 it became a broader national symbol. The labor movement did not generally accept the flag until the 1930's. Roberta G. Selleck

5:2778. Feldt, Kjell-Olof. STATLIG LÖNEFÖRHANDLINGSPRAXIS OCH RIKSDAGEN [State wage-negotiation practice and the Riksdag]. Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift 1957 60(1): 32-51. Historical sketch of the decline of the idea of state supremacy and of the rise to general recognition of the idea that the state as employer must give its employees part in determining the terms of employment. The author concludes: for social and political reasons quite separate from the idea of government power to impose conditions of labor, final legislative action shows a tendency to follow closely the terms arrived at by committees negotiating with government-employee unions. Government, representing all the people, cannot disregard the minority which constitutes its own employees. F. J. Bowman

5:2779. Helte, Verner. HÖGERNS PROGRAM-ARBETE [The drafting of programs in the conservative party]. Svensk Tidskrift 1956 43(1): 17-22. Outlines the development of the Höger (conservative) party programs from 1904 to the present in Sweden. The first program (1904) had little positive content. In 1919 a statement of principles and a working program were issued, slightly revised in 1924. The statement of principles was extensively changed in 1934, and in 1945-46 the working program rewritten. The author discusses current steps for a new program revision. Roberta G. Selleck

5:2780. Höjer, Torvald (Djursholm). DIE GENESIS DER SCHWEDISCHEN NEUTRALITÄT. DIE AUSSENPOLITIK SCHWEDENS IM 19. JAHRHUNDERT [The genesis of Swedish neutrality, Swedish foreign policy in the 19th century]. Historische Zeitschrift 1958 186(1): 65-79. A lecture delivered in several German universities in 1958. The author shows the origin of the traditional Swedish policy of neutrality during the 19th century. Swedish neutrality, which now appears to be as unwavering and traditional as that of Switzerland, is actually a rather late historical manifestation. In reality it does not represent the long-term historical tradition of Sweden, which was still very strong as late as a century ago. Neutrality is a retreat from an active historical policy, and is the fruit of painful political and historical experiences of the mid-19th century. G. H. Davis

5:2781. Jensen, Sigurd. STANDS- OG KLASSEFORHOLD I DANMARK I TIDEN MELLAN SLUTNINGEN AF 1700-TALET OG IDAG [Relations between social estates and classes in Denmark from the end of the 18th century to the present]. Turun

Historiallinen Arkisto 1955 12: 3-48. Examines main changes in Danish social structure since approximately 1770. Eighteenth-century society was highly patriarchal, with an absolute monarch and a class of legally privileged, not necessarily noble, landowning gentry controlling local administration. Landowners' powers declined with the reforms after 1780, while urban mercantile and academically-trained administrative classes developed, becoming politically important with the revival of parliament in 1848. This parliament was organized bicamerally, disregarding the estates (stånd). Rurally, a class of independent peasants developed above the tenant laborers. After 1850 the labor movement grew with industrialization. This administrative corps ceased to have a closed structure, and a class of functionaries appeared in the 20th century. Roberta G. Selleck

5:2782. Jutikkala, Eino. STÄNDSSAMHÄLLETS UPP-LÖSNING I FINLAND [The breakup of the society based on social estates in Finland]. Turun Historiallinen Arkisto 1955 12: 113-143. Examines the changing social structure in Finland from 1780 to the present. Finland had a relatively small privileged group and limited noble landholdings. After the revival of parliament in 1863 many of the legal privileges were abolished, although parliament itself retained the four-estate (stånd) structure up to 1906. Prior to 1860, society was divided primarily into the academically-trained ruling upper groups, and the common people, including peasants. The nobility was important in high administration. After 1860 the peasants began to enter the university, moving into the upper classes. The labor movement grew rapidly after 1890, only later beginning to seek access to socially higher strata. Roberta G. Selleck

5:2783. Larsson, Curt O. SVENSK SYNDIKALISM, IDEOLOGISK OCH PROGRAMDEBATT 1940-1954 [Swedish syndicalism, ideological and program debate, 1940-1954]. Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift 1957 60(2/3): 134-175. Outlines the history of the anarcho-syndicalist Sveriges Arbetares Centralorganisation [Central Organization of Swedish Labor] from 1910, and examines policy debates within the organization in the last twenty years. Antimilitarist, antipolitical, revolutionary and communist economic principles were modified under the impact of the Spanish civil war and World War II, the advent of the welfare state, and Swedish syndicalist weakness. Hostility to Socialist and Communist organizations has been maintained, but syndicalism has lost much of its distinctive economic and strategic orientation. Roberta G. Selleck

5:2784. Olsoni, Emerik. SVENSKA AKADEMIEN [The Swedish academy]. Svensk Tidskrift 1955 42(9): 509-521. Outlines the history of Svenska Akademien since its foundation in 1786. With membership of varying quality, the academy has encouraged literary activity, from 1901 being responsible for awarding the Nobel Prize in literature. The academy was the authority for Swedish linguistic purity up to 1906, when the government began to prescribe orthography, vocabulary and grammar. The academy remains the authority for the best classical usage. Roberta G. Selleck

5:2785. Olsson, Henrik A. ENSKILDA KAMMARÄRANDENS HANDLÄGGNING [Procedure relating to matters regulated by a single chamber]. Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift 1958 61(4): 249-274. Discusses parliamentary law and practice concerning motions within the exclusive competence of the individual chambers of the Swedish parliament, after 1866. Dealing mostly with chamber rules, these motions have been subject to variable treatment, committee assignment and action. A standard procedure has evolved, including informal methods of adjusting rules of one chamber to those of the other and to the constitution as a whole. Roberta G. Selleck

5:2786. Olsson, Henrik A. ENSKILDA KAMMARÄRANDENS NATUR MED HÄNSYN SÄRSKILT TAGEN TILL KAMMARARNAS ORDNINGSSTAGAR [The nature of matters regulated by the separate chambers, with special consideration of the chambers' procedural rules]. Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift 1958 61(2/3): 151-177. Discusses how the procedural rules of the bicameral Swedish parliament have come to be distributed among the provisions of the basic parliamentary law, and the joint and separate rules of the chambers. The individual chamber rules adopted in 1866-67 included regulations more properly belonging to the joint rules or the basic law. Subsequently the individual chamber rules have been increasing

standardized. Rules governing interpellation, forms of vote and secret session procedure are discussed in detail.

Roberta G. Selleck

5:2787. Semmingsen, Ingrid. STANDSSANFUNNETS PLOSNING I NORGE [The breakup of the society based on estates in Norway]. *Turun Historiallinen Arkisto* 1955 49-86. Examines basic trends in Norwegian social structure from about 1800 to the present. By 1814 there were remnants of the medieval estates (st nd) in Norway. The nobility was small, and land was owned largely by peasants. The constitution of 1814 set up a modified unicameral parliament. Social divisions already existed in terms of class: the bureaucracy, urban bourgeoisie, independent peasants and manual labor. Remaining political and economic privileges were abolished in the 19th century by the peasants and the new white-collar workers and lower functionaries. These groups concentrated on opening channels of social mobility, especially through education. The 20th-century urban and rural labor movement concentrated on social equalization. Roberta G. Selleck

5:2788. Sprinchorn, Einar. N R SKOL VERSTYRELSEN BLEV TILL [The origins of the central school board]. *Svensk Tidskrift* 1955 42(4): 198-211. Describes the development of Swedish secondary-school administration and steps leading to the establishment in 1905 of the  verstyrelse f r Rikets Allm nna L roverk [Central Board for Public Secondary Schools]. Under joint supervision by the state church and the ministry for church affairs, during the 19th century, secondary schools had much autonomy. Parliamentary opponents of the central board feared that it would standardize and secularize Swedish education. Roberta G. Selleck

5:2789. Str mberg, H kon. V RNPLIKSLAGSTIFTNINGEN UR STATSR TTSLIG SYNPUNKT [Legislation concerning military conscription from a constitutional point of view]. *Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift* 1958 61(5): 329-361. Analyzes the changing constitutional nature of legislation concerning military conscription in Sweden under the 1809 constitution. The constitution provided only that parliamentary consent was in some measure necessary. In practice, it gradually came to be recognized that the parliament had joint responsibility with the Crown in this area, although there was no attempt to subsume conscription bills under parliamentary powers of finance. The author concludes that the precise nature of conscription law is a political, not constitutional, issue which has in practice been settled on the basis of ordinary legislative procedure. Roberta G. Selleck

5:2790. Sundberg, Halvar G. R TTSS KERHETEN I  RVALTNINGEN [Protection of rights in the administrative process]. *Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift* 1957 60(1): 1-31. Points out that Swedish law still makes administrative officials judges in their own cases, with results which are highly unfavorable to justice and individual rights. Forms of appeal need to be created that will assure settlement by terms of law rather than by demands of efficiency or necessity. The author also considers the problem historically. F. J. Bowman

SPAIN

5:2791. Borrero, Francisco Luis. PROBLEMAS DE POLITICA MILITAR: LA ESTRUCTURA SOCIAL Y LAS POSIBILIDADES ORGANICAS [Problems of military policy: social structure and organic possibilities]. *Revista de Estudios Pol ticos* 1957 61(95): 39-70. Examines the technique and possibilities of military policy, drawing illustrations from Spanish military policy, particularly that of the 19th century. R. O. (IHE 27935)

5:2792. [Contreras, Juan de]. Marqu s de Lozoya. ESAS DE GALA EN EL SIGLO XIX [Gala banquets in the 19th century]. *Arte Hogar* 1958 (155): 20-24. Notes on the ceremonial, service and dress at gala banquets in the 19th century. Illustrated. I. I. (IHE 27935)

5:2793. Crehuet, Pompeyo. SUGERENCIA Y GLOSA A LA LEY SOBRE COMUNIDADES DE AGUAS DE 27 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1956 [Suggestion and gloss relating to the law on communities of water, 27 December 1956]. *Anuario de Derecho Civil* 1957 10(4): 1121-1169. In addition to discussing this law, deals with the origins and development of,

and statutes pertaining to, the allotment of irrigation water in the Canary Islands, as well as its relation to the island's economy, from the Spanish conquest to the present. Based on documents from the Archivo General de Protocolos in Santa Cruz de la Palma. C. B. (IHE 27519)

5:2794. Lago Carballo, Antonio. LA PREVISION DEL EMPLEO EN ESPA A [The prediction of employment in Spain]. *Revista de Econom a Pol tica* 1958 9(1): 5-22. Presents data on general demographic evolution and the working population in the period 1900-1950 in order to demonstrate the need for the creation of an effective scientific employment service in Spain. C. F. (IHE 28073)

5:2795. Lascoiti, Conde de. T TULOS Y GRANDEZAS CONCEDIDOS POR PRESIDENTES, MINISTROS Y CORPORACIONES DURANTE VARIAS AUSENCIAS DE LA MONARQUIA EN EL SIGLO XIX [Titles and grandeeships granted by presidents, ministers and corporations during various absences of the monarchy in the 19th century]. *Hidalgu a* 1958 6(27): 155-158. A list of titles authorized by provisional governments from 1809 to 1874. A. M. (IHE 27917)

5:2796. L pez Jim nez, Jos  Crisanto. LA ORDEN HOSPITALARIA DE SANCTI SPIRITUS. PRECISIONES HISTORICAS RELATIVAS A LA ORDEN Y A LA PERSONALIDAD DEL FUNDADOR. FEDERACION DE LAS COMENDADORAS ESPA OLAS. FRANCIA Y POLONIA. LISTA DE ANTIGUOS HOSPITALES Y CASAS ESPA OLAS. NI AS NOBLES DE SEVILLA [The Hospitaller Order of the Holy Ghost. Historical notes on the order and its founder. Federation of Spanish Mothers Superior. France and Poland. List of old hospitals and houses in Spain. Noble daughters of Seville]. *Hidalgu a* 1958 6(26): 55-64. A historical sketch of this order, particularly in Spain, from the 12th to 20th centuries, followed by a list of its present convents. Based on published sources as well as documents from the archives of the convent in Seville (founded in 1538) and the Archivo de la Corona de Arag n. C. B. (IHE 27109)

5:2797. Mart n Artajo, Alberto. ESPA A Y EUROPA [Spain and Europe]. *Punta Europa* 1958 (34): 54-75. Summary of the Spanish contribution to Western culture, showing the necessity for Spanish co-operation in the future European Union. R. O. (IHE 26907)

5:2798. Otero Pedrayo, R[am n]. EVOLUCION DE LA DOCTRINA SOBRE EL FORO [Evolution of the doctrine on the foro]. *Cuadernos de Estudios Gallegos* 1958 13(39): 58-76. A study of the evolution of the foro, a feudal-type contract of agrarian exploitation, from the 16th century to its abolition in the 19th century. The author points to the various studies previously made on the subject and to the advantages and disadvantages of this system for agricultural exploitation. J. C. (IHE 27518)

5:2799. Rey, Eusebio, S. J. LA POLEMICA SUSCITADA POR AM RICO CASTRO EN TORNO A LA INTERPRETACION HISTORICA DE ESPA A [The controversy aroused by Am rico Castro on the historical interpretation of Spain]. *Raz n y Fe* 1958 157(723): 343-362. Examines this question with reference to Am rico Castro's book *La realidad hist rica de Espa a* (Mexico City, 1954), which is considered as part of the history of the "problem of Spain." Rey shows that up to now this problem has not been adequately approached from a historical point of view, and that Castro also fails in this respect. His approach to the facts of Spanish history is predominantly ideological, and a much wider range of historical themes would appear to be necessary. On the other hand it is undeniable that Castro has made new contributions. A. Az. (IHE 26917)

5:2800. Roig Gironella, Juan, S. J. SOBRE LA ESENCIA DE ESPA A [On the essence of Spain]. *Esp ritu* 1958 7(27): 128-144, and (28): 176-197. A lecture containing philosophical reflections on this theme. The author states the essential differences between Spain and Europe, and after rejecting such solutions as Europeanization of Spain (proposed by Ortega y Gasset) or Africanization (Unamuno), supports the idea of Hispanicizing Spain, as advocated by Men ndez y Pelayo. With respect to the latter, he points out the pitfalls to be avoided and the elements to be integrated. M. A. (IHE 26915)

5:2801. Torres y Valcázar, Pilar. RELACION DE EXPEDIENTES DE TITULOS NOBILIARIOS QUE SE CONSERVAN EN EL ARCHIVO DEL MINISTERIO DE JUSTICIA [List of acts concerning noble titles in the Archives of the Ministry of Justice]. *Hidalguía* 1958 6(28): 433-464 and (29): 633-664. An alphabetical list of the titles and grandeeships of the realm, according to acts dating from the 19th century on. Of the total of c. 4,000 about 2,200 are still in force. A. M. (IHE 27916)

5:2802. Undurraga, Antonio de (Ambassador of Chile, Bogotá). ¿INFERIORIDAD MENTAL PANHISPANICA? [A Pan-Hispanic mental inferiority?]. *Nueva Democracia* 1958 38(3): 82-88. A reply to Salvador de Madariaga's attack on H. G. Wells' views on the Hispanic mind. Undurraga maintains that Spain created two great types in the 16th century--the missionary clergyman and the warrior--, but that instead of advancing toward the Renaissance and the modern era, it moved toward the Middle Ages. The Spanish mind has been "magical" and irrationalist in character, and has thus been unable to prove the quality of its real intelligence. A (t)

5:2803. Unsigned. LA NOMINACION DE LA HIDALGUÍA [Nominations of the nobility]. *Hidalguía* 1958 6(26): 11-16. Describes and defines the various classes of hidalgos. Based on censuses of class divisions from the 16th to the 19th century. C. B. (IHE 27504)

5:2804. Vázquez Doderó, J. L. DE HISTORIA CONTEMPORANEA [On recent history]. *Nuestro Tiempo* 1956 3(29): 112-115. Notes on Spanish politics from 1868 to 1931, based on the following works: Fernández Almagro, *Historia política de la España contemporánea* (Madrid: Ediciones Pegaso, 1956); Cortés Cavanillas, *Confesiones y muerte de Alfonso XIII* (Madrid, 1951), and Arrarás, *Historia de la Segunda República* (Madrid: Editora Nacional, 1956). R. O. (IHE 27918)

5:2805. --. TEXTO [Y GLOSA] DE LOS PRINCIPIOS DEL MOVIMIENTO NACIONAL [Text [and gloss] of the principles of the National Movement]. *Arbor* 1958 40(151/152). Suevos, Jesús. ESPAÑA COMO UNIDAD DE DESTINO [Spain as a unit of destiny], pp. 323-330. Cantero, Pedro (Bishop of Huelva). EL SENTIDO RELIGIOSO EN LA LEY DE PRINCIPIOS FUNDAMENTALES DEL ESTADO ESPAÑOL [The religious sentiment in the law of fundamental principles of the Spanish state], pp. 331-335. Martín-Artajo, Alberto, LAS CONSTANTES DE NUESTRA POLÍTICA EXTERIOR [The constants of our foreign policy], pp. 336-346. Pereña, Luciano, SIGNIFICADO DE LA PERSONA EN EL SISTEMA POLÍTICO ESPAÑOL [The significance of the individual in the Spanish political system], pp. 365-383. Ruiz del Castillo, Carlos, LAS ENTIDADES SOCIALES EN EL ESTADO NACIONAL [Social entities in the national state], pp. 384-392. De Valdeiglesias, Marqués, LA FORMA MONARQUICA DEL ESTADO [The monarchical form of the state], pp. 393-404. Sánchez Agesta, Luis, LA REPRESENTACION POLITICA DE NUESTRAS LEYES FUNDAMENTALES [The political representation of our fundamental laws], pp. 405-417. Fueyo, Jesús, EL PRINCIPIO DE REPRESENTACION [The principle of representation], pp. 418-430. Plaza, Manuel de la, EL SENTIDO DE JUSTICIA EN LA ESPAÑA CONTEMPORANEA [The sense of justice in contemporary Spain], pp. 431-439. Catalá, Marcelo, LA POLÍTICA SOCIAL EN EL REGIMEN ESPAÑOL [Social policy in the Spanish regime], pp. 456-466. Albareda, José María, LA INVESTIGACION CIENTIFICA EN LA LEY FUNDAMENTAL DE PRINCIPIOS DEL MOVIMIENTO [Scientific research in the fundamental law of principles of the Movement], pp. 478-481. Fraga Iribarne, Manuel, EL ARTICULADO DE LA LEY FUNDAMENTAL DE 17 DE MAYO DE 1958 [Articulation of the fundamental law of 17 May 1958], pp. 515-522. The text of the twelve principles of the *Movimiento Nacional* (17 May 1958), followed by seventeen articles of commentary. Some of the articles present data pertaining to recent Spanish history. J. V. V. (IHE 28229)

SWITZERLAND

5:2806. Feller, Richard (Bern). DIE ENTSTEHUNG DER POLITISCHEN PARTEIEN IN DER SCHWEIZ [The origin of political parties in Switzerland]. *Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte* 1958 8(4): 433-449. The sovereign Corporation of the old Swiss Confederation monopolized the citizen's social and political activities. Party organization was thus superfluous until the Enlightenment, Rousseau's *Social*

Contract and the French Revolution destroyed the corporative society. After 1870 the class-conscious Social Democratic Party superseded the extant splinter parties organized as national, choral, nature, historical or military societies. When the Liberals deposed the patriciate after the "regeneration" of 1830, power shifted to the middle class and the country. Rousseau's political panacea of constitutionalism atomized state and society; that conjured party life (anathema to Rousseauism) and enfranchised illiterate masses. The early political parties mask their activities by using nondescript names, such as Liberal Assurance Union, Conservative Protective Union, Whites and Blacks. The constitution was oblivious to the need to prepare for elections, arrange for candidates and get out the vote even after areas for voting expanded. Political parties filled the vacuum. Limited terms of office elicited boundless competition and personal ambitions. Program preceded party organization, as, for example, in the conflict between Christianity and secularism. After 1850, party defeats left individuals unscathed, a fact which underlines the importance of party leadership even in a democracy. In Switzerland party discipline exists in elections, not in legislation. Responsibility with freedom of press had yet to be learned. L. Kestenberg

5:2807. Gruner, Erich (Basel). DER EINFLUSS DER SCHWEIZERISCHEN WIRTSCHAFTSVERBÄNDE AUF DAS GEFÜGE DES LIBERALEN STAATES [The influence of the Swiss trade associations on the structure of the liberal state]. *Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte* 1956 6(3): 315-368. The modern economic associations not only overstep the bounds of liberal constitutional law, but also those of the liberal state power and of public matters. The author first examines how the old party of notables, which had a spiritual foundation, was oppressed by the pressure groups, which even used extraparlimentary tactics, and had to seek new means of organization. He then shows how, with the new position of the corporations, the economic groups became rivals of the supreme power of the state, e.g. serving as courts of arbitration for cartels. The author examines the reaction of contemporaries toward this silent revolution, and how they tried to lessen the tension between the real and the written constitution by constitutional measures. Supplemented by a historical survey of all Swiss agrarian, industrial and labor organizations, the article has been published separately under the title *Die Wirtschaftsverbände in der Demokratie* (Erlenbach-Zürich: Rentsch, 1956). A

5:2808. Gruner, Erich. ZUR SOZIAL- UND PARTEI-GESCHICHTE DES 19. UND 20. JAHRHUNDERTS [On the social and party history of the 19th and 20th centuries]. *Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte* 1957 7(3): 362-378. A review article giving a survey of several histories of 1) co-operative societies, and 2) trade-union organizations of workers in the building, wood, textile, transportation and supply fields, and of state employees. The trade-union movement gained footing only slowly in Switzerland, because its liberal spirit had to struggle against a rigid organization. Most of the trade-unions were founded by foreign, especially German, workmen. The Swiss co-operative societies were forced by boycott to found their own mills, shoe-factories, etc. Two of the works discussed describe the revolutionary general strike of 1918, which was related to the foundation of the Swiss Communist party. The role of the Swiss socialist Robert Grimm and of his stay in Moscow will remain uncertain as long as his posthumous works and the records of the federal archives are not accessible. The author regrets that the works on the history of Social Democratic ideas from 1920 to 1945 and on the Swiss liberal party are not satisfactory for modern research. A

Latin America

See also: 5:2802

5:2809. Reina Valenzuela, José. INFLUENCIA FRANCISCANA EN EL DESARROLLO DE NUESTRA CULTURA [Franciscan influence on the development of our culture]. *Revista de la Sociedad de Geografía e Historia de Honduras* (Honduras) 1957 34(10-12): 5-22. Following a short political and cultural view of Spain in the 16th and 17th centuries, describes the settlement of the Franciscans in the New World during the first century of colonization, and the ways in which they undertook to educate the Indians. The author examines in more detail the personality and the educational and evangelizing work of a number of illustrious Franciscans of the 16th to 19th century. He concludes with some reference to the present

MEXICO

author contends that culture in Honduras originated in the schools of the Franciscan monasteries. R. C. (IHE 28596)

- 5:2810. Smith, T. Lynn. BIBLIOGRAFIA COMENTADA SOBRE SOCIOLOGIA RURAL EN LATINOAMERICA [Annotated bibliography on the rural sociology of Latin America]. Revista Mexicana de Sociología (Mexico) 1957 19(2): 560-564. Critical notes on thirty-nine works, published between 1933 and 1956, dealing with the relations between man and the soil with population in Spanish America. Some of the titles are of interest to the historian. E. Rz. (IHE 28360)

- 5:2817. Sepúlveda, César. HISTORIA Y PROBLEMAS DE LOS LIMITES DE MEXICO [The history and problems of Mexico's boundaries]. Historia Mexicana (Mexico) 1958 8(29): 1-34. Essay on the formation of Mexico's northern frontier from 1763 to 1944. The author describes the conflicts over such territories as Louisiana, Texas and Río Bravo, first between the Spanish, English and French, and then between the United States and the Mexican republic. A chronological table is included. R. C. (IHE 28738)

CENTRAL AMERICA

- 5:2811. Alvarado R., Martín. MICROMONOGRAFIA GEOGRAFICA E HISTORICA DE HONDURAS, C. A. [Geographical and historical micro-monograph on Honduras, Central America]. Revista de la Sociedad de Geografía e Historia de Honduras (Honduras) 1958 36(7-9): 147-149. Summary of the geography and history of Honduras. E. Rz. (IHE 28298)

- 5:2812. Gasteazoro, Carlos Manuel. PRESENTACION HISTORICA DE PANAMA [Historical presentation of Panama]. Geografía (Panama) 1958 3(31): 55-67. By means of reflections on the historiographical trends observed in the chronicles and historical works of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, on their adverse or favorable attitudes toward Panamanian history, considers the cultural values, integral elements of socio-political parties, etc., which were antecedents of the republic. The author concludes by discussing the economic, social, political and cultural characteristics of the periods, from 1903-1936, and since 1936. B. T. (IHE 28307)

- 5:2813. Karnes, Thomas L. (Tulane Univ.). THE ORIGINS OF COSTA RICAN FEDERALISM. Américas 1959 3(3): 249-269. Analyzes the causes and development of Costa Rican consciousness of interests and status separate from the rest of Central America, from the late colonial period through the independence period. Economic and administrative advances were blamed not so much on Spain as on the Guatemalans and Nicaraguans. Hence Costa Rica, though confronted with a bewildering variety of choices following independence from Spain in 1821, was ultimately willing to accept only a loose cooperation with the rest of Central America and well prepared for a course for complete separation. D. Bushnell

- 5:2814. Pike, Frederick B. (Univ. of Notre Dame). THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CENTRAL AMERICA. Review of Politics 1959 21(1): 83-113. In colonial Hispanic America, the Catholic Church was the principal element of unity among a heterogeneous people lacking a sense of nationalism. Therefore, for political reasons, the Spanish kings maintained the Church in an exalted position. Upon attaining independence, the former Spanish colonies deprived the Church of its temporal powers, thus forcing it to fall back upon strictly spiritual influence. Here, the highly individualistic approach to religion of the South and Central Americans made the path of the Church difficult. Against this background the author traces the history of the Catholic Church in Central America from 1821 to the present. He enumerates its lack of priests and the menace of Communism as the two major problems of the Church today and concludes that the decline of temporal power of the Church has been beneficial to it as well as to the people of Central America, because it has brought the Church closer to the humbler classes. Documented. L. Adolphus

- 5:2815. Santiago Malaina, S. J. (Iglesia de San José, San Salvador). UNA JOYA OLVIDADA [A forgotten jewel]. Estudios Centro Americanos (El Salvador) 1958 13(133): 606-610. The old wooden statue of Our Lady of Presentation made in El Salvador about 1528 on the first site of San Salvador (La Bermuda) was moved in 1545 to the present site of the city, where it has ever since been highly venerated in the church called San José since 1880. A

- 5:2816. Unsigned. A COLONY IN DISPUTE: PAST AND FUTURE OF BRITISH HONDURAS. Round Table 1958 (190): 10-159. Discusses as alternatives for Honduras, independence, continuation as a British Crown Colony, and federation with either the British West Indies or other Central American states. Referring to history, the author evaluates the claim of Britain and Guatemala to Honduras. R. H. Wilde

SOUTH AMERICA

- 5:2818. Arguedas, José María. EVOLUCION DE LAS COMUNIDADES INDIGENAS. VALLE DEL MANTORO Y LA CIUDAD DE HUANCAYO [Evolution of native communities. Valle de Mantaro and the city of Huancayo]. Revista del Museo Nacional de Lima (Peru) 1957 26: 78-151. An essay summarizing a more extensive work on the historical causes of the exceptional development of the Indian communities of Mantaro valley and on its past and present direction. The Mantaro valley and the city of Huancayo offer a unique case of the fusion of different cultures not altered by the activity of colonial institutions. C. Ba. (IHE 28454)

- 5:2819. Escovar Salom, Ramón. LAS BASES COLONIALES DE LA HISTORIA DE VENEZUELA [The colonial bases of the history of Venezuela]. Revista Nacional de Cultura (Venezuela) 1958 20(126): 87-117. An essay which throws light on the most outstanding features of the colonial era, which to some extent conditioned the development of the political life of independent Venezuela: mixed blood, religiousness and all the cultural and institutional forms transplanted by Spain to the Indies. E. Rz. (IHE 28316)

- 5:2820. Furlong, Guillermo, S. J. LA CARTOGRAFIA RIOPLATENSE Y SUS ARTIFICIOS. 1515-1955 [Río de la Plata cartography and its craftsmen. 1515-1955]. Historia (Argentina) 1958 4(13): 17-33. A summary of a more extensive work in preparation. The author surveys the cartography of the Río de la Plata since the beginning of the 16th century, especially after the map prepared by Ruy Díaz de Guzmán (1606-1608), which he considers to be the first devoted specifically to this area. He then deals with the magnificent cartographical work of the Jesuits in the 17th and 18th centuries and that of the royal surveyors in the second half of the 17th century, the work done in the years of the struggle for independence, and developments up to the present. Reproductions of parts of 16th-century maps are included. R. C. (IHE 28424)

- 5:2821. Gonzalvo Aizpuru, M.^a Pilar. HISTORIA DE LOS INDIOS CHOCO [History of the Chocó Indians]. Trabajos y Conferencias 1958 2(3): 120-139. A geographical, archaeological, anthropological, ethnological, linguistic and historical study attempting to reconstruct the past of this Colombian people. C. Ba. (IHE 28434)

- 5:2822. Saunders, J. V. D. (Mississippi State College). THE BRAZILIAN NEGRO. Américas 1959 15(3): 271-290. A general survey of the role of the Negro population in Brazil, including their numbers at different periods, the rise and decline of slavery as an institution, the relatively favorable treatment of both slaves and free Negroes, and the present situation. Based on standard published sources. D. Bushnell

- 5:2823. Unsigned. MONOGRAFIAS SOBRE PROBLEMAS SOCIALES DEL PERU [Monographs on the social problems of Peru]. Revista del Archivo Histórico del Cuzco (Peru) 1958 9(9): 306-343. A list indicating author and title of about 700 works on various aspects of Peruvian sociology, compiled by students of the Universidad Nacional del Cuzco since 1939. The works on hand are in the Archivo Histórico del Cuzco. R. C. (IHE 28359)

WEST INDIES

- 5:2824. Bueno, Salvador. RELACIONES CULTURALES: GOETHE EN CUBA [Cultural relations: Goethe in Cuba]. Revista Bimestre Cubana (Cuba) 1957 73(2): 155-158. Information on the great Cuban authors of the 19th century who wrote about the life and works of Goethe. A. F. (IHE 28796)

5: 2825. Cipriano de Utrera, Fray. EPISCOPOLOGIO DOMINICOPOLITANO [Archbishops of Santo Domingo]. Faro a Colón (Dominican Republic) 1957 8(17): 39-51. Reprint of articles originally published in Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación (Dominican Republic) 1955 18(86): 228-249, and (87): 324-349 [see abstract 2: 2202; the first part, not abstracted, dealt with archbishops of the period 1510-1639]. C. Ba. (IHE 28581)

5: 2826. Fernández Méndez, Eugenio (Univ. of Puerto Rico). REFLEXIONES SOBRE 50 AÑOS DE CAMBIO CULTURAL EN PUERTO RICO [Reflections on fifty years of cultural change in Puerto Rico]. Historia (Puerto Rico) 1955 5 (2): 257-279. Examines the structural changes which took place in the economy and society of Puerto Rico between 1898 and 1955. The author shows how the changes in the ecological-economic basis and in property affected the relations among the social classes and the structure of power in Puerto Rican culture in these years. The article was published in slightly revised form in the second volume of Crónicas de Puerto Rico (1493-1955) (San Juan: Ediciones del Gobierno de Puerto Rico, 1957). A (t)

5: 2827. Lara, María Julia de. LA MEDICINA Y LA MUJER [Medicine and woman]. Revista de la Sociedad Cubana de Historia de la Medicina (Cuba) 1958 1(2): 1-9. Extract from a lecture on the part played by women in Cuban medicine from 1538 to 1957. D. B. (IHE 28471)

5: 2828. Mathews, Thomas (Colegio de Agricultura y Artes Mecánicas de Mayagüez, Puerto Rico). THE PROJECT FOR A CONFEDERATION OF THE GREATER ANTILLES. Historia (Puerto Rico) 1955 5(2): 183-231. Reprint of an article originally published in Caribbean Historical Review 1954 (3/4). The author presents a documentary analysis of plans for a confederation of Cuba, Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo, and Haiti put forth from time to time during the 19th century by intellectual and political leaders of the Caribbean communities. The confederation was seen as a great new nation taking energy from 1) racial fusion of its diverse stocks; 2) the cultural fusion of currents from Europe, Africa and America, and 3) its strategic geographic position in relation to North and South America on the one hand and Europe and Africa on the other. Based on writings found in newspapers, magazines, diaries and letters, of such Cubans as José Alvarez de Toledo and Francisco Aguilera; such Haitians as Antenor Fermin and Alexander Pétion; General Gregorio Luperón and Federico Henríquez y Carvajal of Santo Domingo; and, above all, Eugenio María de Hostos and Ramón Emeterio Betances of Puerto Rico. A

5: 2829. Sánchez Roig, Mario. EL NUEVO REGAÑÓN DE LA HABANA [The Nuevo Regañón in Havana]. Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional (Cuba) 1957 7(4): 133-147. A discussion of a 19th-century Cuban weekly, dealing with its origin and the history of the two periods of its publication, under the titles El Regañón and El Nuevo Regañón, respectively. The author describes Cuba's political, urban, social and literary situation in the 19th century. B. T. (IHE 28720)

Middle East

5: 2830. al-Dahhān, Sāmī. MUHAMMAD KURD 'ALĪ; HAYĀTUHU WA ĀTHĀRUHU [Muhammad Kurd 'Alī; his life and his works]. Majallat al-majma' al-'ilmī al-'arabī bi Dī-mashq 1955 30(2): 211-252. Muhammad Kurd 'Alī, a man of letters and a historian, was president of the Syrian Academy. His active life and works throw much light on the intellectual life of Syria during the latter part of the 19th century and the first quarter of the 20th century, and bear on the Arab reawakening. A. Frayha

5: 2831. Kojanec, Giovanni (Univ. of Rome). POLITICA PETROLIFERA E MEDIO ORIENTE [Petroleum policy and the Middle East]. Comunità Internazionale 1958 13(3): 471-487. A study of the historical development of petroleum problems in the Middle East. Facts relating to each producing country are analyzed in order to outline the main policies of the governments and companies since the second half of the 19th century. Special stress is given to the interaction of policies of the great powers and action of the companies; relations among the latter are studied in order to consider their common policies as a power factor in the area. Based on publications on the subject, original diplomatic documents, concession contracts and other agreements. A

5: 2832. Unsigned. GREAT BRITAIN AND IRAQ: 1914-1958. Round Table 1959 (195): 266-279. Explains the creation of a viable state of Iraq out of the old Ottoman vilayets of Basra, Baghdad and Mosul, in spite of sectarianism, tribalism and geographic difficulties, by a diarchy of Iraqi statesmen and British advisors under the astute King Faisal I. When the mandate ended in 1932 British-Iraqi friendship continued in spite of rising Arab nationalism and World War II difficulties. The nature of rapidly changing governments throughout this period is analyzed to show how the army entered the game and explain the coup of 14 July 1958, and the 1959 revolt in Mosul. A final section discusses the Kurds and their favored position under Qasim. R. H. Wilde

5: 2833. Unsigned. PERSIA UNDER STRAIN: THE BAGHDAD PACT WITHOUT BAGHDAD. Round Table 1959 (194): 122-130. Argues the importance to the free West of Iran as the keystone in the arch of non-Arab, Turco-Iranian peoples barring Russian expansion to the south. The author finds justification in recent Iranian history for believing that Iranians will stand any fresh Russian pressure successfully. Persian subtlety in statecraft is renowned, as the Soviets have already learned to their regret; Iranian society is, in spite of appearances, remarkably resilient and cohesive against the foreigner; the Shahinshah is able enough; and since 1906, at least, a crisis has always produced a man of sufficient stature in Iran to overcome it. Undocumented. R. H. Wilde

5: 2834. Wheeler, G. E. (Director, Central Asian Research Centre, London). RUSSIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST. International Affairs 1959 35(3): 295-304. Describes the various Czarist and Soviet attempts to establish Russian influence in the Middle East. These attempts were unsuccessful until 1955, when the failure of Western policies and a change of Soviet tactics began to work in the Soviet favor. The author draws attention to the need for a closer study of Soviet publications on the Middle East and ends with an appreciation of the situation in February 1959. A

Pacific Area

5: 2835. Borrie, W. D. THE GROWTH OF THE AUSTRALIAN POPULATION WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE PERIOD SINCE 1947. Population Studies 1959 13(4): 4-18. Provides a brief introduction and statistics on population growth in, and immigration to, Australia from 1829 to 1947, before discussing the years from 1947 to 1959 in detail. J. A. S. Grenville

5: 2836. Jacoby, E. G. A FERTILITY ANALYSIS OF NEW ZEALAND MARRIAGE COHORTS. Population Studies 1958 12(1): 18-39. An examination of the annual returns of non-Maori live legitimate births from 1913 to 1955 in order "to provide a set of data of the best possible approximation on variations of cohort fertility." J. A. S. Grenville

5: 2837. McArthur, Norma (Australian National Univ.). FJIANS AND INDIANS IN FIJI. Population Studies 1959 12(3): 202-213. A survey of the changing ratio of Indian immigrants and Fijians from 1874 to the present, with special reference to contemporary conditions. J. A. S. Grenville

5: 2838. McGavran, Donald Anderson (Northwest Christian College). THE INDEPENDENT CHURCH IN THE PHILIPPINE ENCOUNTER (USA) 1958 19(3): 299-321. Describes history of the revolt of four million people in the Philippines in 1901 from the Roman Catholic Church, which became an independent "Catholic" Church without apostolic succession, about 1901 a Unitarian Church, and in 1947 an independent Catholic Church receiving apostolic succession from Anglicans. The author deals with its origin, development, relations with Evangelical Missions and American Unitarians. Based on the Church's papers, books by Unitarians, Evangelicals and Catholics, and interviews in the Philippines with the leading bishops of the Church. A

5: 2839. Mulvaney, D. J. (Univ. of Melbourne). THE AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES 1606-1929: OPINION AND FIELD WORK. PART II: 1859-1929. Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand 1958 8(31): 297-314. Continuation of a previous article [see abstract 5: 1668]. Influenced by Darwinian theory, anthropologists discovered the Australian aborigines as a true example of primitive society. Anthropologists were contemptuous of these people, whom they described as idle, treacherous and mendacious. They studied craniology to show that the

igines represented an early stage of human development, and field recognition to primitive cave art because they could not put the high mental development which it implied. Their method of study were inadequate in obtaining information. About anthropologists became dissatisfied with the evolutionary approach toward aboriginal culture, and began to give attention to factors of environment and cultural contacts in history. Anthropological excavations commenced. The science reached maturity. G. D. Bearce

5:2840. Rawson, D. W. (Australian National Univ., Canberra). POLITICS AND "RESPONSIBILITY" IN AUSTRALIAN TRADE UNIONS. Australian Journal of Politics and History 1958 4(2): 224-243. Australian Labor Party members have been urged to assume some responsibility for the nation's economy by discouraging strikes, promoting increased productivity, and exerting pressure on employers to be efficient. Additionally, union leaders have been radical in outlook, contented with better working conditions under capitalism. They disliked collaboration with employers and taking responsibility for economic planning. Since 1930 both Communists and Catholic social movement have urged the labor movement assume political responsibility for the economy. In the last decade, union leaders have slowly accepted the position that increased productivity, the prerequisite of higher wages, is a common problem of employers and employees. G. D. Bearce

United States of America

also: 5:2817

5:2841. Abell, A. I. (Univ. of Notre Dame). WHAT AMERICA STANDS FOR: THE RELIGIOUS ASPECT. Review of Politics 1959 21(1): 24-52. Traces all aspects of American religious history, emphasizing both the peculiar elements within each of the religious bodies--Protestant, Catholic and Jewish--and the role played by them in the making of the modern United States. The author discusses such things as the separation of church and state, the Great Awakening, the democratized "new theology" of Protestantism which sanctioned to sect-splitting, the encounter of organized religion with urban industrial problems and new scientific and philosophical currents, the movement for co-operation and unity among Protestant groups, the efforts of the churches in behalf of social justice and world peace, and religious education. Drawing attention to the vigorous growth of institutional religion in contemporary America, he concludes that "religion in America has strengthened the foundations of democracy and measurably advanced... the great cause of reform, both personal and national." Documented. L. Adolphus

5:2842. Athearn, Robert G. (Univ. of Colorado). THE GREAT PLAINS IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE. Montana 1958 8(1): 13-29. A discussion of the "Great American Desert" theory applied to the high plains of the American West during the 19th century. From the time of the explorers Poulson Pike and Stephen Long the land between the 100th meridian and the Rockies was regarded as useless for agriculture. The gradual westward movement of the American farmer, stimulated by the mineral vanguard, erased the desert conception from the American public's mind, and while "humid agriculture" methods did not apply to the region, new means of farming were developed, permitting a satisfactory growth of population. Based on government documents, western newspaper accounts, and numerous published travel accounts. A

5:2843. Brittain, Joseph M. (Alabama State College). THE RETURN OF THE NEGRO TO ALABAMA POLITICS, 1860-1954. Negro History Bulletin 1959 22(8): 196-199. Traces the movement to disfranchise Negroes in Alabama after the return of ex-Confederates to power in 1880, and the opposition to it. Persistent efforts and a series of legal victories enabled a minority of Negroes to circumvent various discriminatory devices. By 1954 approximately 50,000 Negro voters were registered in Alabama. L. Gara

5:2844. Caughey, John W. (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). CALIFORNIA IN THIRD DIMENSION. Pacific Historical Review 1959 28(2): 111-129. Surveys California literature or "creative writing" from the Indians, as found by Spaniards, to the present. The author shows how this literature adds a new dimension or insight into an understanding

of California history by supplementing the work of more formal historians. In studying California "the addict of verse, the essay, and the novel would do well to read such history as is available, and the student of history neglects at his peril the works of literature." R. Lowitt

5:2845. Cochran, Thomas C. (Univ. of Pennsylvania). RECENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO ECONOMIC HISTORY: THE UNITED STATES, THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. Journal of Economic History 1959 19(1): 64-75. A discussion of books published since 1945 on the economic history of the United States in the 20th century. The footnotes provide a bibliography. The subjects of the books cover the whole field of economic history with no important concentrations. Revised doctoral dissertations make up a large part of the output, and there are few outstanding studies. A
See also: 5:2505, 2507, 3029, 3031, 3221

5:2846. Cronbach, Abraham (Hebrew Union College). AUTOBIOGRAPHY. American Jewish Archives 1959 11(1): 3-81. An unusual frank memoir of a prominent Jewish liberal spanning the last seventy-five years. Professor, rabbi and author, Cronbach has been a leader in the struggle for peace, social justice and freedom in the American Jewish community for half a century. A. B. Rollins

5:2847. Curti, Merle (Univ. of Wisconsin). AMERICAN PHILANTHROPY AND THE NATIONAL CHARACTER. American Quarterly 1958 10(4): 420-437. A tentative thesis may be suggested; namely that while American patterns of giving for religion, welfare, education, health, science and the arts owe much to British and Continental example, they have, apart from the question of magnitude, reflected a distinctively American character. They have also helped shape that character. In other words, philanthropy has been both index and agent. Based on books, monographs and manuscripts. Journal

5:2848. Eilbirt, Henry (City College of New York). THE DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. Business History Review 1959 33(3): 345-364. Personnel management as we know it today grew out of welfare work, on the one hand, and scientific management on the other. It came to embrace added functions and concepts, the most important of which was that idealism and realism were compatible in dealing efficiently with human beings. Journal

5:2849. Fischer, Fritz (Hamburg). DAS VERHÄLTNIS DER USA ZU RUSSLAND VON DER JAHRHUNDERTWENDE BIS 1945 [The relation of the USA with Russia from the turn of the century to 1945]. Historische Zeitschrift 1958 185(2): 300-347. A discussion of the major issues in Russian-American relations from 1900 to 1945, emphasizing the context of world affairs and the influence of American domestic affairs. As an exercise for European historians, the author attempts to present the theme from the American viewpoint, considering especially the force of American public opinion in the age of mass media. He concludes that the American view of Russia changed with the American view of the world situation as a whole. The author cautions against writing and teaching pre-World War II history in terms of the post-World War II bipolar world power. G. H. Davis

5:2850. Franke, Wolfgang (Univ. of Hamburg). ZUM VERHÄLTNIS CHINAS ZU DEN VEREINIGTEN STAATEN VON AMERIKA [On China's relations with the USA]. Historische Zeitschrift 1959 188(1): 49-75. Attempts to determine the most important elements of the historical development of Chinese-American relations that determine the present relationship between the two powers. The author distinguishes four periods: 1) 1844-1919: a period in which the U. S. generally had no independent policy toward China; 2) 1919-1941: the period of the more passive policy of the "open door" and of the "territorial integrity" of China; 3) 1941-1949: a period in which the USA actively participated in Chinese development, and 4) since 1949: the break between China and the U. S. Special attention is devoted to the critical third period, and American policy during it, as well as subsequent discussion of it in the United States. The author attempts at the same time to throw light on the background of the strong emotionalism in the attitudes of both nations toward each other. A (t)

5: 2851. Heald, Morrell (Case Institute of Technology). MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY TO SOCIETY: THE GROWTH OF AN IDEA. *Business History Review* 1957 31(4): 375-384. During the 20th century American corporation executives have increasingly accepted the view that their companies have obligations, not only to the stockholders but to employees and to the public as well. The growth of this doctrine of social responsibility is traced to changes in the structure of the economy as well as to external criticism of business policies. Based on business journals and papers, books and articles by business leaders. A

5: 2852. Hoover, Ethel D. (Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor). WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. *Journal of Economic History* 1958 18(3): 298-316. A summary and evaluation of the major sources of prices and price indexes for the United States for the 19th century. Systematic records of wholesale and retail prices were not maintained until the last decade of the century. Various groups and individuals undertook the task of assembling price data from newspapers and surviving records of firms and developing wholesale and retail price indexes. The author gives brief descriptions of the sources of prices and the methods used to derive indexes. Generally, the coverage of commodities for wholesale prices is good for important raw materials, less so for semiprocessed goods, and inadequate for manufactured articles. For retail prices, information is limited. During the first half of the century, retail prices are available for only one geographic location. For the second half, emphasis was on food prices with scant coverage for non-foods and services. A

5: 2853. Kuznets, Simon (Johns Hopkins Univ.). LONG SWINGS IN THE GROWTH OF POPULATION AND IN RELATED ECONOMIC VARIABLES. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 1958 102(1): 25-52. A statistical study of changes in U. S. population increase and in the components of population movement (births, deaths, emigration, immigration etc.) since 1870. These are compared with changes in rates of immigration, flow of consumer goods, capital-goods formation, gross national product, receipts from sale of public lands, number of patent applications, and number of public acts passed by Congress. In all these areas the changes exhibit a similar pattern of long swings, which are defined as up and down movements extending over periods which range from over a decade to not much longer than half a century. Charts illustrate the pattern of swings and a statistical appendix contains tables and explanations of the data upon which the charts are based. N. Kurland

5: 2854. Lapham, Samuel (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). MASSACHUSETTS MARITIME MICROCOSM. *American Neptune* 1959 19(1): 7-43. A record of the rise and decline of maritime development in Massachusetts as reflected in miniature through three hundred years (1634-1934), by the activities of eight generations of a single family descending from a colonial settler. The callings of these generations were: English settler with maritime experience, seacoast frontiersmen, mariner out of Massachusetts Bay, merchant sea-captain before and after the Revolution, shipsmith - shipowner, shipbuilder - clipper-ship designer and shipowner, and corporation executive-refrigeration expert. Sketches of their careers are presented and data included on vessels they served on, commanded, designed or owned. Based on vital records, marine histories, documents, personal letters and family papers. A

5: 2855. Lingelbach, William E. (Univ. of Pennsylvania). BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AND THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY IN 1956. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 1956 100(4): 354-368. Includes a survey of the celebrations in honor of Franklin's birthday in 1776, 1806, 1856 and 1906 with indications of the various ways Franklin has been honored since his death. N. Kurland

5: 2856. Lubell, Albert J. (City College of New York). GEORGE SANTAYANA AND THE NEW ENGLAND MIND. *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1958 58(3): 295-310. Contrary to the opinions of certain American critics, Santayana's philosophy was not a late expression of the New England mind. Though Santayana was a pupil of William James and Josiah Royce at Harvard, he was at opposite poles from both philosophically, as he was also from Emerson. He was a severe

critic of what he called the Genteel Tradition, that is, the New England tradition in philosophy, and of the American Humanists of the 1920's. Based upon an analysis of Santayana's ideas as compared with those of the above-mentioned American thinkers. A

5: 2857. Marcus, Jacob Rader. THE THEME IN AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORY. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1959 48(3): 141-146. Maintains that even in as short a time span as that of American Jewish history, a definite number of themes can be ascertained: 1) 1654-1776: the synagogue as the central and only agency in Jewish life; 2) 1776-1840's: diminishing interest in religious matters and appearance of confraternities; 3) 1840's-1880: nationalism and federalism, or the urge to greater unity; 4) 1880-1903: a time of chaos, indicating the emergence of European leadership, and 5) since 1903: unification of all Jews through their accommodation to American life and culture; creation of nation-wide agencies. At present there exists the problem of accommodating these nation-wide agencies to the actuality of strong individual congregations and communities. F. Rosenthal

5: 2858. Miles, Richard D. (Wayne Univ.). THE AMERICAN IMAGE OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. *American Quarterly* 1957 9(2): 117-143. An extensive survey of the literature, mostly American, on Benjamin Franklin. In the years immediately following his death, Franklin's reputation fell upon evil days. His political enemies systematically emphasized the less attractive aspects of his character and minimized his achievements. The pattern thus laid down was retained until mid-century, when the first real attempts were made to paint a broader portrait of this many-sided man. Franklin's "rags to riches" career had a natural attraction in the intellectual climate of the post-Civil War period, and he became "the patron saint of getting on," a role that he has not yet lost. The xenophobia of the period also affected the image of Franklin in that his prudential philosophy appeared less an expression of selfishness than a means of achievement expressive of the best in the American national character. The late 19th century also saw the beginning of real Franklin scholarship, and today the various aspects of Franklin's genius are receiving due recognition. "Whatever the place of Poor Richard in the real Franklin, it is losing its importance as the many specialized studies of Franklin's other aspects are completed. The task of present-day scholarship is to reveal a nobler, more heroic Franklin. D. W. Houston

5: 2859. Peterson, Merrill D. (Brandeis Univ.). BOWERS, ROOSEVELT, AND THE "NEW JEFFERSON". *Virginia Quarterly Review* 1958 34(4): 530-543. Traces the changing conception of Jefferson, from "the monstrous creation of Federalist passion and prejudice" to the true Jefferson restored by Claude Bowers in his *Jefferson and Hamilton*. This new conception of the Sage of Monticello was then used by Franklin D. Roosevelt to revive and unify the Democratic Party. At the same time the New Deal "by dissolving Jeffersonian principles into the faith in the power of free men progressively to work out their own salvation, killed the Jeffersonian philosophy as a recognizable and usable tradition in American government and politics." The authentic new Jefferson of the 20th century is a cultural hero -- the civilized man. W. E. Wight

5: 2860. Robinson, Elmo A. (San Jose State College). ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF PHILOSOPHY TEACHING IN CALIFORNIA (1857-1957). *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1959 20(3): 369-384. A critical survey of the development of philosophy as an independent discipline in California. W. H. Coates

5: 2861. Saville, Lloyd (Duke Univ.). SECTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN ITALY AND THE UNITED STATES. *Southern Economic Journal* 1956 23(1): 39-53. Population movements, industrial shifts, and income modifications reflect intersectional change. Using these three measures, the author compares the Northwest and the South of Italy with New England and the Southeast of the United States, as typical of the contrasting regions of both countries. Broadly speaking, they show that over the past fifty years (c. 1900-1950) sectional differences have declined in the United States and increased in Italy. It is possible that present trends and remedial programs will neither reverse the tendency toward increased sectionalism in Italy nor ultimately produce complete

lity in the United States. Enlightenment by education may be the only practical answer to the backward-area problem of nations. Based on statistical publications of the Instituto Nacional de Estadística and the U. S. Bureau of the Census. A

5:2862. Schlebecker, John T. (Iowa State College). AN IDEAL HISTORY OF HITCHHIKING. *Historian* 1958 20: 305-327. Describes hitchhiking as an American contribution to civilization. Hitchhiking began with soldiers in World War I, but received real impetus in the depression of the 1930's when college students predominated. The Second World War gave renewed impetus to the practice, but in the 1950's unfavorable publicity resulted in its decline. E. C. Johnson

5:2863. Snyderman, George S. THE MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS OF THE PHILADELPHIA YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS PERTAINING TO THE AMERICAN INDIAN. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 1958 102(6): 620. Summary and evaluation of documentary sources primarily on the Seneca Indians, indicating kinds of questions which can be answered from documents and giving details of some of the more important subjects covered in the manuscripts. N. Kurland

5:2864. Soltow, James H. (Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration). SMALL CITY INDUSTRIALISTS IN THE AGE OF ORGANIZATION. CASE STUDY OF THE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, 1908-1958. *Business History Review* 1959 33(2): 178-189. The movement for nation-wide association among businessmen was echoed at the local level as well. The author examines why and how one local association developed and suggests that the causative forces included not only material benefits but also a desire for status. Journal

5:2865. Turner, Charles W. (Washington and Lee Univ.). THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY, 1800-1891. *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 1958 66(4): 432-447. Study of the first Democratic-Republican Society west of the Blue Ridge. This organization included men from all occupations and from the schools in the town, who met first by candlelight on Saturday evenings to debate issues of the day, hear outside speakers and provide a library on varied subjects for the members of Lexington. Members subscribed to the stock and were required to take part in the programs. Many of the Southern members were debaters in this forum, and at the same time it afforded people of all types a chance to get as well informed as

anywhere in the United States. The two colleges located in Lexington benefited too. Based on the records of the society, accounts in local newspapers and diaries of the membership. A

5:2866. Vander Zanden, James W. (Duke Univ.). THE IDEOLOGY OF WHITE SUPREMACY. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1959 20(3): 385-402. The major premises of the segregationist position, stemming from the ante-bellum period, are: "1. Segregation is part of the natural order and as such is eternally fixed. 2. The Negro is inferior to the white or, at the very least, is 'different' from the white. 3. The breakdown of segregation in any of its aspects will inevitably lead to racial amalgamation, resulting in a host of disastrous consequences." W. H. Coates

5:2867. --. PENSACOLA QUADRICENTENNIAL ISSUE. *Florida Historical Quarterly* 1959 37(3/4). Arnade, Charles W. (Univ. of Florida), TRISTAN DE LUNA AND OCHUSE (PENSACOLA BAY) 1559, pp. 201-222. Manucy, Albert (President, Florida Historical Society), THE FOUNDING OF PENSACOLA - REASONS AND REALITY, pp. 223-241. Griffen, William B. (Saint Augustine Historical Society), SPANISH PENSACOLA, 1700-1763, pp. 242-262. Johnson, Cecil (Univ. of North Carolina), PENSACOLA IN THE BRITISH PERIOD: SUMMARY AND SIGNIFICANCE, pp. 263-280. McAlister, L. N. (Univ. of Florida), PENSACOLA DURING THE SECOND SPANISH PERIOD, pp. 281-327. Brown, J. A. (Student, Univ. of Florida), PANTON, LESLIE AND COMPANY. INDIAN TRADERS OF PENSACOLA AND ST. AUGUSTINE, pp. 328-336. Doherty, Herbert J., Jr. (Univ. of Florida), ANTE-BELLUM PENSACOLA: 1821-1860, pp. 337-356. Yonge, Julien C. (Ex-officio, Florida Historical Society), PENSACOLA IN THE WAR FOR SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE, pp. 357-371. Larkin, J. L. (U.S. Army, retired), BATTLE OF SANTA ROSA ISLAND, pp. 372-376. Clubbs, Occie, PENSACOLA IN RETROSPECT: 1870-1890, pp. 377-396. Hildreth, Charles H. (Indiana Central College), RAILROADS OUT OF PENSACOLA, 1833-1883, pp. 397-417. Davis, Horance G., Jr. (Univ. of Florida), PENSACOLA NEWSPAPERS, 1821-1900, pp. 418-445. Abercrombie, Lelia, EARLY CHURCHES OF PENSACOLA, pp. 446-462. These articles were written in connection with the observance of the quadricentennial of the first Spanish settlement of Pensacola. They do not constitute a continuous history but describe the bitter vicissitudes of the early settlements, the Spanish, French and British policies toward Florida, and the most significant developments since Florida was acquired by the United States. Based largely on original sources. G. L. Lycan

B. 1775-1815

GENERAL HISTORY

Abstracts on the Napoleonic Era and the Napoleonic Wars are classified under "General History," unless they deal exclusively with France.

5:2868. Anderson, M. S. RUSSIA IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, 1788-1791: A LITTLE-KNOWN CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF NAVAL WARFARE AND PRIVATEERING. *Mariner's Mirror* 1959 45(1): 25-35. An account of the Russian privateers, which attacked Turkish commerce in the Aegean and the Archipelago from 1788 to 1791. The author describes in detail the activities of this privateering "fleet" composed of a fighting force scraped together from the Greek, Maltese and Italian corsairs. The episode deserves attention because it shows that Catherine II hoped to make Russia in some sense a Mediterranean power; how unstable the maritime position in the eastern Mediterranean continued to be; how difficult was for a state to employ privateers as an effective substitute for a well-disciplined and adequately fed navy. Based on unpublished British Foreign Office records and on published Russian sources. J. A. S. Grenville

5:2869. Anderson, Olive. THE IMPACT ON THE FLEET OF THE DISPOSAL OF PRISONERS OF WAR IN DISTANT WATERS, 1689-1783. *Mariner's Mirror* 1959 45(3): 243-249. The long series of wars in the 17th and 18th centuries that established its supremacy at sea, Britain's most obstinate problem

was perhaps that of manning the fleet. One solution was the time-honored one of securing the return of captured seamen by means of exchanges of prisoners with the enemy. However, since its enemies' need of seamen was sometimes even more desperate than its own, it was in fact not always in Britain's interests to do this. In distant waters, where the problem was even more vital than at home, the whole naval situation had to be carefully assessed and policy shaped accordingly. Unfortunately, practical necessities or even private interests, rather than naval requirements, repeatedly proved decisive. Until Rodney's time the substantial advantages which the fleet in distant waters could secure from a proper handling of prisoners was not realized. The author surveys this particular problem using unpublished British State Papers, British Admiralty and Colonial Offices Records as well as material from the French Archives. J. A. S. Grenville

5:2870. Atkins, Barbara (Canberra Univ. College). AUSTRALIA'S PLACE IN THE "SWING TO THE EAST," 1788-1810: ADDENDUM. *Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand* 1958 8(31): 315-318. Interest in colonizing Australia arose from a British desire to enter the Spanish trading monopoly of South America from the west. This interest was stimulated in 1785 when Spain pioneered a triangular trade connecting Mexico, Alaska and the Philippines, and the British East India Company hoped to exchange trading privileges with the Spanish authorities in the Philippines, though, because of the French Revolution, without avail. Australia proved useless to Britain's ambitions in South American trade, because these colonies were too distant from the main trade routes. G. D. Bearce See also: 5:1669

5:2871. Ballesteros [Gaibrois], Manuel. PARTICIPACION DE ESPAÑA EN LA INDEPENDENCIA DE ESTADOS UNIDOS [Spain's participation in the independence of the United States]. *Revista Cubana (Cuba)* 1957 31(3/4): 29-48. Deals with: 1) European politics before the War of Independence; 2) the military and diplomatic aspects of the war; 3) French aid; 4) Spanish economic, military and diplomatic aid, and 5) relations between Spain and the United States after the War of Independence, and the influence of the war on the Spanish American colonies. B. T. (IHE 27879)

5:2872. Barreda y Ferrer de la Vega, Fernando. REFERENCIAS A LA INVASION FRANCESA EN UNAS CARTAS DE NEGOCIOS DE AQUELLA EPOCA [References to the French invasion in some business letters of the period]. *Boletín de la Biblioteca de Menéndez Pelayo* 1958 34(1): 62-72. Transcription of extracts of nine letters written in Cádiz in 1808 by the firm of Trueba and Pardo to the Santander shipowner Juan Trueba, referring to the enemy's advance and to trade with America. C. B. (IHE 27984)

5:2873. Berte-Langereau, Jack. L'ESPAGNE AU CONCLAVE DE VENISE D'APRES LES REVELATIONS D'UN CARDINAL FRANÇAIS [Spain at the Conclave of Venice, according to the revelations of a French cardinal]. *Hispania* 1957 17(68): 424-450. Deals with Cardinal Jean Siffrein on the basis of his *Correspondance diplomatique et papiers inédits*, published by Monsignor Ricard (Paris, 1891). The author refers to the support given by Carlos IV and his minister in Rome, José Nicolás de Azara, to Pius VI, and describes incidents of the conclave (1799-1800) at which Pius VII was elected. Spain was represented by Francisco Antonio Lorenzana; and Monsignor Despuig was also in Venice, as the bearer of the wishes of the Spanish court. Based partly on documents from the Archivo Histórico Nacional. N. C. (IHE 27987)

5:2874. Boyd, Julian P. (Princeton Univ.). SILAS DEANE: DEATH BY A KINDLY TEACHER OF TREASON? *William and Mary Quarterly* 1959 16(2): 165-187, and (3): 319-342. An analysis of the relations of Silas Deane, first emissary from the U. S. to a foreign state: Edward Bancroft, double-spy who sold his services both to the British cabinet and to the American agents in Paris during the American Revolution; and Thomas Jefferson, minister from the U. S. to France 1784-1789. The author raises questions as to Bancroft's responsibility for Deane's death and attempts to assess the effect of their treasonable activities on the American move for independence. A

5:2875. Boyer, Ferdinand (Ecole des Beaux-Arts de Paris). NAPOLEON ET LES COLLECTIONS D'ANTIQUES EN ITALIE [Napoleon and Italian collections of art treasures]. *Information Historique* 1959 21(1): 22-25. Discusses the policy of art acquisitions of the French Revolution and of Napoleon. Requisitions of art objects in conquered countries were first begun by the Convention. As general in Italy, Napoleon regularized the transfer of art objects by including them in treaty provisions. Despite pressure from the Louvre, Napoleon in 1802 put an end to the shipment of art objects from Italy. The only major acquisition, that of the Camillo Borghese collection in 1807, appears to have been a legitimate purchase. A decree of 1809 provided French money for the preservation and restoration of Roman monuments. G. Iggers

5:2876. Chinard, Gilbert (Princeton Univ.). AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY INTERPRETATION OF THE "STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE." *RETIFF DE LA BRETONNE'S ECOLE DES PERES*. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 1958 102(6): 547-554. An analysis and extended quotation of a book published in 1776 which contains cosmological, biological and sociological speculations, whose emphasis on the struggle for existence, according to Chinard, makes Retif (or Restif) de la Bretonne (1734-1806) -- known as the "Rousseau of the Gutter" -- a predecessor of Malthus and, in a limited sense, of Darwin. He was one of the first philosophers to give a biological explanation of the development and functioning of human society. N. Kurland

5:2877. Courvoisier, Jean (Neuchâtel). ESSAI SUR LES PROJETS DE CESSON DE NEUCHÂTEL A LA FRANCE ENTRE 1707 ET 1789 [Essay on the projects of cession of Neuchâtel to France between 1707 and 1789]. *Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte* 1959 9(2): 145-167. After the

principality of Neuchâtel elected the king of Prussia as its prince in 1707, the supporters of the former French reigning houses in this country intrigued, without much success, to restore the old order. Some magistrates also joined the malcontents, who were mostly ambitious, discredited persons. They argued that the installation of a French prince in Neuchâtel would enable France to neutralize the canton of Bern and to act much more freely in Switzerland. Although they neither discouraged their correspondents nor closed the files, the French ministers at no time wholeheartedly supported these projects of acquisition. A (t)

5:2878. Davidson, James F. (Univ. of Tennessee). NATURAL LAW AND INTERNATIONAL LAW IN EDMUND BURKE. *Review of Politics* 1959 21(3): 483-494. Demonstrates, with particular reference to international law, that recent emphasis on the Thomistic element in Burke's references to "law of nature" is misleading. While denouncing the rationalist concept of natural law, Burke accorded too little importance to revelation and even to philosophy to make him a spokesman for the traditional view. His ultimate universalism was an *imperium*, expressed as a "commonwealth of Europe" where custom modified force, rather than a universal Church. This was not a sufficient foundation for a nonpositivist concept of international law. Based on Burke's works, the Oxford Classics of International Law, and commentaries. A

5:2879. Derine, Raymond (Univ. of Louvain, Léopoldville). OVER DE NOODZAAK VAN HISTORISCH ONDERZOEK VOOR EEN JUIST INZICHT IN DE EVOLUTIE VAN HET RECHT [On the necessity of historical investigation for correct insight into the evolution of law]. *Tijdschrift voor Rechtsgeschiedenis* 1958 26(3): 328-344. Taking the evolution of the right of property in France and Belgium since the Napoleonic Code as an example, emphasizes the necessity of examining historical facts in the study of law. Contrary to current opinion, the author maintains that the property right in the Napoleonic era was not absolute and that the height of liberalism in legislation and jurisprudence was reached after 1850. A (t)

5:2880. De Terra, Helmut (Columbia Univ.). STUDIES OF THE DOCUMENTATION OF ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 1958 102(1): 136-141. Humboldt's papers have been widely scattered and lost. The author describes the fate of his library and gives an account of references to him and of his letters found in papers of his American friends and correspondents. Documented. N. Kurland

5:2881. [Fernández] Guillén, Julio. INCIDENTES EN EL PLEITO SOBRE PRESAS DE LOS CORSARIOS ARMADOS POR DON FRANCISCO LOZANO EN VIGO, LA GUARDIA Y BAYONA [Incidents in the dispute over the attacks of the corsairs armed by Don Francisco Lozano in Vigo, La Guardia and Bayona]. *Museo de Pontevedra* 1956[1957] 10(37-40): 177-183. Copy of a document of the year 1808 relating to the dispute between the naval command in La Coruña and ships that carried out piracy against the English. The document is preserved in the Archivo Bazán. R. O. (IHE 27976)

5:2882. Funk, Paul (Vienna). DIE MATHEMATIK UND IHRE BEZIEHUNG ZUM GEISTESLEBEN DES JAHRHUNDERS DER AUFKLÄRUNG. ZUM GEDENKEN DER 250. WIEDERKEHR VON LEONHARD EULERS GEBURTSTAG [Mathematics and its relation to the intellectual life of the century of the Enlightenment. In commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the birth of Leonhard Euler]. *Anzeiger der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Philosophisch-historische Klasse* 1957 (19): 279-280. Extract of a lecture. The author gives a general characterization of the mathematical studies of the 18th century, with emphasis on Euler's contribution. He devotes special attention to the principle of least action, developed by Leibnitz, Maupertuis and Euler, and above all to the idea that the laws of nature can be deduced from a combination of teleological and theological reflections. The violent controversy between Samuel Koenig on the one hand and Maupertuis and Euler on the other is described. A (t)

5:2883. Giacomino, LOS PRIMEROS MISIONEROS DE ALASKA [The first missionaries to Alaska]. *Misiones Franciscanas* 1958 42(357/358): 295-300. Summary of an extract from Fray Junípero Serra's biography of Francisco Palóu.

y Juan Antonio Riobo and Fray Matías Antonio Noriega, and expedition to Alaska in 1779 are discussed. Two relevant events of the period, from the Museo Naval in Madrid are reduced.
D. B. (IHE 28781)

5:2884. Godechot, Jacques (Univ. of Toulouse). MALLET DU PAN (1749-1801). Information Historique 1959 1(1): 8-15. An account of the life and ideas of a counter-revolutionary thinker compared by the author to Edmund Burke. Like Burke, Mallet du Pan was a conservative who nevertheless recognized the necessity of social reforms. Un-Burke, he remained a believer in the rationalist philosophy of the 18th century. He had been a supporter of constitutional reform in his native Geneva. During the French Revolution, as editor of the *Mercure* (Paris), he expressed his fear of the masses, but recognizing the impossibility of a return to the old order, he became a defender of a conservative constitutional monarchy. An émigré in his native Switzerland and later in the employ of the British government, he nevertheless urged a conciliatory attitude toward the revolutionary regimes.
G. Iggers

5:2885. Haffner, Gerald O. (Indiana Univ.). CAPTAIN CHARLES ASGILL: AN ANGLO-AMERICAN INCIDENT, 1782. History Today 1957 7(5): 329-334. An Anglo-American incident in the handling of prisoners of war during the 18th century arose in 1782 out of the partisan warfare of the War of Independence. A British officer, prisoner of war, was to be used for retaliatory purposes by the Americans. England, the United States, France and Holland were soon involved. World opinion spoke out against retaliation. The British officer was released eventually, and the newly established United States avoided the shedding of innocent blood. Based on private and official letters, journals, diplomatic correspondence, government records, and historical recollections and chronicles. A

5:2886. Hahlweg, Werner (Univ. of Münster). CLAUSEWITZ BEI LIDDELL HART. EIN UNBEKANNTER CLAUSEWITZ-BRIEF IN WOLVERTON PARK [Clausewitz with Liddell Hart]. An unknown Clausewitz letter in Wolverton Park]. Archiv für Kulturgeschichte 1959 41(1): 100-104. Description of a visit to B. H. Liddell Hart, the British military theorist. The author discusses Liddell Hart's relation to the war philosopher General Carl von Clausewitz. In the extensive library of Liddell Hart there is a valuable, previously unknown letter by Clausewitz from the year 1806 in which he gives views on truth and science. The text and a facsimile of the letter are published here for the first time. A (t)

5:2887. Julku, Kyösti. ENGLANNIN SUUNITELMAT JA RAKENPITEET RUOTSI-SUOMEN AITTAMISEKSI SUOMEN DÄN AIKANA VV. 1808-1809 [England's plans and activity support of Sweden-Finland during the Finnish war, 1808-1809]. Suomen Historiallinen Arkisto 1956 13: 102-143. Discusses the origins, dispatch and recall of the English expeditionary force in Sweden under General Sir John Moore (1761-1809) in 1808. The author concludes that England's primary interest was to prevent Sweden from joining the Continental System, while the Swedish government wished to use English forces for the conquest of Norway or Zealand. This divergence of interests was aggravated by the refusal of Sweden's king, Gustav IV Adolf (1778-1837) to allow the English to retain command of their troops and establish a base at Göteborg. The English, doubtful of Sweden's military strength and unwilling to strain relations with Russia, recalled their troops when the focus of their military operations shifted to the Iberian Peninsula.
Roberta G. Selleck

5:2888. Lefevre, J. LE STATUT INTERNATIONAL DES PAYS-BAS AU XVIII^e SIÈCLE [The international status of the Netherlands in the 18th century]. Jaarboek. Federatie van de Verenigen voor Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde van België 1956: 328-328. Although principally a study of Spanish and French administrations of the Low Countries before 1785, the illustrations showing the efficiency and the extension of economy and prestige achieved by the government between 1785 and 1791 under the Habsburg Empire. They refer to 1) the furnishing of arms to the American colonists despite the British-French alliance; 2) the British diplomatic note of 1787 protesting the French-Dutch alliance, and 3) the French notes of 1791 regarding strained French-Austrian relations.
Jean Detiere

5:2889. Legarda, Benito, Jr. (Central Bank of the Philippines, Manila). TWO AND A HALF CENTURIES OF THE GALLEON TRADE. Philippine Studies 1955 3(4): 345-372. An account of the Philippines' first major link with the West, the Manila-Acapulco line (1565-1815). This entrepôt trade in Asian goods was early subjected to restrictions to protect Spanish markets in America, thus retarding Philippine economic growth. Its profits, however, lured the colonizers to the city, sparing the countryside certain horrors of other colonial ventures, and the flow of Mexican silver gave East Asia its most acceptable medium of exchange for three centuries. Based on published material and the Ticknor Collection, Boston Public Library. A

5:2890. Mahoney, Thomas H. D. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). EDMUND BURKE AND ROME. Catholic Historical Review 1958 43(4): 401-427. An analysis of Burke's relationship to the Catholic Church in both his private and public life. While loyal to his Protestant upbringing, Burke showed more sympathy toward Catholics than most of his contemporaries. Based on the Burke Papers at Sheffield and other manuscript material as well as on the printed correspondence. Journal (J. T. Ellis)

5:2891. Maras, Raymond J. (Univ. of Notre Dame). NAPOLEON: PATRON OF SCIENCE. Historian 1959 21(1): 46-62. Presents a detailed account of Napoleon's encouragement of science through patronage. Napoleon's enthusiastic efforts in favor of science mark him as a modern ruler in this respect. E. C. Johnson

5:2892. Marchant, Leslie R. THE ARCHIVES OF PROTESTANT MISSIONS FROM LONDON TO AUSTRALIA 1787-1850: A SURVEY. Journal of the Society of Archivists 1959 1(10): 271-276. A survey of the records of those Protestant societies with headquarters and repositories in London that were wholly or partly engaged in work on the Australian mainland; followed by a brief description of the work and administration of these societies. J. A. S. Grenville

5:2893. Meerbeeck, Lucienne van. LES ARCHIVES DES TRIBUNAUX CRIMINELS DU DÉPARTEMENT DE LA DYLE ET DE LA COUR D'ASSISES DU BRABANT (1794-1832) [The archives of the criminal courts of the department of the Dyle and of the court of assizes of Brabant (1794-1832)]. Jaarboek. Federatie van de Kringen voor Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde van België 1956: 451-466. A study of the evolution of criminal justice under the successive French, Dutch and Belgian regimes, as shown in the criminal law archives of 1794 to 1832 of the Province of Brabant, recently transferred to the Royal Archives in Brussels. The complete dossiers of this collection are excellent historical sources for the history of judicial institutions, penal law, criminology, public opinion, political, economic and social history, and are particularly outstanding for information regarding political crimes under the successive regimes. Jean Detiere

5:2894. Meyer, N. J. de. UNE METHODE D'EVALUATION ET DE COMPARAISON DE LA VALEUR DES MONNAIES DE COMPTE [A method of evaluating and comparing the value of monies of account]. Jaarboek. Federatie van de Kringen voor Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde van België 1956: 519-524. Analyzes four monies of account of the period 1600-1794 to show their relative monetary parity (the weight represented in gold or silver), presenting two graphs showing intrinsic value and weight of coins, quantity produced, the period of use, relevant government decisions, etc. Although such a comparison is theoretical (monetary parity differs from actual exchange rates) and not a measure of actual purchasing power, it can be adapted to any period, and permits historians to determine devaluations and re-evaluations with great precision. Jean Detiere

5:2895. Nikula, Oscar. LUDVIG JOHAN ESCHOLIN, EN GUSTAVIANSK ÄVENTYRARE TILL SJÖSS [Ludvig Johan Escholin, a Gustavian adventurer at sea]. Historiska och Litteraturhistoriska Studier 1956 31/32: 247-264. Traces the life of Ludvig Johan Escholin (1738-1819), ship's captain, shipowner and import merchant of Åbo, Finland. Escholin's commercial ventures extended beyond the Baltic to the Mediterranean and North American trade. During the Swedish-Russian war of 1788-1790, he helped to secure recruits and supplies for the Swedish navy, later serving as a naval officer in important engagements. Roberta G. Selleck

5:2896. Ruiz Alvarez, Antonio. DOS DOCUMENTOS REFERENTES AL ATAQUE DE NELSON AL PUERTO DE TENERIFE EN JULIO DE 1797 [Two documents relating to Nelson's attack on the harbor of Tenerife in July 1797]. *Revista de Historia Canaria* 1958 24(121/122): 137-143. Publishes two documents of the year 1797 preserved in the archives of the French foreign ministry. E. A. (IHE 27974)

5:2897. Servin, Manuel. LA TOMA DE POSESION INGLESA [The taking of possession by the English]. *Revista de Indias* 1958 18(72): 185-200. Examines the attitude displayed by the English in their annexation of various territories in America in the 16th and 17th centuries. This attitude was pragmatic rather than moral, and often led to controversies with other colonizing countries: with Spain (over the Straits of Magellan, California, Trinidad, Virginia, Honduras and the Falkland and Nootka Islands), France, Holland and the United States. Based on published documents. D. B. (IHE 28567)

5:2898. Smith, Robert Sidney. LA "RIQUEZA DE LAS NACIONES" EN ESPAÑA E HISPANOAMERICA, 1780-1830 [The Wealth of Nations in Spain and Spanish America, 1780-1830]. *Revista de Economía Política* 1957 8(3): 1199-1253. Spanish translation of an article originally published in *Journal of Political Economy* 1957 65(2): 104-126 [See abstract 4: 2452]. R. O. (IHE 27857)

5:2899. Snow, Vernon F., ed. (Univ. of Oregon). THE GRAND TOUR DIARY OF ROBERT C. JOHNSON, 1792-1793. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 1958 102(1): 60-105. Connecticut-born son of William S. Johnson (1727-1819), member of the Constitutional Convention and president of Columbia College (1787-1800), Robert C. Johnson (1766-1806) was typical of the 18th-century New England oligarchy: aristocratic, conservative and Yankee. He admired European culture and believed in the value of travel. His diary of a tour through England, France and Italy records his impressions of individuals (Burke and Paine), places (London, Paris, etc.) and events (the French Revolution and the execution of Louis XVI). The introduction contains a survey of Johnson's background, training and opinions. The conditions under which the diary was produced, reasons for the trip, and some of the main points in the diary are also discussed. Documented and indexed. N. Kurland

5:2900. Spencer, Frank. LORD SANDWICH, RUSSIAN MASTS, AND AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. *Mariner's Mirror* 1958 44(2): 116-127. A detailed discussion of the making of the Anglo-Russian commercial treaty of 1766, a great blunder on the part of Lord Sandwich, the Northern Secretary of State. The consequences of the negotiations of the "contraband" clauses were great. Ten years later the British government could not prevent masts, spars, and naval stores from Russia (but not from other neutrals) from passing to France. Without these supplies the French fleet would have been seriously weakened, the effect of which might have had some influence on the American War of Independence. Based on archival sources. J. A. S. Grenville

5:2901. Spinney, J. D. NELSON AT SANTA CRUZ. *Mariner's Mirror* 1959 45(3): 207-223. A detailed account of the fiasco of Nelson's attack on Santa Cruz in 1797. Based on manuscript sources. J. A. S. Grenville

5:2902. Stresemann, Erwin (Director, Zoologisches Museum, Univ. of Berlin). EINE CHARAKTERISTIK ADELBERT VON CHAMISSOS AUS DEM JAHRE 1815 [A characterization of Adelbert von Chamisso from the year 1815]. *Forschungen und Fortschritte* 1959 33(5): 129-130. Publishes for the first time two letters by Heinrich Lichtenstein and one by Rittmeister von Reichenbach, all from the year 1815 and describing the impression which Adelbert von Chamisso made on the writers as a person and as a scientist. A (t)

5:2903. Suter, Jean-François (London). TRADITION ET EVOLUTION CHEZ EDMUND BURKE [Tradition and evolution in Edmund Burke's works]. *Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte* 1958 8(4): 450-469. Burke has been accused of attacking revolutionary theories in the name of tradition and history, of defending the ancien régime against the abstractions of the philosophes and of apologizing for the British constitution. True, he upheld "respect for ancestors" against "reckless decisions," but he also believed that ancestors' acts, past history,

do not suffice in themselves. Burke held that political man and institutions had to be ready for changes and adaptations, and that politically people were at least fifty years behind. Burke advocated neither empiricism, utilitarianism nor historicism. He rejected the vulgar cynicism that justified everything of the past. Wise and prudent customs had come from the past; forgetting it, could precipitate anarchy and replace an order perhaps imperfect with complete disorder. Against Montesquieu, Burke contended that English law was born and developed rather than made; it became. He regarded adaptation of laws as neither automatic nor unconscious. The Whigs' "eternal and immemorial" laws as well as the Tories' historic laws were "ahistorical and inexact. For Burke the English constitution represented historical dialectic. L. Kestenberg

5:2904. Tarling, Nicholas (Univ. of Queensland). THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BRITISH POLICIES AND THE EXTENT OF DUTCH POWER IN THE MALAY ARCHIPELAGO 1784-1871. *Australian Journal of Politics and History* 1958 4(2): 179-192. The Dutch dominated the Malay Archipelago because this suited Britain's imperial and commercial interests. Britain even returned Java to Dutch rule after the Napoleonic Wars because the Dutch checked French ambitions. With Dutch control there, Britain could maintain freedom of the seas and protect the opium trade between India and China. Tensions, nevertheless, developed, because Britain encroached on Dutch power, and the treaty of 1824 was an unsuccessful effort to relieve these tensions. About 1840, the two powers clashed in Borneo, whose coal supply was important to Britain's steamship routes, and in Sumatra, which Britain conceded to the Dutch in 1871. The coming of free trade after 1850 helped end Anglo-Dutch friction in the area. G. D. Bearce

5:2905. Vierendeel, Emil. WILHELM VON HUMBOLDT UND CHRISTINE REINHARD-REIMARUS. UNBEKANNTE BRIEFE HUMBOLDTS. ARNDT SCHREIBER ZUM GEDÄCHTNIS [Wilhelm von Humboldt and Christine Reinhard-Reimarus. Unknown letters by Humboldt. To the memory of Arndt Schreiber]. *Ruperto-Carola* 1958 10(24): 82-84. A review article on the last publication of the historian Arndt Schreiber and an obituary of him, with a summary of his works. The recently found eight letters, written by Humboldt between 1799 and 1810 to the wife of a senior officer in the French foreign service, form part of a biographical study, Wilhelm von Humboldt -- Briefe an Christine Reinhard-Reimarus (Heidelberg: Lambert Schneider, 1956). E. H. Boehm

5:2906. Vlachos, Georges (Centre Français de Droit Comparé, Paris). L'ETAT ET L'ECONOMIE DANS L'OEUVRE DU JEUNE FICHTE [State and economy in the works of the young Fichte]. *Revue Internationale d'Histoire Politique et Constitutionnelle* 1957 (27/28): 226-261. The criticism of liberal economic concepts by adherents of the school of historicism induced Fichte to expound his own economic doctrine, which was based on the principle of liberal individualism, but differed considerably from physiocratic concepts. Fichte's individualism was limited by the principle of real equality and the "right to life." These amendments did not involve a direct adherence to socialism although they in effect contained the socialist principle. It is generally assumed that the doctrine expounded by the young Fichte was very close to being anarchistic. By means of a detailed study of the "right to revolution" and the forms of state and government, the author shows the erroneous character of this assertion. Examination of the question of statism vs. social pluralism makes it possible for him to elucidate the political ideas of the young Fichte in the perspective of the later development of his thought. Based on an analysis of Fichte's work of the years 1793 and 1794, and on the international literature concerning this question. A (t)

5:2907. Waldman, Theodore (State Univ. of Iowa). ORIGINS OF THE LEGAL DOCTRINE OF REASONABLE DOUBT. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1959 20(3): 299-316. The concept of reasonable doubt was applied to evidence in a criminal trial for the first time in the 1790's. Not until 1824 did a standard text on the law of evidence, by Thomas Starkie, fully enunciate that "evidence is sufficient if it produces 'moral certainty to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt.'" The origin of this concept was in the religious and philosophical discourses of the later 17th century. Its gradual application to legal thinking took place in the later 18th century, when a differentiation between witness and juror was being elaborated. W. H. Coates

:2908. Yaari, Abraham (Department of Hebraica, Jewish National and University Library, Jerusalem). NER TA-SOCIETIES IN POLAND AND LITHUANIA. Jewish Social Studies 1959 21(2): 118-131. Discusses societies in Eastern Europe, set up originally to provide for synagogue lamps, and quotes extensively from the few remaining 18th-century records. The author indicates that they were exclusive groups, with broad responsibilities for funding the synagogues and with special ceremonials of their own. A. B. Rollins

:2909. Yebes, Condesa de. COMO UN PROCER ESPAÑOL SE EVADIO DE LA FRANCIA BONAPARTISTA. Boletín de la Real Academia de la Historia 1958 142(1): 199-205. Summary of the Duke of Osuna's odyssey. Based on a personal account published in 1812, and substantiated by an unpublished letter from his mother. A. M. (JHE 28003)

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

:2910. Pazos, Manuel R., O.F.M. SULTANES Y MISIONEROS [Sultans and missionaries]. Mauritania 1958 31(1): 353-358. A summary of Franciscan activities in Morocco from 1629 to 1786, mentioning their treatment by sultans, which was generally good. M. Gu. (JHE 29905)

:2911. Swanzy, Henry. INCIDENT AT MOURI. African Affairs 1959 58(231): 147-152. Describes the tragic fate of two independent British military companies in the Gold Coast, 1781-83. After the surrender at Yorktown the companies were transferred to the Gold Coast, where they were to assist the forces of the African Company in the reduction of its forts. Because of poor communications with England and inability with the local Fanti, the commander, Captain Kenneth Mackenzie, was forced to rely on Richard Miles, Governor of the African Company, for supplies. But a rift occurred between the corrupt Miles and the tactless captain. To maintain discipline over his starving men, Mackenzie resorted to cruel punishment. By August 1783 only 27 of the original 165 were alive. He later sentenced to death by an English court-martial for saving a man from a cannon, Mackenzie was pardoned. Based on the Cape Coast Letter-Book for 1782. R. G. Gregory

:2912. Tylden, G. (Major, Society for Army Historical Research). THE THIRD KAFFIR WAR, 1799-1802. Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research 1959 37(150): 72-74. An account of the so-called Third Kaffir War (1779-1802), one of a series of nine fought between 1779 and 1878 to prevent the irruption of warlike migratory tribes of Africans (Xhosa) into the area in the southeast of Africa settled by Europeans. The Dutch-speaking settlers fought the first two. In the third British Regular troops were used with some backing from the Colonial commandos, volunteers and levies. In this campaign, owing to heavy commitments due to the Napoleonic Wars, there were not enough Regulars available to do more than arrest and advance of the Africans. The discipline of the British is believed to have had a great effect on African mentality, leading them to introduce more cohesion into their fighting men's methods. Based partly on George McCall Theal, ed., Records of the Cape Colony (Vols. 2 and 3, 1897), and John Francis Smet, Historical Records of the K. O. Royal Irish Hussars to 1803 (1974). A

Asia

Also: 5:3070

:2913. Abad [Pérez], Antolín, O.F.M. MISIONEROS FRANCISCANOS EN CHINA [Franciscan missionaries in China]. Hispania 1956 13(39): 453-495; 1958 15(43): 5-16 and (44): 129-167. In the first part presents biographies of the missionaries Father José de la Encarnación de Madrid (1737-1777) and Father Buenaventura del Sagrado Corazón de Jesús (1721-1797?), and publishes nine documents from the Archivo de Pastrana relating to the missionary work of both in China. The last two parts deal with the life and writings of Father Bernardo de los Santos (1753-1777), and include appendices containing thirty annotated copies of documents from

the above archives (1765-1777), two lists of baptisms in China (1766 and 1769) and ten letters from missionaries.

E. Rz. (JHE 28990)

Canada

See also: 5:2935

:2914. Fergusson, C. Bruce (Public Archives, Nova Scotia). DURELLS IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY CANADIAN HISTORY. Dalhousie Review 1955 35(1): 16-30. An account of the careers of Thomas and Philip Durell, who played prominent roles in the naval history of the Maritime Provinces. R. W. Winks

Europe

BELGIUM

:2915. Deprez, M. LA CRISE INDUSTRIELLE DE 1810-1811 [The industrial crisis of 1810-1811]. Jaarboek. Federatie van de Kringen voor Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde van België 1956: 291-310. A detailed analysis, supported by statistics and charts, of the industrial crisis of 1810, considering it from all aspects of the structure of society and including a general history of modern capitalism in Belgium, the influence of political, economic and psychological factors, the Napoleonic era, introduction of the machine, etc. The author concludes that this was the first real crisis of modern capitalism, i.e. the result of the phenomena of "autogeny," an inherent dynamism in the social structure, and differs with the generally accepted French view that general prosperity depended upon agricultural prosperity, showing the importance of other factors and the interdependence of agriculture, industry and commerce. Jean Detiere

FRANCE

Abstracts on the Napoleonic Era and the Napoleonic Wars are classified under "General History," unless they deal exclusively with France.

See also: 5:3043

:2916. Berthe, L. MOULINS A BLE ET MOULINS A HUILE DANS LA REGION D'ARRAS VERS 1760 ET EN 1806 [Wheat mills and oil presses in the Arras region around 1760 and in 1806]. Revue du Nord 1959 41(162): 153-164. Comparisons of an imperial census of wheat mills and oil presses taken in 1806 with less complete records for 1760 and 1790 (found in departmental archives) throw new light on the agricultural and economic history of this region. H. D. Piper

:2917. Cadenas y Allende, Francisco de. PROYECTO DEL CONDE DE ARANDA PARA REGULARIZAR LA SITUACION DE LAS GRANDEZAS DE ESPAÑA ESTABLECIDAS EN FRANCIA EN 1779 Y RELACION DE LAS MISMAS [The Count of Aranda's project to regularize the position of the grandes of Spain decreed in France in 1779, with a list of the same]. Hispania 1958 6(28): 307-320. A register (Archivo Histórico Nacional, Madrid) of Spanish titles granted in France and examination of their possessors, drawn up to insure direct-line succession only. A. M. (JHE 27874)

:2918. Clarke, John Alden (Univ. of Wisconsin). A PROTESTANT PHILOSOPHE AT THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY. Historian 1958 20(3): 290-304. Describes the role of Rabaut Saint Etienne or Jean Paul Rabaut, a Protestant minister, as a moderate reformer in the French Revolution until his execution in 1793. E. C. Johnson

:2919. Cobb, Richard (Univ. College of Wales). QUELQUES ASPECTS DE LA MENTALITE REVOLUTIONNAIRE (AVRIL 1793-THERMIDOR AN II) [Certain aspects of the revolutionary mentality (April 1793 - Thermidor, year II)]. Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine 1959 6(2): 81-120. Interpretative attempt to draw lineaments of the average French revolutionary by analyzing respectively his attitudes toward revolutionary and political propaganda, the Terror of its methods of repression, and his views on France's role in world affairs as well as the role of its neighbors. Based mainly on extensive study of unpublished departmental archives. H. D. Piper

5: 2920. Gaulmier, Jean. UNE GRANDE FIGURE OUBLIEE: VENTURE DE PARADIS [A great forgotten figure: Venture de Paradis]. *Revue de Paris* 1959 66(8): 93-103. Describes the diplomatic career of Jean Michel Venture de Paradis, the distinguished French Orientalist. Venture de Paradis served as adviser to Bonaparte during the Egyptian campaign and was the principal architect of his successful policy toward the civilian population. Based on manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Nationale and in the archives of the Chamber of Commerce of Marseille J. A. Clarke

5: 2921. Hours, Henri. LYON ET LE LYONNAIS. LA VIE ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIALE DU MOYEN-AGE ET DE L'ANCIEN REGIME (PUBLICATIONS DE 1940 A 1955) [Lyons and the people of Lyons. Economic and social life in the Middle Ages and under the Old Regime (Publications from 1940 to 1955)]. *Cahiers d'Histoire* 1959 4(2): 167-178. A bibliographical essay listing and commenting on research dealing with manors, the agents of the central power, municipal administration, social life, social and political conflicts, manners, medicine, and the economy, particularly during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. G. Iggers

5: 2922. Hutt, Maurice (Univ. of Leeds). GEORGES-JAQUES DANTON 1759-1794. History Today 1959 9(7): 473-481. A brief interpretation, intended for the general reader, of Danton's role in the French Revolution. Of course Danton took bribes, but it is questionable whether these influenced his actions after the summer of 1791. He virtually ruled France in the autumn of 1792, and in the following year led (when not apathetic) the moderantist opposition to Hébert and the Robespierre--who guillotined him 5 April 1794. Based on monographs, articles and speeches. A

5: 2923. Markov, Walter (Institut für Allgemeine Geschichte, Univ. of Leipzig). RUCH LUDOWY I RZĄD REWOLUCYJNY W OKRESIE DYKTATURY JAKOBIŃSKIEJ 1793-1794 [The popular movement and the revolutionary government in the period of Jacobin dictatorship: 1793-1794]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1959 66(1): 3-28. Attempts to define the term "sansculottes," and analyzes the social composition and political attitudes of the sans-culottes, and the relations with the Jacobin government, which resulted therefrom. The author stresses that the sans-culottes were not a party and that their leaders expressed rather than formed their opinions. He explains the inherent differences between them and the Jacobins and Hébertists. Based predominantly on postwar printed literature. A. F. Dygnas

5: 2924. Schnerb, Robert. LE BICENTENAIRE DE ROBESPIERRE [The Robespierre bicentennial]. *Information Historique* 1959 21(1): 17-20. An account of recent literature on Robespierre as well as of observances in commemoration of his two-hundredth birthday. G. Iggers

5: 2925. Shackelford, George Green (Virginia Polytechnic Institute). WILLIAM SHORT: DIPLOMAT IN REVOLUTIONARY FRANCE, 1785-1793. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 1958 102(6): 596-612. Short (died 1849), Jefferson's private secretary, gave most of his letters to the American Philosophical Society. They contain firsthand accounts of the events of the French Revolution. Using these and other sources an account is given of Short's activities and role in American diplomacy. N. Kurland

5: 2926. Soboul, Albert (Lycée Henri-IV.). LES SANS-CULOTTES PARISIENS EN L'AN II [The Parisian sans-culottes in the year II]. *Information Historique* 1959 21(1): 27-30. A brief review by the author of his own thesis. Mathiez has overemphasized the impact of Hébert and the Hébertists on the institution of the Terror and the establishment of the regulated economy. The documents rather make Hébert appear as the echo of a much broader political and social movement of the lower classes. The political nature of the documents, the incompleteness of the statistics and records, and the losses in the 1871 fire make such a study difficult but not impossible. The failure of the popular movement and of the revolutionary government was the result in part of the basic incompatibility of both, each representing a different conception of democracy and of economic organization. G. Iggers

5: 2927. Soboul, Albert. ROBESPIERRE ET LA FORMATION DU GOUVERNEMENT REVOLUTIONNAIRE (27

JUILLET - 10 OCTOBRE 1793) [Robespierre and the formation of the revolutionary government, 27 July - 10 October 1793]. *Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine* 1958 5(4): 283-294. A review of Robespierre's role from the beginning of his ministry, showing the leadership he exercised in maintaining the Committee of Public Safety against popular opposition. Based chiefly on newspaper accounts. H. D. Piper

5: 2928. Vidalenc, Jean. LA DESERTION DANS LE DEPARTEMENT DU CALVADOS SOUS LE PREMIER EMPIRE [Military desertion in the department of Calvados under the First Empire]. *Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine* 1959 6(1): 60-72. An extensive analysis of motives for military desertion concluding that desertion was not as serious or extensive a problem as reported in official records. Based on unpublished material from national and departmental archives. H. D. Piper

GERMANY

See also: 5: 3036

5: 2929. Barzilay, Isaac E. (Wayne State Univ.). NATIONAL AND ANTI-NATIONAL TRENDS IN THE BERLIN HASKALAH. Jewish Social Studies 1959 21(3): 165-192. The German-writing and the Hebrew-writing maskilim of the Enlightenment must be considered as separate groups. While the German maskilim were essentially antinationalist and had little sympathy with Jewish religion, the much more extensive work of the Hebrew writers of the Berlin Haskalah stressed the revival of Hebrew as a secular language, the return to Bible and historical Jewish literary sources, and the doctrine of productivity. They were seeking new forms within which to maintain Judaic religion and nationality, and they helped to found secular Jewish nationalism. A. B. Rollins

5: 2930. Dobbek, Wilhelm (Weimar). JOHANN GOTTFRIED HERDERS HALTUNG IM POLITISCHEN LEBEN SEINER ZEIT [Johann Gottfried Herder's position in the political life of his time]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1959 8(3): 321-387. An investigation of the political statements and implications in the work of Johann Gottfried Herder. Involved in politics in a limited sense only, his writings contain a number of ideas that had definite political meaning. These include Herder's views on the French Revolution and Napoleon, his private struggle against despotism, his criticism of the enlightened despots, his political thoughts regarding the folk, the fatherland, peace, democracy, freedom and equality. Herder's mind was sharply divided, because he disliked despotism, yet was dependent upon rulers of princely states. Democracy and personal freedom remained his ideals until his last years, but he desired them only within a national German state which worked toward a national culture. In his last years he reversed his long opposition to the enlightened despots. G. H. Davis

5: 2931. Kemter, Max (Deutsche Historikergesellschaft). DIE BEDEUTUNG DER ADMODIATION FÜR DIE WIRTSCHAFTSPOLITIK DES ABSOLUTISMUS IN DEUTSCHLAND IM 18. JAHRHUNDERT [The importance of excise-farming for the economic policy of absolutism in Germany in the 18th century]. *Forschungen und Fortschritte* 1959 33(8): 242-243. The excise played an important role as a regulative of the economy in 18th-century Germany. In order to avoid cheating in the payment of excise duties, tax collecting was farmed out on the basis of a fixed compromise sum (Aversionalquantum). Excise-farming was variable in the countryside. The Aversional quantum offered advantages to both the state and the taxpayer; later in the 18th century it was adapted to the increased turnover of goods. Based on records of the Erfurt Stadtarchiv. A (1)

5: 2932. Měťšk, Frída (Budyšin). RUCH LUDNŮŠCI I ZMĚNY STRUKTURY LUDNŮŠCIOWEJ W DOLNOLUZYCKIM PAŃSTWIE STANOWYM ŻARY W LATACH 1618-1818 [Population movement and changes of population structure in the Lower Lusatian seignior of Żary [Sorau] in the years 1618-1818]. *Ślaski Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 12(4): 487-511. On the basis of archival material preserved in the Deutsches Zentralarchiv, Merseburg, and the Landesarchiv Lüneburg (Lower Lusatia) presents statistical compilations of the population of the seignior of Żary in Lower Lusatia for the period 1618-1818. Under seigniorial absolutism the heavy

ulation losses of the Thirty Years' War were rapidly made by means of the settlement of Silesian exiles, whereby the social differentiation of the villagers advanced steadily. In addition to a socio-economic appraisal, the author makes an onographic-linguistic analysis of the statistical material, making use also of other sources, and determines the proportion of both ethnic groups, the Sorbs and the Germans, in the territory before and after the Thirty Years' War. It was, however, not possible to analyze statistically the process of Germanization, which was initiated with the abolition of Sorb religious services, furthered by immigration from Silesia, and practically ended toward the end of the Seven Years' War.

A (t)

5:2933. Wegelin, Peter (Bern). DIE BAYERISCHE CONSTITUTION VON 1808 [The Bavarian constitution of 1808]. Schweizer Beiträge zur Allgemeinen Geschichte 1958 16: 142-146.

Reprint, with critical notes, of the now unavailable twelve-page text of the Bavarian constitution of 1808 and an interpretation of it more from the point of view of political theory than of history. Little notice was taken of the early constitution of 1808, because: 1) in that troubled period the political life of Bavaria soon developed beyond it, and it was not until 1818 that lasting order was restored; 2) it was not a constitution in the ordinary sense of the term: all subsequent laws could not be based on it, and it did not restrain royal despotism by making it respect the rights of man. It was merely a royal decree which was developed into a constitution in order to rest all further interference by the Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine. Bavaria's full statehood, which had only just been won, rather than being a natural product of tradition, had to be manifested in royal administration and decree. Thus the constitution and the edicts forming part of it show how the modern state overcame medieval legal pluralism in a typically anarchic fashion, through the centralized unity of the administration. Based on documents of the State Council in the Bayerisches Hauptstaatsarchiv, Munich, the Königlich Bayerisches Regierungsblatt and the memoirs of the minister Maximilian Joseph von Montgelas.

A (t)

GREAT BRITAIN

(including IRELAND)

See also: 5:3025

5:2934. Checkland, S. G. (Univ. of Glasgow). AMERICAN VERSUS WEST INDIAN TRADERS IN LIVERPOOL, 1793-1815. Journal of Economic History 1958 18(2): 141-160. Deals with the impact of the wars with France upon these groups of traders, and their respective reactions to official policy, especially the blockade. The author describes the two branches of commerce, together with the general economic, social and political attitudes associated with each. The trade of West India men was in many respects more vulnerable in war conditions, but they nevertheless supported the war against France and against the United States. The American traders, on the other hand, were, in the main, hostile to war. They especially disapproved of actions likely to provoke the American government. The effects of war with America in 1812 upon cotton and other branches of commerce are dealt with. When the war began, the West India interest was dominant in Liverpool; by 1815 it had been superseded by the trade to America.

A

5:2935. Dillon, Richard H. (Sutro Branch, California State Library). CONVICT COLONIES FOR THE PACIFIC NORTH-WEST. British Columbia Historical Quarterly 1955 9(1/2): 93-102. Reproduces with explanatory notes letters of Richard Cadman Etches and others to Sir Joseph Banks, president of the Royal Society. These communications of 1789 urged the establishment of colonies of convicts, in the manner of settlement in New South Wales, at Nootka and other areas of western Canada. Banks was cool to the suggestions and the idea was never carried further. The letters are from the Banks collection of the Sutro Library in San Francisco.

A

5:2936. Eversley, D. E. C. A SURVEY OF POPULATION IN AN AREA OF WORCESTERSHIRE FROM 1660-1850 ON THE BASIS OF PARISH RECORDS. Population Studies 1957 11(3): 253-279. The records of fifteen parishes are used to provide statistical evidence which helps to clear up some of the outstanding questions relating to the population of England in the 18th century. The resulting population figures are

tabulated in detail and methods for evaluating them are discussed.

J. A. S. Grenville

5:2937. Hunt, H. G. LANDOWNERSHIP AND ENCLOSURE, 1750-1830. Economic History Review 1959 11(3): 497-505.

Study of English land tax returns and enclosure awards in 44 Leicestershire parishes suggests that engrossing of land by large proprietors did not precede enclosure. During the period 1780-1831 there was a steady transfer of land from small to large holders. In addition to enclosures, other causes of this were tithe commutations and changing levels in agricultural prices.

B. L. Crapster

5:2938. Koebner, R. ADAM SMITH AND THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION. Economic History Review 1959 11(3): 381-391.

Smith had more to say on the American than on the Industrial Revolution. Like most contemporaries, he was more concerned with destroying mercantilism than with industrialization. His belief in the selfishness of entrepreneurs was not diluted by the existence of a minority who were inventors.

B. L. Crapster

5:2939. Murray, Kevin, ed. THE DEFENCE OF CORK, 1794-95. Irish Sword 1957 3(10): 55-56. A contemporary critical account of the preparations for the defense of the city and its vicinity from possible French attack.

H. J. Gordon, Jr.

5:2940. Musson, A. E. (Univ. of Manchester), and E. Robinson (City of Coventry Training College). THE EARLY GROWTH OF STEAM POWER. Economic History Review 1959 11(3): 418-439. The authors conclude that in the years 1775-1800 the firm of Bolton and Watt built about one-third of the steam engines in use in Lancashire. Engines built by other firms were more numerous than hitherto believed. Steam power was introduced more rapidly in Lancashire than has been supposed up to now. Based on extensive use of the Bolton and Watt papers.

B. L. Crapster

5:2941. Pelham, R. A. (Univ. of Southampton). CORN MILLING AND THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. University of Birmingham Historical Journal 1957/58 6(2): 161-175. The sharp rise in the demand for bread occasioned by an increasing population meant a need for an extension in milling capacity. Few water mill sites were available owing to the demands of manufacturing industry and, owing to the comparatively slow development of the steam engine, numerous windmills were erected to cope with the situation. Detailed accounts are given of the first application of rotative power to corn grinding, by Wasbrough and Pickard in 1779-1781, using a Newcomen engine, and by Boulton and Watt in 1783-1784.

A

5:2942. Turner, Eunice H. AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN GREAT BRITAIN 1777-1783. Mariner's Mirror 1959 45(3): 200-206. Although American prisoners of war were generally treated with tolerance and good sense and committed to special prisons set up for their reception, mistakes made by magistrates, confused by the situation, were not always rectified. The author gives examples of this state of affairs and a detailed account of the life and treatment of American prisoners of war. Based on unpublished Admiralty material.

J. A. S. Grenville

5:2943. Underdown, P. T. (City of Worcester Training College). RELIGIOUS OPPOSITION TO LICENSING THE BRISTOL AND BIRMINGHAM THEATRES. University of Birmingham Historical Journal 1957/58 6(2): 149-160. An account of the establishment of the two theaters in the latter half of the 18th century. An analysis is given of the composition of the opposing religious groups, and of the methods used to dissuade Parliament from granting a license for either theater. Edmund Burke played a prominent part in these debates. Based on local newspapers, church records, Historical Manuscript Commission Reports, Parliamentary Papers, the Milton Manuscripts in the Northamptonshire Record Society Archives, and the Theatre Manuscripts in the Bristol City Archives and the Birmingham Public Library.

A

HABSBURG EMPIRE

5:2944. Prinz, Friedrich (Munich). STUDIEN ZUR GESTALT HANS KUDLICH'S [Studies toward an understanding of Hans Kudlich]. Zeitschrift für Ostforschung 1959 8(2): 260-292,

and (3): 415-455. A critical review of the previously published writings concerning the peasant emancipator of Austria, Hans Kudlich. The author concludes that Kudlich's German nationalism and anti-Slavism stemmed from three sources: 1) the treat of Czech nationalism to the entire peasant emancipation movement, 2) the "Greater Germanism" (Gross-deutschtum) orientation of the democratic left, 3) the "Swornorst Terror" of the Czech national guard in Prague. The anti-Slav sentiments in Kudlich's memoirs, however, have been over-emphasized by historians. G. H. Davis

ITALY

5:2945. Tenca, Luigi (Gen., Florence). GENERALE ANTON MARIA LORGNA. *Rivista Militare* 1959 15(1): 103-109. A biographical sketch of Anton Maria Lorgna (1735-1796), a general of the Venetian republic and director of the Collegio Militare in Verona. Lorgna devoted himself to a study of questions of such problems as geodesy, astronomy, advanced geometry, ballistics and calculus. He was the founder of the famous "Società dei XL," which still exists in Modena. A (t)

NETHERLANDS

5:2946. Van der Poel, J. M. G. DE LANDBOUWENQUEËTE VAN 1800. DEEL 3: DRENTE, FRIESLAND AND GRONINGEN [The agricultural inquiry of 1800. Part 3: Drente, Friesland and Groningen]. *Historia Agriculturae* 1956 3: 105-170. Continuation of articles published in *ibid.* 1953 (1) and 1954 (2). In 1800 the Dutch government made an inquiry into the agricultural conditions of the country. The replies sent in by the peasants of the three northern provinces are published here.

D. van Arkel

POLAND

5:2947. Kieniewicz, Stefan. KILKA UWAG NA TEMAT CEZURY 1795 ROKU [Some remarks on the salient date of 1795]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1959 66(1): 102-108. In the division of Polish history into eras and periods, 1795, the year of the last partition and the loss of Poland's independence, was formerly considered to be of paramount importance. During the last decade, however, the year 1764, in which the capitalistic era began, has been considered as more decisive for the nation's history, but the new view has been frequently criticized and the old one defended. The author analyzes all aspects of national life which are supposed to make 1795 decisive, and concludes that that date was only really important in the field of constitutional and institutional history, marking as it did the abrupt and final end of all institutions of the old Polish state. In such other fields as army, culture, social structure, church history and local history, the decisive point is either in 1764 or in some cases years after 1795. A. F. Dygnas

5:2948. Wierzbicka-Michalska, Karyna (Warsaw). MAŁOŻENSTWA WŚRÓD CHŁOPÓW W DRUGIEJ POŁOWIE XVIII W. [Peasant marriages in the second half of the 18th century]. *Kultura i Społeczeństwo* 1959 3(1): 125-144. Describes the influence of landlords on their serfs' marriages, marriages among members of estates belonging to different landlords and prevailing trends with respect to age differences. Economic problems of marriages are also dealt with. Based on printed and manuscript sources. A. F. Dygnas

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

See also: 5:2952

5:2949. Kahk, J. TALUPOEGADE TEOKOORMISTE SUURUSEST POHJAEESTIS 1796. JA 1839. A. MÕISA-ANKEETIDE ANDMEIL [On the amount of socage in northern Estonia, on the basis of the inquiries of the years 1796 and 1839 concerning landed estates]. *Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised. Ühiskonnateaduste Seeria* 1957 (2): 180-190. Inquiries concerning landed estates were prepared by the Estonian landed proprietors for the knights in 1796 and 1839. The latter used the results to determine the socage norms for the new peasant laws. G. Liersch

5:2950. Scheibert, Peter (Bad Godesberg). MARGINALIEN ZU EINER NEUEN SPERANSKIJ BIOGRAPHIE [Marginal

notes concerning a new biography of Speranski]. *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas* 1958 6(4): 449-467. Reviews and supplements the recent work by Marc Raeff, Michael Speransky, *Statesman of Imperial Russia, 1772-1839* (The Hague 1957). A less sharp division of Speranski's reform plans and everyday politics, seen in terms of given possibilities, is suggested. Any reform plans were hindered by a slowly developing society. For Speranski a Western-type constitution could be envisaged only in an uncertain future. By using the 1905 edition of the great plan of 1809, Raeff did not emphasize some of Speranski's original intentions, which may be seen in the first draft and show a more dynamic view of the rights of individual classes. An anonymous memorandum of 1811 in the State Archives of Helsinki, probably by Speranski himself or inspired by him, supports this view by referring to a political function for the peasants. A comment on the nature of Speranski's work by Gustaf Mauritz Armfelt (Finnish State Archives, Helsinki) is printed at the end of the article. W. F. Woehrlin

5:2951. Troitskii, S. M. DVORIANSKIE PROEKTY UKREPLENIIA GOSUDARSTVENNYKH FINANSOV V ROSSII V SEREDNE XVIII VEKA [The plans of the nobility for the consolidation of state finances in Russia in the middle of the 18th century]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1958 (2): 60-75. Attempts to sketch the most distinctive financial ideas in Russia in the middle of the 18th century, referring to the projects of such men as Iusupov, Shuvalov, Sukin and Nepliev. In most cases tax experiments were developed, which had deleterious effects on the working population. G. Liersch

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

5:2952. Åberg, Alf. SVEABORG FALL, ETT HUNDRAFEMTIOÅRSMINNE [The fall of Sveaborg, a 150th anniversary]. *Svensk Tidskrift* 1958 45(8): 459-464. Discusses the cause and significance of the surrender of Sveaborg fortress in Finland to the Russian forces in the Swedish-Russian war, 1808. Loss of the fortress meant the loss of Finland by Sweden. The surrender is explained by the character of the local commander, Carl Olof Cronstedt (1756-1820) whose "lack of independence and self-confidence" made him susceptible to Russian psychological pressures. Roberta G. Selleck

5:2953. Åhrén, Per-Olov. RELIGIONSFRIHETEN OCH RF 16 [Freedom of religion and paragraph 16 of the constitution]. *Svensk Tidskrift* 1956 43(8): 453-457. Discusses the meaning of religious freedom as guaranteed by paragraph 16 of the Swedish constitution of 1809, upon which arguments for separation of church and state have been based. Strong evidence exists that in 1809 the paragraph implied for Swedes freedom only within the Lutheran State Church, while church membership was still considered a civic duty. The author agrees substantially with Carl Arvid Hessler, *Stat och Religion i Upplysningstiden Sverige* [State and Religion in Sweden During the Enlightenment] (Uppsala: Almqvist and Wiksell, 1956). Roberta G. Selleck

5:2954. Alanen, Aulis J. STAPELFRIHETEN OCH DE BOTTNISKA STÄDERNA 1766-1808 [Freedom of navigation and the Bothnian cities, 1766-1808]. *Historiska och Litteraturhistoriska Studier* 1956 31/32: 101-246. A considerably revised version of the study "Pohjanlahden vapaasta purjehduksesta 1766-1808" [Bothnian Free Navigation, 1766-1808] (*Historiallinen Arkisto* 1950 50: 5-140). The author examines the impact on Swedish foreign trade of the grants made from 1765 to 1802 of freedom for direct navigation from the Bothnian coastal cities to foreign ports. Despite initial lack of capital and commercial organization, the Ostrobothnian cities developed a large export of wood and naval stores to western Europe and the Mediterranean, as well as a freight transit business. Mediterranean salt was imported. In general, both risks and profits increased during wartime, except when Sweden was directly engaged in hostilities and sailing had to be curtailed. West Bothnian trade developed more slowly, due to remaining restrictions, to lack of capital and export goods. The author concludes, in agreement with Eli F. Heckscher (*Sveriges Ekonomiska Historia* [The Economic History of Sweden] (Part II, Stockholm, 1949)) that in Ostrobothnia the relaxation of the Navigation Acts stimulated the entire coastal economy, produced an important commercial middle class, and gave a "coup de grâce to the entire medieval [economic] system." Based on customs records, ship registries, and local and central government archives. Roberta G. Selleck

5:2955. Hutchinson, E. P. SWEDISH POPULATION GROWN IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. Population Studies 1959 13(1): 81-102. Sweden was the first country to establish a modern series of official population data in the 17th-18th century. The author inquires into the then prevailing conceptions of population and the assumptions about the significance of the number of people at the time of the founding of the Swedish statistical system. Sweden was peculiar in stressing benefit of economic strength rather than military strength which the country would receive from a growing population. People were regarded more as producers than consumers and number of explanations were given as to how a larger population led to increased national production. Little "pre-Malthusian" pessimism can be found in the Swedish writings of the period. J. A. S. Grenville

5:2956. Huttunen, Veikko. PIIRTEITÄ TURUN HIIPPA-
NNAAN MAALAISSURAKUNTIEN I TSEHALLINOSTA RUO-
N VALLAN LOPPUIKANA (NOIN VUOSINA 1750-1809)
Aspects of rural parish self-government in Turku bishopric
toward the end of the Swedish period (c. 1750-1809)]. Turun
historiallinen Arkisto 1956 13: 70-101. Outlines
organization and procedure of parish meetings in western
southwestern Finland as shown in the minutes of these meet-
ings, in church records and reports of church officials. With-
out the Church Privileges of 1723, the parishes were responsible
both local church and, to a large extent, secular administra-
tion. Procedurally, the meetings functioned on the basis of
direct representation and unanimous consent, under the chair-
manship of the pastor. Executive officers and committees re-
mained undeveloped. Both peasants and resident gentry partici-
pated, occasionally forming antagonistic groups. Toward the
end of the period some trends toward more complex organiza-
tions can be observed. Roberta G. Selleck

5:2957. Meijer, Hans. BLEV NORGE SJÄLVSTÄNDIGT
NOM KIELTRAKTATEN? [Did the Treaty of Kiel make Nor-
way independent?]. Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift 1958 61(1): 1-
10. Discusses the extent to which Article 4 of the Trea-
ty of Kiel (1814) was intended by the drafters to grant Norway
the status of an independent kingdom in union with Sweden. New
evidence indicates that the Swedish negotiator, Gustav af Wetter-
ström (1776-1837), rather than Crown Prince Carl Johan (1763-
1820), drafted the final form of the article, and that it was
accepted by Swedes and Danes without substantive discussion.
According to contemporary legal concepts, the article recognized
Norway as a kingdom, but gave no guarantee of independence.
Roberta G. Selleck

SPAIN

See also: 5:2917, 2978, 3146

5:2958. Alcolea [Gil], Santiago. APORTACIONES A LA
HISTORIA DE LA MEDALLISTICA EN CATALUNA DURANTE
EL SIGLO XVIII Y PRIMEROS AÑOS DEL SIGLO XIX [Con-
tributions to the history of medals in Catalonia during the 18th
and the first years of the 19th century]. Numario Hispánico
1954 2(5): 5-16. Notes on the medals issued in Bar-
celona upon the proclaiming of Luis I, Fernando VI, Carlos III
and Carlos IV. The second part deals with work on medals in
the Art School of the Junta de Comercio. The appendix contains
three documents (two dating from the early days of Fernando IV's
reign and one from the time of Carlos III) on the cost and distri-
bution of proclamation medals. J. Ll. (IHE 27858)

5:2959. Armas Ayala, Alfonso. GRACILIANO AFONSO,
PRERROMANTICO ESPAÑOL [Graciliano Afonso, a Spanish
Pre-Romantic]. Revista de Historia Canaria 1957 [1958] 23(119/
120): 1-64, and 1958 24 (121/122): 47-113. A biography of
Graciliano Afonso (born 1775), a priest from Tenerife and pro-
fessor of civil law at the University of Alcalá. At the same time
the author examines the introduction of the ideas of the Enlighten-
ment into the Canary Islands at the end of the 18th century. The
second part deals with the years 1804-1821. Appointed doctoral
counselor of the Cathedral of the Canaries in 1808, and deputy of the
cortes in 1821, Afonso took an active part in the religious and
political life of Grand Canary, displaying liberal inclinations.
Interesting material from the Cathedral archives of Las Palmas, the
author portrays the situation of the island during the war of in-
dependence and the first years of the reign of Fernando VII.
R. O. (IHE 26148 and 28036)

5:2960. Cabrero [Fernández], Leoncio. FRANCISCO
SABATINI Y LA FORTIFICACION DE LA LUISIANA [Fran-
cisco Sabatini and the fortification of Louisiana]. Trabajos y
Conferencias 1958 2(3): 142-147. Transcription, with
short commentary, of a report of the year 1794 on the need to
fortify Louisiana, an undertaking that was to be entrusted to the
engineer Sabatini. Based on documents from the Archivo His-
tórico Militar in Madrid. Photocopies of a map of Bahía de Pan-
zacola (1761), and of Louisiana (1762) are included.
C. Ba. (IHE 28747)

5:2961. Cano [Sinobas], José Luis. CIENFUEGOS, POE-
TA SOCIAL [Cienfuegos, a social poet]. Papeles de Son Arma-
dano 1957 6(18): 248-268. After general reflections on
Nicasio Alvarez de Cienfuegos' readings of Rousseau, comments
on selected themes and passages from the work of the Spanish
poet which show his activity as a reformer, his humanitarian
leanings and his uneasiness concerning social issues. Special
emphasis is placed on the poem "En alabanza de un carpintero
llamado Alfonso." J. Ms. (IHE 27991)

5:2962. Clopas Batlle, I. EL CONDE DE LLOBREGAT
EN LA GUERRA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA [The Count of Llo-
bregat in the war of independence]. San Jorge 1958 (32): 58-
63. Notes on the career of José Manso y Solá (1785-1863),
a miller from Borredá (Barcelona province) who became cap-
tain general of Castilla la Vieja. M. R. (IHE 28002)

5:2963. Escagües de Javierre, Isidoro. A LOS CAPI-
TANES GENERALES IMMERECDAMENTE OLVIDADOS. PRO-
CERES ENNOBLECIDOS POR LA HISTORIA, PERO NO POR
LOS HOMBRES (DEBE CONSAGRARSE A PERPETUIDAD LA
SUPREMA HIDALGUÍA MILITAR) [To the captains-general who
have been undeservedly forgotten. Leaders made noble by his-
tory, though not by men (The supreme military nobility should
be forever consecrated)]. Hidalguía 1959 6(26): 113-136.
Praises these captains-general and gives biographical data on
General Urrutia (1739-1803). A. M. (IHE 27911)

5:2964. Fairén Guillén, Victor. SOBRE LA RECEPCION
EN ESPAÑA DEL RECURSO DE CASACION FRANCES [On the
reception in Spain of France's recourse to cassation]. Anuario
de Derecho Civil 1957 10(3): 661-692. A study of the
of the Cortes of Cádiz (1810-1813), based on the minutes
of meetings. That part of the constitution of 1812 dealing with
the Supreme Court of Justice is reproduced and the latter com-
pared with the French Court of Cassation created in 1789-1790.
C. B. (IHE 27986)

5:2965. Furriols, Miquel. DIARI DE MOSSEN ISIDRE
SERRAT (1796-1817) [Diary of Father Isidre Serrat (1796-
1817)]. Ausa 1958 3(23): 16-21. Note on
a manuscript containing the diary for the years 1796-1817 of
Isidre Serrat (1751-1822), parish priest of San Esteve de Comià
(Alpens, Barcelona). It reveals his views on contemporary
events, particularly the war of independence, and his political
opinions, which reflect those of large groups in the Catalanian
mountains at the beginning of the 19th century. J. C. (IHE 28005)

5:2966. Gil Novales, Alberto. ISIDORO DE ANTILLON.
Insula 1957 12(133): 2. Note on Isidoro de Antillón,
a scientist who in 1811 published Disertación sobre el origen
de la esclavitud de los negros. J. M. R. (IHE 27941)

5:2967. Gómez de la Serna, Gaspar (Madrid). LOS
VIAJEROS DE LA ILUSTRACION [The travelers of the En-
lightenment]. Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos 1957
63(2): 569-592. Describes the literary and social ex-
perience which travel represented for Spain and for Spanish
writers of the 18th century. Within the cultural environment of
the Enlightenment, specifies the extent of the general impulse
in Spain to travel, distinguishing the literary products resulting
from the various types of travel: royal and diplomatic; scientific-
naturalist; artistic; technical; historical and archaeological
and literary-sociological. The author devotes special attention
to this last type, examining each of the following distinguishing
marks: 1) the seizure of contact with reality; 2) social reform-
ism; 3) critical judgment; 4) the politicizing of literary enter-
prise within "enlightened despotism," and 5) the prosaism
of the style. This generation of writers was the first to acquire
an awareness of the reality of Spain, adopting a reformist posi-
tion corresponding to the age. A (t)

5:2968. Hernández Perera, Jesús. ANTONIO SANCHEZ GONZALEZ, PINTOR ADORNISTA Y CONSPIRADOR [Antonio Sánchez González, painter of ornaments and conspirator]. *Anuario de Estudios Atlánticos* 1957 [1958] 3: 165-204.

A documented biography of Antonio Sánchez González (1758-1826), a painter from Tenerife, emphasizing his work as an ornament painter in the palace of La Moncloa and his political activity in the royalist camp. Based partly on material from the Archivo de Palacio. R. O. (IHE 27998)

5:2969. Martínez Cachero, Luis Alonso. UNA INTERPRETACION DE MARTINEZ MARINA [An interpretation of Martínez Marina]. *Boletín del Instituto de Estudios Asturianos* 1957 11(32): 491-494. A discussion of *Discurso sobre el origen de la monarquía y sobre la naturaleza del gobierno español*, which originally appeared in 1813, and has been republished (Madrid: Instituto de Estudios Políticos, 1957). The reviewer portrays the work's author, Martínez Marina (1754-1820), a liberal who represented Asturias in the Cortes and a legal historian. R. O. (IHE 27985)

5:2970. Mateos, F[rancisco], S. J. SOBRE MISIONEROS EXTRANJEROS EN ULTRAMAR [On foreign missionaries overseas]. *Missionalia Hispánica* 1958 15(44): 245-251. Information on the policy of the Spanish Crown on the entrance of foreign missionaries to Indian territory in the 17th and 18th centuries. Based on notes made by the late Padre Miguel Selga on archival material pertaining to the Philippines and the Pastell collection, the property of the Jesuit province of Tarra-gona. E. Rz. (IHE 28595)

5:2971. Rodríguez de Almeida, Fernando. LOS CADETES Y SOLDADOS DISTINGUIDOS DEL EJERCITO COMO PRUEBA DE NOBLEZA [Nobles in the army as cadets and soldiers, as a test of nobility]. *Hidalguía* 1958 6(27): 203-208. A list covering the period 1782-1808. A. M. (IHE 27876)

5:2972. Sala Balust, Luis. UN EPISODIO DEL DUELO ENTRE MANTEISTAS Y COLEGIALES EN EL REINADO DE CARLOS III. APOLOGIA DE JUAN DE SANTANDER. CONTRA PEREZ BAYER [An episode in the duel between university students and collegians in the reign of Carlos III. Juan de Santander's apology against Pérez Bayer]. *Hispania Sacra* 1957 [1958] 10(20): 301-384. A study of the chaotic situation of the superior colleges in Salamanca during the 18th century up to the time of the reform, proclaimed by the university students, and whose principal figure was the Valencian Pérez Bayer. The collegians of Salamanca defended themselves in an apology by Juan de Santander. A copy of Santander's work is presented in the appendix, on the basis of the manuscript in the British Museum. R. O. (IHE 27891)

5:2973. Toral, Enrique. EL CONDE DE PEÑAFLORIDA Y LA REAL SOCIEDAD VASCONGADA DE AMIGOS DEL PAIS [The Count of Peñafiorida and the Real Sociedad Vascongada de Amigos del País]. *Religión y Cultura* 1958 3(11): 433-446. A study of the correspondence between Peñafiorida and Pedro Jacinto de Álava (1774-1784), which shows the religious temperament of the former contrasted with the irreligious sentiment that has been attributed to the "caballeritos de Azcoitia." R. O. (IHE 27910)

Latin America

All abstracts on the wars of independence, dealing with both the years before and after 1815, are classified under "C Latin America." All abstracts on the colonial period (both before and after 1815) are included under "B Latin America." However, abstracts on Cuba are placed in the respective chronological divisions.

See also: 5:2970

5:2974. Burzio, Humberto F. EL "PESO DE PLATA" HISPANOAMERICANO [The Spanish American "silver peso"]. *Historia* (Argentina) 1958 3(12): 21-52. Discusses the various forms of silver pesos existing in America, and their evolution in the 16th-18th centuries. The author refers to values, technique of coining and monetary reforms. Based on unpublished and published documents from the Biblioteca Nacional in Buenos

Aires. Reproductions of several examples of silver pesos are included. E. Rz. (IHE 28562)

5:2975. Peregrino, Fray. ARANZAZU POR MAR Y POR TIERRA [Aránzazu by land and by sea]. *Misiones Franciscanas* 1958 42(354): 130-132, and 151. Notes on the growth of the cult of the Virgin of Aránzazu, patron of Guipúzcoa, in Spanish America and Oceania in the period of Spanish domination. E. Rz. (IHE 28577)

5:2976. Tanner, Helen Hornbeck (Univ. of Michigan). ZESPEDES AND THE SOUTHERN CONSPIRACIES. *Florida Historical Quarterly* 1959 38(1): 15-28. Vicente Man de Zéspedes, Spanish governor of East Florida, 1784 to 1790, steered warily through a morass of conspiracies involving nationals of the United States, Britain and Spain whose objectives were the acquisition of private lands in the Floridas, control of the fur trade with the Indians, free navigation of the Mississippi, or even a revolution against Spain aimed at creating a new republic on the Gulf of Mexico or annexation of the territory to the United States. Based on Spanish colonial records and secondary works. G. L. Lycan

5:2977. Vilella, Artura. EL ILUMINISMO Y LA IDEOLOGIA EN LA INDEPENDENCIA AMERICANA [Illuminism and ideology in American independence]. *Revista de Educación* (Argentina) 1958 3(3): 495-500. Holds that liberal literature from Europe and the United States influenced the Spanish colonies and that the revolutionary impulse of the people arose from a collective protest motivated by the unstable social and political situation in Spain that reached a climax at a crucial moment in its history. C. Ba. (IHE 28826)

5:2978. Zavala, Silvio. LA POLITICA COLONIAL ESPAÑOLA [Spanish colonial policy]. *Memorias de la Academia Mexicana de la Historia* (Mexico) 1958 17(1): 16-40. Describes the general features of Spain's activity in America, comparing it with that of other colonizing nations. Special reference is made to the Bourbon reforms. E. Rz. (IHE 28564)

CENTRAL AMERICA

5:2979. Unsigned. ACTAS DEL CABILDO DE CARTAGO 1800-1810 [Minutes of the Council of Cartago, 1800-1810]. *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica* (Costa Rica) 1959 23(1-6): 7-174. In addition to covering routine matters of municipal government in the colonial capital of Costa Rica, these records contain a general report by Governor Tomás de Acosta on the economic difficulties of the area and various documents (including manifestoes and directives from Spain and Guatemala) relating to the situation created by Napoleon's invasion of Spain in 1808. D. Bushnell

5:2980. Unsigned. DOCUMENTOS RELATIVOS A LOS EJIDOS DE TEGUCIGALPA [Documents relating to the common lands of Tegucigalpa]. *Revista de la Sociedad de Geografía e Historia de Honduras* (Honduras) 1957 34(10-12): 24. Copy of a petition from the alcaldes and regidor of Tegucigalpa calling for the evacuation of the Indian lands occupied by the mulattos in the 18th century. R. C. (IHE 28749)

5:2981. Unsigned. TITULO DEL PADRE CURA DE LEJAMANI [The title of Padre Cura de Lejamaní]. *Revista de la Sociedad de Geografía e Historia de Honduras* (Honduras) 1957 34(10-12): 26-27. Copy of the document granting this title to Francisco Antonio Guillén in Guatemala in 1790. R. C. (IHE 28815)

MEXICO

5:2982. Carrera Stampa, Manuel, ed. BREBAJES EN LA COLONIA. LA FONTANA MEXICANA DEL SIGLO XVII EN LA MEZCLA DE LICORES [Beverages in the colony. The fountain of 18th-century Mexico in the mixture of liquors]. *Memorias de la Academia Mexicana de la Historia* (Mexico) 1958 17(3): 310-336. Transcription, with a short commentary, of a report sent in 1784 by the director general of Alcabalas, Juan Navarro, to Viceroy Gálvez, and giving details of the drinks and liquor consumed in various parts of New Spain, and explaining each type of beverage. The document is preserved in the Archivo General de la Nación in Mexico. E. Rz. (IHE 28764)

- 5:2983. Rempujo, J. EL PRIMER DIRECTOR QUE LA ESCUELA DE INGENIEROS DE CAMINOS FUE TENIENTE DE NAVIO [The first director of the School of Highway Engineers was a lieutenant in the navy]. *Revista General de Marina* 1958 154: 204-212. Account of the career of José de Lanz y Zaldivar, who was born in Mexico in 1781 (his father was from Navarre) from his entrance as a midman in 1781, to 1794, when he left as a naval lieutenant. Documents, including two letters of 1805 to Pedro Ceballos, included. N. C. (IHE 27892)
- 5:2984. Zuno, José G. (Jalisco, Mexico). GOMEZ FARIAS, PRECURSOR DE LA REFORMA [Gomez Farias, precursor of reform]. *Nueva Democracia* 1958 38(3): 40-43. From his student days on, Farias (1781-1858) was a champion of science. The contradictions which he saw develop between his convictions and the obstructionist conduct of the Church led him to fight against the latter. While president of the republic, Farias expropriated and secularized the lands of the California missions, and applied their wealth to public education. His legislation on education was characterized by a spirit of modernity and secularism. He died in poverty; the clergy refused to inter him, and he was buried in a private orchard. A (t)
- SOUTH AMERICA
- 5:2985. Aguilera, Miguel. INFORME SOBRE "EL PROCESO DE NARIÑO A LA LUZ DE DOCUMENTOS INEDITOS" [Report on "The Trial of Nariño in the Light of Unpublished Documents"]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1959, 46(531-533): 99-109. A report commissioned by the Academia Colombiana de Historia on the book mentioned in the title, which among other things refutes the old charge that the "Precursor" Nariño stirred up a fuss over his printing of *The Rights of Man* in 1794 to distract attention from his supposed financial malpractices. The report decries the amount of attention that has been paid to this allegation, but emphasizes the great value of this volume of documents. D. Bushnell
- 5:2986. Amesti, Luis de. DOCUMENTOS SANMARTINOS DE LA CONTADURIA MAYOR DEL EJERCITO DE CHILE. CON NOTAS Y COMENTARIOS [San Martín documents of the Army's chief accounting office in Chile. With notes and commentaries]. *Boletín de la Academia Chilena de la Historia* (Chile) 1957 24(57): 60-85. Presents data on Chilean economic, financial, military and other affairs in the first quarter of the 19th century. Six documents are published. E. Rz. (IHE 28933)
- 5:2987. Angeles Caballero, César A. LA EDUCACION DEL VIRREYNATO DEL PERU [Education in the Viceroyalty of Peru]. *Revista del Archivo Nacional del Perú* (Peru) 1958 22(1): 105-131. Gives information on institutions devoted to the education of the native nobility in the Viceroyalty of Peru. Copies are presented of various documents of the years 1620-1791 from the Colegio del Príncipe (founded in 1620 in the town of Santiago del Cercado) referring to its administration and internal government. From the Archivo Nacional in Peru. E. Rz. (IHE 28783)
- 5:2988. Brieger, Heinz F. ANTONIO ZACARIAS HELMS, PRIMER SUPERINTENDENTE EXTRANJERO EN CERRO DE PASCO, 1791 [Antonio Zacarías Helms, the first foreign superintendent in Cerro de Pasco, 1791]. *Minería* (Peru) 1958 7(25): 61. Reflections concerning Antonio Zacarías' *Diario de viajes a través del Perú desde Buenos Aires por el gran Río de la Plata, por Potosí hasta Lima, capital del Virreinato del Perú*. Extracts of the first and second parts are published; they describe life and economic conditions in Lima in April 1790, and comment on work in the mines. B. T. (IHE 28756)
- 5:2989. Costa de d'Agostino, Alicia. DOCUMENTACION DEL MUSEO HISTORICO DE ROSARIO [Documents in the Museo Histórico in Rosario]. *Anuario del Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas* (Argentina) 1957 2(11): 371-389. Index of fifty-nine unpublished documents of the period 1536-1819 dealing with various aspects of the conquest of Peru, the viceroyalties of Peru and Río de la Plata, and Argentine independence. A document of 1820 on the suspension of tithes is reproduced, and the manuscript and printed holdings of the museum, briefly described. D. B. (IHE 28330)
- 5:2990. Eyzaguirre, Jaime. DON MANUEL DE SALAS PROCESADO POR LA INQUISICION [Don Manuel de Salas tried by the Inquisition]. *Boletín de la Academia Chilena de la Historia* (Chile) 1957 24(57): 32-46. Details of the conflict of the Chilean politician Manuel de Salas (1754-1841) with the Inquisition of Cádiz in 1781, resulting from the former's attempt to smuggle some prohibited books into America. The author gives a list of the books, both prohibited and approved, that Salas took with him to Chile. Based on documents in the Archivo Histórico Nacional in Madrid. E. Rz. (IHE 28795)
- 5:2991. Fernández Díaz, Augusto. LOS COLORES NACIONALES. BLANCA, AZUL Y BLANCA A FRANJAS HORIZONTALES [The national colors. White, blue and white in horizontal stripes]. *Historia* (Argentina) 1958 3(12): 127-137. Suggests that the colors of the first national standard of Argentina, ordered by Belgrano in 1812, were not blue, white and blue, as is generally supposed, but white and blue. Based on documents in the Archivo General de la Nación in Buenos Aires. A. F. (IHE 28888)
- 5:2992. Gandía, Enrique de. LAS PRIMERAS LIBERTADES Y SEGURIDADES EN EL RIO DE LA PLATA [The first appearances of freedom and security in the Río de la Plata]. *Boletín Histórico* (Uruguay) 1958 (75/76): 21-30. Notes on the Decree of Freedom of the Press and Individual Security, published in Río de la Plata in 1811. C. Ba. (IHE 28890)
- 5:2993. García Flavio A. APOORTE DOCUMENTAL A LA BIOGRAFIA DE BENITO CHAIN [Documentary contribution to the biography of Benito Chain]. *Boletín Histórico* (Uruguay) 1958 (75/76): 49-100. Selection of sixty-three documents, 1797-1819, relating to the political activity of the Uruguayan counterrevolutionary Benito Chain (died 1865) during the Spanish period. Based on unpublished documents in the Archivo General Militar in Segovia. C. Ba. (IHE 28814)
- 5:2994. Grases, Pedro. FRANCISCO MIRANDA, PRECURSOR DE LA INTRODUCCION DE LA IMPRENTA EN VENEZUELA [Francisco Miranda, precursor of the introduction of printing to Venezuela]. *El Farol* (Venezuela) 1958 20(177): 18-23. Notes on the printing of several proclamations and documents by Miranda on board the "Leander," the ship that was taking him to Venezuela in 1806. Some of the documents, which are in the Miranda archives of the Academia Nacional de la Historia, Caracas, are reproduced. E. Rz. (IHE 28831)
- 5:2995. Hernández de Alba, Guillermo. ORIGENES DE LA INDEPENDENCIA NACIONAL DE COLOMBIA [Origins of Colombia's national independence]. *Revista del Colegio Mayor de Nuestra Señora del Rosario* (Colombia) 1958 53(446): 35-50. Preface to the book "El proceso de Nariño a la luz de documentos ineditos" which was to be published shortly. The author relates briefly the beginnings of Colombian emancipation, rejecting the idea that the Indians may have participated, on the ground that they did not favor the national movement in Colombia as they did in Mexico. In conclusion he makes a detailed analysis of the trial of Nariño in 1794, using unpublished documents from the Archivo Histórico in Madrid. C. Ba. (IHE 28897)
- 5:2996. La Puente y Cándamo, José A., de. LOS BIENES DE FRANCISCO CASTRILLON Y ARANGO [The property of Francisco Castrillón y Arango]. *Revista del Instituto Peruano de Investigaciones Genealógicas* (Peru) 1957 1(10): 25-29. Publishes extracts from an inventory of the year 1796 of property belonging to the Francisco Castrillón. R. C. (IHE 28812)
- 5:2997. Lewin, Boleslao. LAS TENDENCIAS SEPARATISTAS DEL MOVIMIENTO DE TUPAC AMARU [The separatist tendencies of the movement of Tupac Amaru]. *Anuario del Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas* (Argentina) 1957 2(11): 175-192. Transcription and study of various published and unpublished documents, drawn from private archives. The author concludes, in contrast to other scholars, that this revolution of 1810 aimed at a complete break with Spain. D. B. (IHE 28742)
- 5:2998. Marfany, Roberto H. EL PRONUNCIAMIENTO DE MAYO [The May uprising]. *Historia* (Argentina) 1958 3(12): 61-126. A documented analysis of the significance of the participation of the people in the Argentine revolution of

May 1810. The revolution was more a military insurrection than a rising of the people against the Spanish regime. What writers have called "the people" scarcely represented the majority of the population of Buenos Aires. Based on unpublished and published documents in the Archivo General de la Nación in Buenos Aires. E. Rz. (IHE 28889)

5:2999. Maticorena Estrada, Miguel. JOSE BAQUIJANO Y CARRILLO, REFORMISTA PERUANO DEL SIGLO XVIII [José Baquijano y Carrillo, Peruvian reformer of the 18th century]. *Estudios Americanos* 1958 15(76/77): 53-60. Short analysis of the personality of this reformer (died 1817). Because of the critical tone of his "Elogio del virrey Jáuregui" (1781), he is considered a remote precursor of the independence movement. C. Ba. (IHE 28787)

5:3000. P[acheco], J[osé]. LIBROS DE CABILDOS DEL CUZCO [Books of the Cabildos of Cuzco]. *Revista del Archivo Histórico del Cuzco* (Peru) 1958 9(9): 5-12. Summary of the Cabildo books formerly preserved at the Peruvian ministry of foreign relations which were sent to the Archivo Histórico del Cuzco. The great majority are books of minutes (1545-1830); also included are Indian censuses (1633-1641), accounts (1557-1570), a copybook of official letters (1813-1822) and another pertaining to land distribution (1612-1626). The author comments briefly on the condition of these documents. R. C. (IHE 28331)

5:3001. Pérez Vila, Manuel. POLEMICA SOBRE REPRESENTACIONES DRAMATICAS. 1775-1829 [Controversy on dramatic representations. 1775-1829]. *Revista Nacional de Cultura* (Venezuela) 1958 21(127): 95-104. Notes on various controversies between civil and ecclesiastical authorities in Venezuela on the legality of certain theatrical representations. E. Rz. (IHE 28804)

5:3002. Roldán y Guerrero, Rafael. LA ULTIMA EXPEDICION DE SEMILLAS REMITIDA A ESPAÑA DESDE EL PERU POR LOS BOTANICOS SEÑORES RUIZ Y PAVON EN 1788 [The last consignment of seeds sent from Peru to Spain by the botanists Ruiz and Pavón in 1788]. *Boletín de la Sociedad Española de Historia de la Farmacia* 1958 9(33): 15-19. Note on the last seeds sent by the botanists Hipólito Ruiz and José Antonio Pavón from Peru to the Botanical Gardens in Madrid before completing their mission of exploration in American territory, 1788. Some documents, among them a list of the seeds, are published. J. C. (IHE 28799)

5:3003. "Spectator." D. PEDRO ROMERO DE TERRE-ROS EJEMPLAR MARAVILLOSO DEL APOSTOLADO DE LA PLATA [Don Pedro Romero de Terreros, a wonderful example of the apostolate in La Plata]. *Misiones Franciscanas* 1958 42(357/358): 285-286. A portrait of a lay missionary (1710-1781) who helped in the missionary work of the Franciscans in the territory of Tejas. D. B. (IHE 28777)

5:3004. Tjarks, Germán O. E. BELGRANO, CRONISTA DE VIAJEROS [Belgrano, chronicler of travelers]. *Historia* (Argentina) 1958 4(13): 57-64. Examines the highly significant creation of the Consulado of Buenos Aires, emphasizing the important work of Manuel Belgrano (1770-1820) as its secretary--one of his less well known activities--, particularly with regard to the expedition sent in 1803 in search of a better route between Argentina and Chile. Based on documents, some of them published, from the Archivo General de la Nación in Buenos Aires. R. C. (IHE 28892)

5:3005. T[orre] R[evello], J[osé]. ACAUDALADOS COMERCIALES DE BUENOS AIRES [Wealthy merchants in Buenos Aires]. *Historia* (Argentina) 1958 3(12): 60. Notes on the capital of the six most important merchants in Buenos Aires in 1783. A. F. (IHE 28758)

5:3006. T[orre] R[evello], J[osé]. UNA POETISA ARGENTINA DE 1811 [An Argentine poetess of 1811]. *Historia* (Argentina) 1958 4(13): 106. Reproduces part of a poem in the *Gaceta de Buenos Ayres* which is an obvious satire on the then viceroy of the Río de la Plata, Francisco X. Elío. R. C. (IHE 28803)

5:3007. Unsigned. ARCHIVO DE ARAGUA [The Aragua archives]. *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación* (Venezuela) 1957 44(177): 543-558; 45(178): 132-148, and 1958 45(179): 345-366. Continuation

from previous articles [See abstracts 4:2673 and 5:420]. A copy of the index of the documents contained in the following volumes of these archives: 1) Volumes 54-62 (consisting mainly of lawsuits from 1804 to 1807); 2) Volumes 62-69 (about 150 documents of the years 1807-1809, and 3) Volumes 70-75 (200 documents, 1810-1815). B. T. (IHE 28722)

5:3008. Unsigned. DE LA REVOLUCION DE 1814 [On the revolution of 1814]. *Revista del Archivo Histórico del Cuzco* (Peru) 1958 9(9): 435-440. Publishes records on the part played by a certain Marino Becerra in the patriotic rising of 1814 in Cuzco. R. C. (IHE 28952)

5:3009. Unsigned. EL 9 DE OCTUBRE DE 1810 TERMINO PARA TRUJILLO EL REGIMEN SECULAR DE LA COLONIA [The 9th of October, 1810 marked for Trujillo the end of the secular colonial regime]. *Universidad* (Venezuela) 1957 1(8): [4]. An editorial giving historical notes on the independence of Trujillo, on the occasion of the four-hundredth anniversary of its foundation (1557). B. T. (IHE 28983)

5:3010. Unsigned. INTENDENCIA DE EJERCITO Y REAL HACIENDA [Intendancy of the Army and the Royal Exchequer]. *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación* (Venezuela) 1957 44(177): 450-467; 45(178): 30-51, and 1958 45(179): 245-262. Continuation from previous indices [See abstracts 2:1139, 3:2569, 4:2683 and 5:428]. Present the indices of volumes 45-47 and part of volume 48 of records of the Venezuelan Intendancy of the Army and Royal Exchequer. A total of about 500 documents, all of the year 1788, are listed. B. T. (IHE 28769)

5:3011. Valcárcel, Daniel. IGNACIO DE CASTRO HUMANISTA TACNEÑO Y EGREGIO CUSQUEÑISTA [Ignacia de Castro Humanist from Tacna and distinguished resident of Cuzco]. *Documenta* (Peru) 1951-55 [1957] 3(1): 11-128. A detailed study on Ignacio de Castro (1732-1792), priest, theologian, historian and pedagogue. He was born in Tacna (Peru), but spent the greater part of his life in Cuzco or in parishes within this bishopric. The author traces his life in detail, analyzes the interesting personality of the churchman Castro and examines his writings, including some unpublished ones. Documentary appendices are included. Extensive documentation from Peruvian archives. R. C. (IHE 28811)

5:3012. Valcárcel, Daniel. LIBRO DE OPOSICIONES DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE SAN ANTONIO DEL CUZCO (1703-1798) [Book of competitive examinations of the University of San Antonio del Cuzco (1703-1798)]. *Documenta* (Peru) 1951-55 [1957] 3(1): 495-498. Short historical account of this educational center, which began functioning in 1696. The author discusses a book of competitive examination in his possession, and on the basis of it gives a list of the rectors and secretaries of the university in the years 1703-17. Various bishops, whose official appointments were inserted in the book, are also mentioned. R. C. (IHE 28784)

5:3013. Valcárcel, Daniel. SIMPOSIO SOBRE LA CAUSA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA [Symposium on the cause of independence]. *Estudios Americanos* 1957 14(75): 265-272. Summary of the various ideas on the cause of Peruvian independence (1780-1820) put forward at a meeting called by the Instituto Riva Agüero in Lima in 1956. A. F. (IHE 28951)

5:3014. Valcárcel, Daniel. TUPAC AMARU, FIDELIS Y PRECURSOR [Tupac Amaru, loyalist and precursor]. *Revista de Indias* 1957 17(68): 241-253. Maintains that Tupac Amaru's rebellion of 1780 in Peru had a pronounced social character, but without any loss of loyalty to the Spanish Crown, as the colonial authorities tried to show. There is no doubt that this rising led eventually to the war of independence and in this sense can be considered a forerunner of it. Based on published documents. E. Rz. (IHE 28745)

5:3015. Valcárcel, Daniel. TUPAC AMARU, PRECURSOR DE LA EMANCIPACION SOCIAL [Tupac Amaru, precursor of social emancipation]. *Revista de Historia de América* (Mexico) 1956 (42): 423-432. Considers the essential characteristic of Tupac Amaru's rebellion to be its social rather than political end, particularly in the case of the Creole elements. D. B. (IHE 28744)

- 5:3016. Valcárcel, Daniel. UN ROL DE LIBROS DE 3 [A catalogue of books in 1813]. *Fénix* (Peru) 1956/57 58] (12): 264-279. Copy of a list of 287 books, on various subjects, which were in the possession of the Court of Inquisition and after its abolition were handed over to the bishop of Lima. Also included is a letter from the archbishop acknowledging receipt and a note showing that he also possessed the decrees concerning the abolition of the tribunal. The documents are all dated 1813, and the originals are in the Archivo de Indias, Seville. R. C. (IHE 28899)
- 5:3017. Velazco Aragón, Luis. TUPAC AMARU, TITAN DE LOS ANDES [Tupac Amaru, Titan of the Andes]. *Revista del Instituto Americano de Arte* (Peru) 1958 8(8): 21-37. Location of Tupac Amaru, considering his revolution as a forerunner of the independence of Spanish America. D.B. (IHE 28743)

WEST INDIES

- 5:3018. Tarragona, Omar Enrique. UN CASO JUDICIAL DESPUES DE LAS INVASIONES INGLESAS [A judicial case after the English invasions]. *Historia* (Argentina) 1958 2(2): 53-59. Information about the lack of discipline the Paraguayan corps detached in Uruguay after the English invasions, and the measures ordered by the viceroy in Buenos Aires to counteract it (1807). In addition, information is given of the part played by Negro slaves in the defense of Buenos Aires against the English, and on the various ways they were rewarded. Based on unpublished and published documents from Argentine Archivo General de la Nación. E.Rz. (IHE 28735)

Middle East

5:2920

Pacific Area

5:2975

United States of America

also: 5:2925, 2960, 3234

- 5:3019. Boase, Paul H. (Oberlin College). MORAL LICEMEN ON THE OHIO FRONTIER. *Ohio Historical Quarterly* 1959 68(1): 38-53. A study of frontier church trials which took place in southern Ohio from about 1800 to 1850. Teachers and laymen submitted to ecclesiastical courts when accused of violating any of the "Central Rules" in The *Doctrines and Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church* (New York, 1820), 77-78. Based on official church records; the Ohio Conference manuscript journals; the diaries, memoirs and journals of Methodist circuit riders; manuscript minutes of the trials; James B. Finley and the Benjamin Fry Papers at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio; and the Samuel Williams Collection and the Methodist Church Manuscripts at the Ohio State Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio. A
- 5:3020. Boewe, Charles (Univ. of Pennsylvania). THE MANUSCRIPTS OF C. S. RAFINESQUE (1783-1840). *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 1958 102(6): 550-595. An account of the location of the now extant manuscripts of Constantine Samuel Rafinesque, a botanist active in America in the years 1802-05 and 1815-40. There has been a great controversy over the value of his botanical work. N. Kurland
- 5:3021. Boller, Paul F., Jr. GEORGE WASHINGTON AND THE METHODISTS. *Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church* 1959 28(2): 165-186. Examines the Methodists' address to Washington (1789) and its use for polemical purposes in the 1820's. The author notes that, contrary to popular belief, the Methodists were not the first to send greetings to President Washington. He also discusses the controversy over the episcopate among the Methodists. E. Oberholzer, Jr.
- 5:3022. Boyd, Julian P. (Princeton Univ.). THE MEGALOMANIA, THE MEGATHERIUM, AND THOMAS JEFFERSON'S LOSS OF MEMORY. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 1958 102(5): 420-435. Demonstrates Jefferson's scientific interests, the difficulty of pursuing them while involved in politics, and his advocacy of the free-ranging mind as the first prerequisite for a self-governing society. The author

discusses an episode involving the identification and naming of an early American lion-like creature whose fossilized bones had been found in Virginia and Paraguay. Documented.

N. Kurland

- 5:3023. Cole, Arthur H. (Professor emeritus, Harvard Univ.). THE TEMPO OF MERCANTILE LIFE IN COLONIAL AMERICA. *Business History Review* 1959 33(3): 277-299. A study of the working habits of early American businessmen focusing on long-forgotten details that help clarify methods of the period and suggest that business in colonial times had not yet become an end in itself or a dominant means for self-expression. Journal

- 5:3024. Cray, Catherine S. (Finch College). THE HUMBLE IMMIGRANT AND THE AMERICAN DREAM: SOME CASE HISTORIES, 1746-1776. *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* 1959 46(1): 46-66. A study of thirty loyalist case histories which serve as a sampling of the economic opportunities and social upgrading of the humble immigrant to America just prior to the Revolution. Their stories, told to the British Crown as they applied for subsistence allowances, bear witness to the many avenues for self-advancement open to the industrious colonist, such as military bounties, the demand for gunsmiths, carpenters and other labor, advantageous marriages and land opportunities. Based primarily on the first eight volumes of the *Loyalist Transcripts*, the appeals for temporary support which preceded adjudication of claims for losses. Cases were selected which gave enough of the colonist's life story in America to evaluate the extent of economic and social advancement, if any, achieved through immigration to America. A

- 5:3025. Dennis, D. L. THE ACTION BETWEEN THE SHANNON AND THE CHESAPEAKE. *Mariner's Mirror* 1959 45(1): 36-45. A detailed description (taking into account all nautical aspects) of the engagement in 1813 between the United States frigate "Chesapeake" and the British frigate "Shannon." The author examines existing contradictory views and concludes *inter alia* that "it is the height of absurdity to blame the crew for the loss of the ship [the "Chesapeake"], for it had done all that could have been expected of it." J. A. S. Grenville

- 5:3026. De Terra, Helmut (Columbia Univ.). STUDIES OF THE DOCUMENTATION OF ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT: THE PHILADELPHIA ABSTRACT OF HUMBOLDT'S AMERICAN TRAVELS. HUMBOLDT PORTRAITS AND SCULPTURE IN THE UNITED STATES. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 1958 102(6): 560-573. After a brief account of the source of the American Philosophical Society's interest in Humboldt, the author discusses the abstract of Humboldt's American travels. Contemporary letters concerning it are quoted, and the text with a note of commentary is given in a translation by John Vaughn, who requested the abstract from Humboldt. This is followed by a statement on the significance of Humboldt portraits and sculpture in the United States. Reproductions of some of the portraits, with notes on the artists' relations with Humboldt, are included. N. Kurland

- 5:3027. Echeverría, Durand (Brown Univ.), ed. THE AMERICAN CHARACTER: A FRENCHMAN VIEWS THE NEW REPUBLIC FROM PHILADELPHIA, 1777. *William and Mary Quarterly* 1959 16(3): 376-413. Portions from an anonymous manuscript, translated from the French by the editor. In his writing, the unknown author describes the appearance of Philadelphia, its churches, worship, Sabbatarianism, funerals, denominations, Quakers, the sources of the city's population, servants, the military, commerce and commercialism, education, Francophobia, women, costume and liberty. The editor suggests that the author was a young nobleman named Louis de Récolcourt de Ganot. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

- 5:3028. Ferguson, E. James (Univ. of Maryland). BUSINESS, GOVERNMENT, AND CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION IN THE REVOLUTION. *William and Mary Quarterly* 1959 16(3): 293-318. A study of profiteering by public officials during the Revolution. As de facto manager of foreign procurement, Robert Morris diverted large sums to his own purposes, and most of the agents of the Committee of Trade were in commercial alliance with Morris. Silas Deane's indiscretions were but a part of the common practice. Other figures discussed include William Bingham, Benedict Arnold, Nathanael Greene and Jeremiah Wadsworth. The rise of Congressional investigations beginning in 1778 led to large-scale resignations. The un-

derlying problem was the lack of distinction between public and private functions and the merger of the two in the same persons.
E. Oberholzer, Jr.

5:3029. Goodrich, Carter (Columbia Univ.). RECENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO ECONOMIC HISTORY: THE UNITED STATES, 1789-1860. *Journal of Economic History* 1959 19(1): 25-43. Studies made since the Second World War have provided a clearer view of the importance of governmental action in the economic development of the United States. They have placed increased emphasis on the role of State and local governments as contrasted with that of the national government and on the promotive rather than the regulatory functions of government. Detailed attention has been given to the efforts of public agencies, usually in combination with private enterprise, to build a network of canals and railroads. Less emphasis than in the past has been devoted to histories of particular industries and of agriculture and to labor and social-economic history. Economic historians are attempting to make greater use of quantitative data and of economic analysis and to re-examine American history in relation to the problem of economic development. A
See also: 5:2505, 2507, 2845, 3031, 3221

5:3030. Goodrich, Carter. THE GALLATIN PLAN AFTER ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 1958 102(5): 436-441. Compares the plan for building roads and canals along the U.S. seacoast and across the Appalachian barrier presented in 1808 by Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin with the major improvements actually carried out and the means used to achieve them. While most of Gallatin's proposals were eventually carried out, this was done not by the concerted federal action he proposed but by local governmental and private action. Though often wasteful, this method enlisted local and private energies in large enterprises in a way which present leaders in developing countries might well study. A map and table are included. Documented. N. Kurland

5:3031. Harper, Lawrence A. (Univ. of California, Berkeley). RECENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO AMERICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY: AMERICAN HISTORY TO 1789. *Journal of Economic History* 1959 19(1): 1-24. Calls attention to about 400 titles appearing since 1945. They range from problems of imperial planning, the Indian economy, the frontier and defense; through trade, industry, labor, agriculture, the professions, arts and education, money and banking; to accounts of population, immigration, travel and colonial diseases. The survey is supplemented by regional and bibliographical references and discussions of the era of the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution. A
See also: 5:2505, 2507, 2845, 3029, 3221

5:3032. Hecht, Arthur (Archivist, National Archives). ABRAHAM COHEN: DEPUTY POSTMASTER AT GEORGETOWN: SOUTH CAROLINA (1789-1800). *Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society* 1959 48(3): 177-193. Abraham Cohen is the only deputy postmaster of 18th-century Georgetown, South Carolina about whom the Federal government has retained any details and records. They give a picture of a diligent and faithful public servant. Twenty-six reprints of the original documents are appended. F. Rosenthal

5:3033. Hutchinson, William T. (Univ. of Chicago). UNITE TO DIVIDE: DIVIDE TO UNITE; THE SHAPING OF AMERICAN FEDERALISM. *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* 1959 46(1): 3-18. An interpretative essay about certain characteristics of England's policy toward the thirteen American colonies and of the colonies' relations among themselves, which, after modification by experiences during the Revolutionary war and under the Articles of Confederation, served importantly to determine the form of the federal union embodied in the Constitution of 1787. Special emphasis is given to the public domain in the West and to the territorial system of the United States as major influences upon the development of American federalism prior to about 1820. A

5:3034. Imazu, Akira (Univ. of Ōsaka). AMERIKA-KAKU-MEI-SHI NO REKISHI [Research history of the American Revolution]. *Shirin* 1959 42(2): 153-190. Historical survey of two basic problems; 1) the main causes of the American Revolution, and 2) how the movements for independence of the thirteen colonies were related to the socio-political tension within the colonies. The author supports E. H. Morgan's view: "We must not expand particular insights into a complete explanation.

We must continue to ask, for we still do not fully know, what the Revolution was." T. Kage

5:3035. Jellison, Charles A. (Univ. of New Hampshire). THAT SCOUNDREL CALLENDER. *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 1959 67(3): 295-306. A biographic sketch of the Scottish immigrant James Thompson Callender, who figured prominently in the partisan journalism of the early years of the American Republic, c. 1794 to 1803. His venomous writing in the cause of Jeffersonian Republicanism brought commendation and pecuniary aid from Jefferson, and eventually imprisonment for violation of the 1789 Sedition Act. Soon after release from prison a disillusioned Callender turned viciously against his former friends, successfully besmirching the reputation of Jefferson and associates. A

5:3036. Kahn, Robert L. (Univ. of Washington). GEORGE FORSTER AND BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 1957 102(1): 1-6. A study of the relations of Georg Forster (1754-1794), German author and scientist, with Franklin. Forster met Franklin in Passy in 1777 and remained an ardent admirer of his for the rest of his life. He wrote to Germans and in German publications about Franklin. Excerpts from those statements are included here. Documented. N. Kurland

5:3037. Keller, Hans Gustav (Bern). DIE QUELLEN DER AMERIKANISCHEN VERFASSUNG [Sources of the American Constitution]. *Schweizer Beiträge zur Allgemeinen Geschichte* 1958 16: 107-141. An inquiry into the bases and elements out of which the American Constitutional Convention created the Federal Constitution of the USA. The "fathers" of the Constitution used with prudence and care all that was offered them by the experience and knowledge of their generation, people and almost the whole Western world. They considered and used some of the constitutional designs submitted to them, the existing Articles of Confederation, the new constitutions of the constituent States and the political philosophy of the age. The examples of the federalist structure of the British Empire, various older plans for the formation of a union and the constitutional history of the American colonial period also had some influence on their work. Based mainly upon source material concerning the history of the Constitutional Convention, and also on scholarly literature on the topic. A (t)

5:3038. Lovett, Robert W. (Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration). A TIDEWATER MERCHANT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. *Business History Review* 1959 33(1): 60-72. An account of the business enterprises of the Frost family of Durham, New Hampshire (1770-1884), but especially of George Frost (1765-1841). The author calls attention to a typical "Yankee trader," who was the focal point for scores of enterprises, but whose nonspecialized adventures became progressively restricted with changing times. Based on records in the Baker Library, Harvard Business School, and on interviews with members of the family. A

5:3039. Mahon, John K. (Univ. of Florida). ANGLo-AMERICAN METHODS OF INDIAN WARFARE, 1676-1794. *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* 1958 45(2): 254-275. A review of tactics and weapons used by the Indians, and by American colonists, militia and British and American soldiers. The sharp-shooting frontiersmen were not as effective in fighting Indians as American folklore suggests. The soldiers in the ranks, well trained in the use of musket and bayonet, and applying tactics combining fire and movement, were most likely to win in encounters with the Indians. The Indians relied heavily on surprise and they usually succumbed when forced to make a stand. Based on published sources, among them contemporary diaries. E. H. Boehm

5:3040. Mayo, Bernard (Univ. of Virginia). THE ENIGMA OF PATRICK HENRY. *Virginia Quarterly Review* 1959 35(1): 176-195. Using "The recent scholarship, impressive in range and quality, on the men and events of Henry's Revolutionary Epoch," critically compares the popular image of Patrick Henry with that presented by scholars. The flesh and blood Henry is not found to be "avaricious and rotten hearted," as Jefferson once described him; but instead, "he continues to be, as he was in his own day, the unequalled and ever-inspiring orator of liberty." W. E. Wight

5:3041. Morison, Samuel Eliot (President, American Neptune). THE ARMS AND SEALS OF JOHN PAUL JONES. American Neptune 1958 18(4): 301-305. Refers to John Paul Jones as a key to a man's ambition and character. John Paul Jones, a Scot, took the name of John Paul Jones when a commissioned officer in the U. S. Navy, 1775, and adopted the name of a Welsh Jones family quartered with those of the Welsh Pauls. To this he added a coronet when made Chevalier de l'Ordre du Mérite Militaire by Louis XVI. A

5:3042. Peregrino, Fray. PLANTAVERUNT ECLESIAM GUINE SUO. MARTIRES FRANCISCANOS EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS ["The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." Franciscan martyrs in the United States]. Misiones Franciscanas 1958 42(357/358): 266-267. List of 75 Franciscans who were active as missionaries in the United States between 1542 and 1834. D. B. (IHE 28589)

5:3043. Robbins, William J., and Mary Christine Morison (both Columbia Univ.). ANDRE MICHAUX'S NEW SEY GARDEN AND PIERRE PAUL SAUNIER, JOURNEYMAN GARDENER. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 1958 102(4): 351-370. A detailed account of the establishment and operation of a garden in New Jersey designed to supply France with specimens and information relating to American flora. André Michaux (1746-1803) arrived in the U. S. for this purpose in November 1785, and purchased land for a garden in Bergen County, New Jersey in March 1786. André Michaux traveled, the garden was maintained by his assistant, Pierre Paul Saunier (1751-1818), who inherited and extended the garden after Michaux's death. This garden played an important part in familiarizing Europe with American horticulture. Illustrations, bibliography, and an appendix containing lists of seeds sent to France are included. Documented. N. Kurland

5:3044. Roth, George L. (Virginia Military Institute). FIRE ON THE SCHOOLS, 1790-1820. Lock Haven Bulletin 1959 1(1): 1-14. A study of attacks on American elementary schools of the early national period by a number of verse writers, including some schoolmasters. Inadequately prepared teachers, unacceptable teaching methods, and apathetic communities were blamed for the failure of the schools to be worthy of the new republic. One remedy suggested was the pedagogical ideas of Pestalozzi, which, perhaps only by coincidence, did eventually transform American education. Based on poems published as separate books or pamphlets. A

5:3045. Sears, William. INDENTURED SERVANTS IN COLONIAL AMERICA. Dalhousie Review 1957 37(2): 131-140. An analysis of the nature of indentured servitude, of the terms involved and of the legal rights of the indentured, with an estimate of their number and distribution. R. W. Winks

5:3046. Shulim, Joseph I. (Brooklyn College). THE UNITED STATES VIEWS RUSSIA IN THE NAPOLEONIC AGE. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 1958 102(2): 148-159. A survey of American opinion of Russia extracted from contemporary sources. Opinions followed political divisions. Federalists generally looked favorably on Russia as an obstacle to the spread of the French Revolution, while Republicans, who tended to favor France, viewed Russia with hostility. Czar Alexander's supposed liberalism did win sympathy of Jefferson and other Republicans for a time. Extensive documentation. N. Kurland

5:3047. Thompson, Mack E. (Univ. of Redlands, California). THE WARD-HOPKINS CONTROVERSY AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN RHODE ISLAND: AN INTERPRETATION. William and Mary Quarterly 1959 16(3): 363-375. Refutes the thesis that in their struggle for political supremacy Samuel Ward and Stephen Hopkins represented Southern mercantile and Northern agrarian interests, respectively, and that the Northern radicals brought Rhode Island into the Revolution. The explanation of the Ward-Hopkins conflict lies in the rise of Providence as a commercial center. By the eve of the Revolution, the old agrarian groups had disintegrated, and the issue was joined between the mercantile interests of Newport and those of Providence. Opposition to British rule was led by the merchants of both areas; the farmers followed the leadership of the merchants. The class conflict did not emerge until after the Revolution. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

5:3048. Woodall, Clyde E., and William H. Faver, Jr. (both Clemson College, South Carolina). FAMOUS SOUTH CAROLINA FARMERS. Agricultural History 1959 33(3): 138-141. Briefly discusses the contributions of Eliza Lucas Pinckney, Thomas Pinckney, David Rogerson Williams, and Wade Hampton to Southern agriculture prior to the Civil War. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

5:3049. --. COMMEMORATION OF THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON, 1757. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 1958 102(2). Morris, Richard B. (Columbia Univ.), WASHINGTON AND HAMILTON: A GREAT COLLABORATION, pp. 107-116. Presents evidence to show that, contrary to views held by some historians, Washington was not dominated by Hamilton and had developed many of his ideas about government and finance before he met Hamilton. Further, while Hamilton greatly admired Washington, there were times when he disagreed with him. On still other points the thinking of the two men converged, and there was collaboration rather than domination. Hamilton was not Washington's first choice for secretary of the Treasury. When Hamilton came into the government he provided the executive energy Washington desired, but had to be held in check at times. Admiration for Washington was one important factor in holding Hamilton's loyalty to the union. Documented. Mitchell, Broadus (Rutgers Univ.), ALEXANDER HAMILTON AS FINANCE MINISTER, pp. 117-123. A general analysis and defense of Hamilton's actions and policies as finance minister of the U. S. from 1789 to 1795. There is no evidence of any impropriety in his management of the Treasury. He believed in government action to promote measures for the public good, not because they happened to favor the privileged. He not only supervised his department but helped get his measures through Congress. His great constitutional contribution in the Treasury was the doctrine of implied powers which made possible the creation of a national bank. Krout, John A. (Columbia Univ.), ALEXANDER HAMILTON'S PLACE IN THE FOUNDING OF THE NATION, pp. 124-128. A discussion of Hamilton's contributions to the calling and success of the Constitutional Convention and the adoption of the Constitution. The importance of his economic theories is also noted. Malone, Dumas (Columbia Univ.), DISCUSSION: HAMILTON ON BALANCE, pp. 129-135. An amplification of several points made in the first two articles. N. Kurland

C. 1815-1871

GENERAL HISTORY

also: 5:2880, 2892, 2893, 2898, 2904, 2907, 3257

5:3050. Åkerman, Gustaf. MARX SOM FÖRKUNNARE [Marx as a preacher]. Svensk Tidskrift 1957 44(10): 629-640. Examines the personal and biographical facts behind the intellectual development of Karl Marx up through the writing of the Communist Manifesto, 1848. The author points out early authoritarian and rebellious characteristics which led Marx to adopt an emphasis on a strong proletarian dictatorship and the necessity of revolution. Similar elements of "hatred and desire for power" noted in the Manifesto. Roberta G. Selleck

5:3051. Bernstein, Paul (State Teachers College, Lock Haven, Pennsylvania). THE RHINE FRONTIER IN 1859. Lock Haven Bulletin 1959 1(1): 15-30. A study of Prussia's role during the Austro-Sardinian war of 1859. During this conflict Prussia was torn between the pressures of Austria and the secondary states, and its desire to lead any German effort that might be organized against France. The price of Prussian support against Napoleon III was the military command of the Bund armées north of the Black Forest. German national sentiment failed to force a Prussian attack along the Rhine, but it did compel Prussia to mobilize. This in itself was the decisive pressure that forced Napoleon III to conclude a premature peace in Italy. A

5:3052. Beykal, Bekir Sitki (Univ. of Ankara). *DIE FRAGE DER HEILIGEN STÄTTEN IM GELOBTEN LANDE UND DIE HOHE PFORTE* [The question of the Holy Places in the Land of Promise and the Sublime Porte]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1959 10(7): 407-416. Examines Ottoman policy preceding the outbreak of the Crimean war, correcting errors in the traditional accounts of the actions of Prince Menshikov, the Russian ambassador extraordinary, and of Stratford de Redcliffe, the English ambassador. Based mainly on unpublished and hitherto unutilized Turkish documents (which are not cited specifically). F. B. M. Hollyday

5:3053. Cyriax, Richard J. *THE TWO FRANKLIN RECORDS FOUND ON KING WILLIAM ISLAND. Mariner's Mirror* 1958 44(3): 179-189. An account of Captain Sir John Franklin's voyage 1845-47 to seek a northwest passage. The author examines in detail the records of the expedition, which were found on King William Island in 1859, and which throw light on arctic exploration. J. A. S. Grenville

5:3054. Eiseley, Loren C. (Univ. of Pennsylvania). *CHARLES DARWIN, EDWARD BLYTH, AND THE THEORY OF NATURAL SELECTION. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 1959 103(1): 94-158. A detailed demonstration that Darwin made unacknowledged use of the ideas of Edward Blyth (died 1873), a contemporary English naturalist. The author argues that Blyth held and published ideas on natural selection which anticipated Darwin and which were known to the latter. Blyth, however, continued to believe in fixity of species, and this was the great barrier Darwin surmounted. Darwin's failure to acknowledge his indebtedness to Blyth is ascribed to psychological factors and his desire to avoid dependence on authorities who might prejudice the reception of his ideas. An appendix contains articles published by Blyth in the *Magazine of Natural History*, 1835-37 and a "Memoir of Edward Blyth" by Arthur Grote, published in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, August 1875. Documented. N. Kurland

5:3055. Ellis, John Tracy (Catholic Univ. of America). *THREE AMERICAN LETTERS FROM THE WISEMAN PAPERS. Catholic Historical Review* 1958 43(4): 458-472. Publishes three letters written from the United States to Nicholas Wiseman while he was rector of the English College in Rome. The originals of these letters, which deal with American Catholic matters of the years 1827-37, are among the Wiseman Papers at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, Durham, England. A

5:3056. Fleischmann, Jakob. *HEINE UND DIE HEGELSCHE PHILOSOPHIE* [Heine and the Hegelian philosophy]. *Deutsche Universitätszeitung* 1959 14(7): 418-426. An annotated, abridged version of a lecture given at the Hebrew University, Jerusalem on the occasion of the one-hundredth anniversary of Heine's death. Heine's political career can be understood as the application of Hegelian principles to the political problems of his time. H. Hirsch

5:3057. Jabri, Shaffiq. *BAD' AL-ADAB AL-HADITH* [The beginning of modern [Arabic] literature]. *Majallat al-majma' al-'ilm al-'arabi bi Dimashq* 1958 33(2): 205-212. Discusses the influence of the West on the Arabic-speaking East and the effects of this influence on the emergence of a new kind of Arabic literature. The early masters of modern Arabic letters who fell under the influence of Western literature are also mentioned. The author deals with the 19th century, especially after 1850. A. Frayha

5:3058. Janoska-Bendl, Judith (Univ. of Graz). *NICCOLO MACHIAVELLI: POLITIK OHNE IDEOLOGIE* [Niccolò Machiavelli: politics without ideology]. *Archiv für Kulturgeschichte* 1958 40(3): 315-345. Until the 20th century Niccolò Machiavelli was seen almost solely as a political realist. Today he is recognized also as a romanticist who wanted to shape his time according to an ideal of the past: the ability (virtù) of the Romans. In contrast to Karl Marx, who also must be regarded as a romanticist, Machiavelli did not succeed in creating an ideology and thus a program for action on the basis of his ideal. The author considers differences in the historical and social conditions prevailing during the lifetimes of the two philosophers to be mainly responsible for this. Based on Machiavelli's works, current interpretations by R. König, E. Cassirer, L. v. Muralt and R. v. Albertini, the *Frühschriften* of Karl Marx and works on economic history and sociology. A (t)

5:3059. Karpelès, Suzanne. *JULES MICHELET ET L'INDE* [Jules Michelet and India]. *France-Asie* 1958 15 (146/147): 329-339. When Michelet wrote his *Bible de l'Humanité* little was known about the East and its civilization. Nevertheless, this great French historian foresaw all that India would contribute to the world, not only in the realm of thought and art, but also the beneficial influence it would have on the Western mind. All his arguments were illustrated by quotations taken from the Vedas and the Ramayana, which had just been translated into European languages. A

5:3060. Katsuta, Kichitarō (Hokkaido Univ.). *BAKUNIN NO KAKUMEISHISOL--MARUKUSU-SHUGI TONO TAIKETSU* [The revolutionary ideas of Mikhail Bakunin--his confrontation with Marxism]. *Sulavu-Kenkyū* 1959 (3): 7-65. After surveying the philosophical course of Bakunin, refers to his concepts of liberty and of the relation between society and individual with respect to those of Marx. With his fantasies and Narodnik leanings, Bakunin was a kind of anarchist, depending for the revolution on the energy of the peasantry and on a secret association. Although there were contradictions and confusion in his ideas in contrast to those of Marx, it is a paradoxical truth that Lenin owes more in the formulation of his revolutionary tactics to the rebellious trends engendered by Bakunin among the Russian peasantry than to his official master, Karl Marx. T. Kage

5:3061. MacShane, Frank (Univ. of California, Berkeley). *THE LOG OF JAMES SUTHERLAND. American Neptune* 1958 18(4): 306-314. First publication of a log written by James Sutherland during his crossing of the Atlantic in 1848 at the height of the Liverpool-New York packet runs. It contains vivid descriptions of life aboard ship and of the conditions of Irish immigrants in steerage. The log is printed from the original manuscript. A

5:3062. Morsey, Rudolf (Bonn). *DIE HOHENZOLLERNISCHE THRONKANDIDATUR IN SPANIEN* [The Hohenzollern candidature for the Spanish throne]. *Historische Zeitschrift* 1958 186(3): 573-588. Starts with an evaluation of G. Bonnin's *Bismarck and the Hohenzollern Candidature for the Spanish Throne* (London: Chatto and Windus, 1957). This work confirms and elaborates previous research findings to the effect that the initiative for the candidacy emanated from Madrid, and that its acceptance resulted from pressure by Bismarck. Because of a mistake in deciphering a telegram to the president of the Cortes, the parliament in Madrid adjourned without having elected the hereditary prince of Sigmaringen. Bismarck's goal of creating a fait accompli by means of exploiting the element of surprise resulting from the election of the Hohenzollern thus failed. The premature publication of the candidacy called for the French intervention which led to the Ems telegram. Bismarck had reckoned with the possibility of a war, but did not work toward one. A (t)

5:3063. Schneider, M. (The Hague). *KANTTEKENING HET EERSTE GEBRUIK VAN DE WOORDEN "SOCIALISME" EN "COMMUNISME"* [Marginal note. The first use of the words "socialism" and "communism"]. *Internationale Spectator* 1958 11(19): 688-689. The word "socialism" was probably used for the first time in 1837, and "socialist," in 1827. In French the terms first appeared in 1831 and 1833, respectively, in German, in 1842 and 1840. The French adjective "communiste" was probably used for the first time in 1840. Initially, the abstract term "communisme" was used in relation to the concrete "communauté." Engels spoke of a "Gemeinschaft Partei" in 1845. Based on an article by H. Descroche in *Le Monde* 26/27 December 1954. A

5:3064. Sontag, Raymond J. (Univ. of California, Berkeley). *HISTORY TEACHES... Review of Politics* 1958 20(4): 515-525. Points out that in order to learn from the past it is best to contemplate episodes within the last 150 years. Tracing the main threads of European diplomacy from the rise of Bismarck to the beginning of the First World War, the author pays tribute to the genius of Bismarck and the vision of Sir Edward Grey. Bismarck succeeded because of the blindness of his contemporaries to what he was attempting. Grey saw where the destiny of England lay and faced torturing moral decisions unflinchingly. Statesmen burdened with the leadership of a democracy can learn much from Grey. L. Adolphus

5:3065. Takasaka, Masataka (Univ. of Kyoto). WING TO "YŌROPPA" [The Congress of Vienna and "Europe"]. *Yaku Ronsō* 1959 65(1): 26-83, and (2): 26-60.

Historical and analytical survey of dominant factors in the policies of the representatives at the Congress of Vienna. These include, in addition to the principle of the balance of power and the terror of Jacobinism, a concept of Europe based upon the delegates' aristocratic ideas. Even though this concept contrived to European peace for a while, the leaders did not understand that it would ultimately be destroyed by new movements which did not then prevail. T. Kage

5:3066. Unsigned. CORRESPONDENCIA DE LUIS LOPEZ MENDEZ PARA EL LIBERTADOR [Correspondence from Luis López Méndez to the Liberator]. *Revista de la Sociedad Iberoamericana de Venezuela* (Venezuela) 1958 17(54): 67-75. Publishes for the first time some letters sent in the years 1817-1830 to Bolívar by Luis López Méndez, Venezuelan agent in London. They contain information about: 1) the English volunteers who came to America to help in the struggle for freedom; 2) the coded correspondence between López Méndez and the Viceroy of Angostura; 3) economic and political difficulties; 4) the diplomatic failure of Fernando VII at the Congress of Vienna; and 5) the presentation of Leandro Miranda, the President's eldest son, to Bolívar. B. T. (IHE 28841)

5:3067. Vevier, Charles (Univ. of Rochester). THE COLLINS OVERLAND LINE AND AMERICAN CONTINENTAL. *Pacific Historical Review* 1959 28(3): 237-253. Examines the project for linking Eurasia and the Western Hemisphere with a telegraph line. The Collins Line, a subsidiary of the Western Union, was chartered in 1864 to carry out this project, which it was hoped would unite economic exploitation with high moral purpose in a way that combined expansionist experience with a U.S. role in the extension of Western civilization. Percy Donough Collins was the original driving force behind the project, while Hiram Sibley, president of Western Union, Josiah M. Clay, Minister to Russia, Secretary of State Seward and others played prominent roles in encouraging it. The line collapsed in 1867 when Cyrus Field, after five failures, succeeded in laying an Atlantic cable, thereby frustrating Western Union's aspiration of establishing commercial communication with the Old World. Though the project ended in failure, it laid the groundwork for the acquisition of Alaska. R. Lowitt

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Asia

Abstracts on the Meiji Period are all grouped together under "D 1871-1918 (Asia)" even though they may also deal with the years before 1871.

also: 5:3080

5:3068. Hayashi, Hideo (Rikkyō Univ.). BISAI MEN MONO GYŌ NI OKERU RŌDŌ RYOKU NO SONZAI KEIJI [Labor in the cotton industry in Bisai District]. *Shakai zai-shi-gaku* 1959 25(1): 26-45. An analysis of cotton-industry employees in Bisai District in the late Tokugawa Shogunate. The author criticizes the theory that sees the origin of wage labor in daily employment, and points out as the criterion of free wage-labor, transformation of commerce, the payment of compensation for labor, and the emancipation from subordinate relations of social standing. The employees in this district did not meet any of these standards, and are therefore completely different from modern wage laborers.

K. Sugiyama

5:3069. Ichikawa, Takamasa (Waseda Univ.). BAKUMATSU MEIJI SHOKI NO ORIMONO GYŌ NI OKERU CHOKUSETSU SAN SHA NO SONZAI DEITAI [Weavers in the period of the Tokugawa Shogunate and the early Meiji era]. *Tochi-seido-gaku* 1959 (4): 26-43. Analyzes the textile industry in the Tokugawa Shogunate. Production in the textile industry in the late Tokugawa Shogunate depended basically on a putting-out system by clothiers and wage-earning weavers. This system constituted a form of production control by the clothiers, whose merchant-capital corresponded to the development of the production of all articles. It kept the wage-earning weavers self-supporting, and prevented them from developing. Although the putting-

out system was opposed to feudal landownership, it did not originate the class relations of modern capitalism. Based on books on management belonging to the Okawa, one of the clothier families. K. Sugiyama

5:3070. Jansen, Marius B. (Univ. of Washington). NEW MATERIALS FOR THE INTELLECTUAL HISTORY OF NINETEENTH-CENTURY JAPAN. *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies* 1957 20(3/4): 567-597. A description of the library of works imported from the Netherlands for the Tokugawa Shogunate's "Institute for the Investigation of Barbarian Books," (Bansho Shirabesho) which was established in 1857. The collection was brought to light in 1954 by staff members of the Ueno branch of the National Diet Library in Tokyo who investigated a long-neglected storage building. The collection includes volumes ordered for other and later Tokugawa institutes as well, and numbers more than 3500 volumes in all. After dealing with the intellectual and institutional setting in which late-Tokugawa "Dutch studies" (Rangaku) developed, the author describes the library and concludes with a discussion of the decline of Netherlands influence in 19th-century Japan as other powers and languages came to the fore. One result of this was the discarding of the Dutch books, whose whereabouts had long puzzled intellectual historians. Based on Japanese literature devoted to Rangaku, on the library itself, whose divisions and strengths are summarized, and on Nagasaki consular documents. Journal

5:3071. Kitoda, Shiro (Ibaragi Univ.). EDO JIDAI NI OKERU SHOHIN RYŪTSU [The circulation of goods in the Edo period]. *Tōhokudaigaku Keizai-gaku* 1959 (50/51): 167-236. Analyzes modern circulation of goods in the castle town and peasant villages in Mito han during the Edo period. Goods circulation was increased through growing agricultural production since the middle of the Tokugawa era. Toward the end of the Tokugawa era circulation was gradually organized with the merchants in the peasant villages as the central figures, and the disintegration of the former commodity circulation system in the castle town ensued. K. Sugiyama

5:3072. Nakamura, Tetsu (Kyōto Univ.). BAKUMATSU MEIJI SHONEN NI OKERU NŌMIN SŌ BUNKAI TO JINUSHI SEI [Disintegration of the peasantry and the landlord system from the end of the Shogunate to the beginning of Meiji]. *Shirin* 1959 42(3): 325-356. Criticizing the prevailing theory that takes landownership and its character for the basic criterion in the classification of peasantry, observes that the true index is the scale of peasant management and its character. From this standpoint, the author shows the dissolution of the peasantry into capital and labor was promoted all over the country from the end of the Tokugawa era to the beginning of the Meiji era, and that capitalistic relations emerged in this process. He also shows the process by which a landlord system based on the middle peasantry was established. K. Sugiyama

5:3073. Ono, Kazuichirō (Kyōto Univ.). NIHON NI OKERU MEKISHIKO DORU NO RYŪNYŪ TO SONO KŌZAI [Influx of the Mexican dollar into Japan and its influences]. *Keizai Ronsō* 1958 81(3): 135-151; (4): 240-254; (5): 292-305, and 373-391. Investigates the relations between the influx of foreign silver and the monetary system under the Tokugawa Shogunate, and also the reform of that system. Because of the peculiar unity and stability of the monetary system under the Shogunate, it was impossible for foreign silver to permeate the domestic circulation in Japan as directly as it did in China. The independence of the Japanese monetary system was thus never lost; i.e. Japan was not deprived of its monetary autonomy. However, when the rule of "exchanging silver of the same kind by the same quality" was broken, the influx of foreign silver inevitably resulted in an outflow of gold coins, and in the long run the monetary system under the Shogunate was thrown into confusion. It thus became necessary to adopt a new system of "the parity of gold and silver" that conformed to the international system, and this was done in the reform of the monetary system in 1860. This was, however, not effective enough to solve the problem, which had to be left to the Meiji government. K. Sugiyama

5:3074. Solov'ev, O.F., ed. IZ ISTORII OSVOBODITEL'NOI BOR'BY INDONEZIISKOGO NARODA (20-E - 70-E GODY XIX V.) [From the history of the liberation struggle of the Indonesian people (1820's-1870's)]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1958 (2): 96-119. Publishes for the first time reports (preserved in the Archives for Foreign Policy of Russia) of the Russian

ambassadors in the Netherlands to the Russian foreign ministry, 1826-1878. The reports on economic and social conditions in Java, Borneo and Sumatra, on the methods of Dutch colonial policy and on the suppression of the native population are objective in character, because Czarist Russia had no designs of conquest of Indonesia. Erna Wollert

5:3075. Tamura, Kosaku (Chuo Univ.). JAPAN'S FOREIGN RELATIONS. Contemporary Japan 1959 26(1): 82-95. Deals with the problem of treaty revision, primarily in the 1860's and 1870's. Article to be continued. G. A. Lensen
See also: 3:1045, 4:360, 2260, 5:1283

5:3076. Tanaka, Masami. AHEN-SENSO JIKI NI OKERU KANKAN NO ICHI KOSATSU--SAIZEN TO KANKAN HOHO-- [On Ch'i-Shan and Pao-P'eng in the period of the Opium War]. Tokyō Kyōiku-daigaku Bungaku-bu kiyō 1959 (21): 1-14. Discusses the activity of Pao-P'eng, who took part in the negotiations under Ch'i-Shan which led to the Ch'uanpi Convention between China and England in January 1841, during the Opium War. The author surveys the characteristics of Chinese nationalism, examining the significance of the word Han-chien [Chinese traitor], which appears often in modern Chinese history, and noting the fact that Pao P'eng was called Han-chien in most contemporary historical records. M. Oyama

5:3077. Tejima, Seiki. NIPPON NI OKERU MANUFACU-CHUA KENKYU NI OKERU KIHON TEKI SHO MONDAI [Basic problems in research on manufacture production in Japan]. Rekishigaku Kenkyū 1959 (230): 11-22. Criticizes the traditional view of the method of application of the classical manufacture theory to Japan. Industrial development is made inevitable by the law of surplus value. The traditional approach to the study of manufacture, however, has been confined to the idea of co-operation through division of labor and has lacked a clear appreciation of the law of surplus value. As a result, the idea of division of labor has been taken for the conditions existing in reality. By way of example, the author points out the methodological defects of the "theory of dispersed manufacture" in traditional study. K. Sugiyama

5:3078. Tinker, Hugh (School of Oriental and African Studies, London). 1857 AND 1957: THE MUTINY AND MODERN INDIA. International Affairs 1958 34(1): 57-65. Between the Rising of 1857 and the present lies the Indian movement for independence, coloring the attitude of present-day Indians, and leading them to substitute for the concept of a "Mutiny" that of a "War of Independence." The author re-examines the circumstances of 1857, stresses the absence of a focus for national patriotism, and interprets the adherence of a large proportion of the Indian troops to British rule in terms of "eating the salt of faithfulness," of personal or caste or regimental loyalty. He analyzes dual, or divided, loyalty as a feature of colonial rule. The impact of the Mutiny upon later British imperial policy is re-assessed, and an attempt made to estimate its final significance for historians of Asia. A

5:3079. Yagi, Haruo (Univ. of Tohoku). BAKUMATSU NI OKERU SHIHON NO SONZAI KEITAI [Condition of capital in the late Tokugawa Shogunate]. Tōhokudaigaku Keizai-gaku 1959 (50/51): 98-166. Examines the production system and the circulation of silk manufacture in Suwa at the end of the Tokugawa era. Control by capital over production and circulation in silk manufacture was evident among such groups as wholesale dealers, large and small middlemen and wage laborers. As commerce and industry developed in the peasant villages, the wholesale dealers there and those in the castle towns became mutually antagonistic, and those in the villages began to stand against the middlemen. K. Sugiyama

Canada

See also: 5:3244

5:3080. Blakeley, Phillis R. (Assistant Archivist, Public Archives, Nova Scotia). WILLIAM HALL, CANADA'S FIRST NAVAL V. C. Dalhousie Review 1957 37(3): 250-258. A brief biography of a Nova Scotian Negro who won the Victoria Cross for his feats as a seaman during the Sepoy Mutiny in 1857. R. W. Winks

5:3081. Gates, Lillian F. THE DECIDED POLICY OF WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE. Canadian Historical Review

1959 40(3): 185-208. Discusses the influence of the *Loose Focos* upon Mackenzie and also the influence of the books in the fields of history, politics and economics that he had read before coming to Canada. The author challenges the view that Mackenzie had no over-all conceptions or decided policy. Based on Mackenzie's and other Canadian and American newspapers.

5:3082. Jones, Frank (Captain). THE FENIAN RAID ON CANADA, 1866. Irish Sword 1957 3(10): 47-49. An account of Colonel John O'Neill's raid into Canada with a force of Irish-American veterans of the American Civil War. H. J. Gordon, Jr.

5:3083. Parker, W. H. A NEW LOOK AT UNREST IN LOWER CANADA IN THE 1830's. Canadian Historical Review 1959 40(3): 209-217. Shows the significance of certain social and economic causes of discontent in Lower Canada in the 1830's; in particular, the collapse of an economy based on the land and the pressure of population upon the land. Based on the 1831 and 1844 censuses for the province, the exhaustive and detailed Topographical Dictionary of Bouchette (1832), and the accounts of contemporary observers. A

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

5:3084. Stojančević, Vladimir. TURSKI DOKUMENTI IZ MAKEDONSKATA ISTORIJA 1818-1827 IV, INSTITUT ZA NACIONALNU ISTORIJU, SKOPLJE 1957 [Turkish documents on the history of Macedonia, 1818-1827 IV, Institute of National History, Skopje, 1957]. Istoriski Glasnik 1959 (1/2): 160-161. This publication of Turkish documents by the Macedonian Institute of National History fills a conspicuous vacuum in Macedonian historiography. S. Gavrilović

BELGIUM

See also: 5:3088

5:3085. Bronne, Carlo. UN COMLOT MANQUE [A miscarried plot]. Synthèses 1959 14(157): 200-210. Describes the attempt to overthrow the Belgian government by revolution in 1841 which was led by nationalists seeking reunion with the Netherlands under the Prince of Orange. The author portrays the disgruntled men of the opposition in the first decade of Belgium's independence. J. Baughman

FRANCE

See also: 5:3092

5:3086. Guillaume, Pierre. LES DEBUTS DE LA GRANDE INDUSTRIE HOUILLERE DANS LA LOIRE: LES MINES DE ROCHE-LA-MOLIERE ET DE FIRMINY SOUS LA RESTAURATION [The beginnings of the great coal mining industry in the Loire Valley: the mines of Roche-la-Molière and of Firminy under the Restoration]. Cahiers d'Histoire 1955 4(2): 147-166. A brief history of the Compagnie de Roche-la-Molière et de Firminy during the period 1820 to 1830. In the face of strong opposition from local landowners, the mining company overcame technical and transportation problems to expand the area's coal production from one serving local needs to one serving broader markets. G. Iggers

5:3087. Marcihacy, Christianne. LES CARACTERES DE LA CRISE SOCIALE ET POLITIQUE DE 1846 A 1852 DANS LE DEPARTEMENT DU LOIRET [Characteristics of the social and political crisis, 1846 to 1852, in the department of Loiret]. Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine 1959 6(1): 5-59. A detailed description stressing "human attitudes" rather than "statistical analysis" of the widespread agricultural unrest which contributed to the revolutionary movement. Based on records in the national archives, supplemented by those of the bishopric of Orleans. H. D. Piper

5:3088. Trenard, Louis (Univ. of Lille). "IMAGES DE BELGIQUE": LEOPOLD 1^{er} ET SALVANDY ["Pictures of Belgium": Leopold I and Salvandy]. Revue du Nord 1959 41 (162): 167-187. Detailed account of the friendship between Leopold and Achille, Comte de Salvandy (1795-1856), a prominent French diplomat, based on seven unpublished pages

manuscript memoir of Salvandy's, and interpreted in the light of the political careers of both men, with full documentation from published sources. H. D. Piper

GERMANY

also: 5:2932.

5:3089. Biermann, Kurt R. (Berlin-Heinersdorf). ZUR CHICHTE DER EHRENPROMOTION GOTTHOLD EISENSTEIN. ZU DESSEN 135. GEBURTSTAG AM 16. APRIL 1958. [On the history of the honorary doctoral degree conferred on Gotthold Eisenstein. On the occasion of the 135th anniversary of his birth on 16 April 1958]. *Forschungen und Fortschritte* 1958 32(11): 332-335. Presents documents showing that the honorary doctoral degree conferred on the mathematician Eisenstein in Breslau in 1845 was the result of a request made by E. E. Kummer (1810-1893) on the initiative of G. J. Jacobi (1804-1851). The author discusses the reasons for Jacobi's step and mentions the possibility of an official action by Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859) in favor of his protégé. Based on Breslau University records and on a handwritten document of Eisenstein preserved in the Archiv der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin.

A (t)

5:3090. Chute, William J. (Queens College). THE NINETEENTH CENTURY GERMAN DIARY OF A NEW JERSEY GEOLOGIST. *Journal of the Rutgers University Library* 1955 19(1): 28. In the fall of 1852, twenty-five-year-old William Chute embarked for Germany to study at the Royal Saxon Mining Academy at Freiberg. During the next eighteen months Chute intermittently entered his impressions into his diary. University life in Berlin and Freiberg, personal sketches of many of Germany's famous men of science, the slowness of transportation, his questioning of the authenticity of the Genesis story, the great flood were all included along with amusing romantic observations. The diary is in the possession of Rutgers University Library.

A

5:3091. Weiss, Hansgerhard (Capri). DIE SIBYLLE DER DEMOKRATIE. ZU BETTINA VON ARNIMS 100. TODESGEBURTSTAG AM 20. 1. 1959 [The sibyl of democracy. On the hundredth anniversary of the death of Bettina von Arnim on 20 January 1959]. *Geist und Tat* 1959 14(1): 20-24. In spite of her marriage to the "Prussian Junker" Achim von Arnim, Bettina Brentano, sister of Clemens and friend of Goethe, Beethoven and Schleiermacher, became a champion of the revolution of 1848. The author presents a selection of the most topical, amusing and powerful statements in her numerous books and letters.

A (t)

GREAT BRITAIN

also: 5:2936, 2937

5:3092. Alexander, George M. (Univ. of the South). THE RANGE EPISCOPATE OF DR. LUSCOMBE. *Anglican Theological Review* 1959 41(4): 286-298. No "episcopatus transmarinus." Michael Luscombe was duly commissioned for work on the Continent from 1825 to 1835. His Scottish consecration was due to the fears of Peel and Canning that a Church of England bishop with Continental jurisdiction would offend France. The ineffectiveness was due to a lack of temporal jurisdiction and was compounded by incompetence. In publishing demands for a bishop on the Continent in 1847, Luscombe's episcopate was ordered in order to effect a remedy for the anomalous situation of Anglican priests without a bishop.

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

5:3093. Donoso, Ricardo (Univ. of Chile). AUTENTICIDAD DE LAS NOTICIAS SECRETAS DE AMERICA [The authenticity of the "Secret Notes on America"]. *Revista de Historia de América* (Mexico) 1957 (44): 279-303. Begins by citing the opinions of the Chilean and Peruvian writers who do not doubt the authenticity of the report *Noticias Secretas de América* (London, 1826), one of the severe criticisms of the Spanish colonial regime in Peru. The author adds to the impression which its publication caused among Spanish writers of the 19th and 20th centuries, and to the inclination of the latter to deny its authenticity. Using documents of the Spanish embassy in London, now preserved in the

Archivo de Simancas, he clarifies the enigma which has surrounded its publication up to now, the ultimate goals of its editor, essentially political, and how José de Ulloa, son of the illustrious scientist Antonio de Ulloa, who was one of the authors of the work, was also associated with it. The author concludes by advocating the publication by a responsible institution of a depurated edition of the discussed report.

A (t)

5:3094. Ellis, Roger H. THREE GREAT SEALS OF QUEEN VICTORIA. *Journal of the Society of Archivists* 1959 1(9): 255-256. A description of the seals with plates showing details. J. A. S. Grenville

5:3095. Leslie, R. F. KLASY RZĄDZĄCE A USTRÓJ POLITYCZNY ANGLII W LATACH 1714-1886 -- CZĘŚĆ II [Ruling classes and the political structure of England between 1714 and 1886. Part 2]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1959 66(1): 283-297. Concluded from a previous article [See abstract 5:330]. An outline of the constitutional history of England, as reflected in the most recent works on the subject. This part covers the period from 1832 to 1886. A. F. Dygnas

5:3096. Morrison, John L. (Mount Saint Mary's College). THE OXFORD MOVEMENT AND THE BRITISH PERIODICALS. *Catholic Historical Review* 1959 45(2): 137-160. A survey of the treatment of the Oxford Movement in British periodicals of the period c. 1830 - c. 1870. The journals were mostly unfriendly to the movement. Journal (J. T. Ellis)

5:3097. Nichols, Irby C., Jr. (North Texas State College). BRITAIN AND THE AUSTRIAN WAR DEBT, 1821-1823. *Historian* 1958 20(3): 328-346. Shows the influence of British public opinion in demanding repayment of loans made to Austria for Austrian participation in the Napoleonic Wars. The British government was forced, at the expense of strained relations, to demand repayment although Britain had previously subsidized its allies. The question was resolved by British acceptance of token payment of the debt.

E. C. Johnson

5:3098. Roberts, David (Dartmouth College). LORD PALMERSTON AT THE HOME OFFICE. *Historian* 1959 21(1): 63-81. Treats Lord Palmerston's 25 months of service in the British Home Office, 1852-1855. The author shows Palmerston as a systematic, if somewhat enigmatic reformer, who strongly attacked sanitary problems in England but largely failed to promote far-reaching social legislation, which would have threatened laissez-faire.

E. C. Johnson

5:3099. Taylor, R. MANNING THE ROYAL NAVY: THE REFORM OF THE RECRUITING SYSTEM, 1852-1862. PARTS I AND II. *Mariner's Mirror* 1958 44(4): 302-313, and 1959 45(1): 46-58. An account of the changing methods of manning the navy from the old way of manning in time of peace, when the newly appointed captain and officers of a ship brought into commission had to find their crew, a method which gradually fell into disrepute during the first half of the 19th century, to the new methods devised in the 1850's and early 1860's. The latter are examined in detail. Demand for reform came to a head in 1852, and the reports of two committees in 1853 and 1854 provided "the mainsprings of action." "Between 1852 and 1862 Victorian Britain, besides writing the epitaph of the old pressgang, created a standing navy of seamen in peace and formed gunnery-trained reserves for war." The author examines the recommendations of committees, the attitude of the Admiralty and the government of the day, and the effect of their measures. By the 1860's there were sufficient trained seamen in the navy and in the reserves to ensure that the navy would "no longer be caught unprepared for those 'steam' battles that were expected to mark the outbreak of 'modern' maritime war."

J. A. S. Grenville

HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 5:2944, 3097, 3301

5:3100. Borodovčak, Viktor. POL'SKE POVSTANIE ROKU 1863 A SLOVACI [The Polish uprising of 1863 and the Slovaks]. *Slovanský Přehled* 1958 44(6): 203-206. It has been assumed that the little stir created in Slovakia by the Polish uprising of 1863 was negative in character. This has been the result of the distortions of bourgeois historians,

who have only dealt with nationalists and not with democrats and the petty bourgeoisie. The Slovak common people saw hope of survival in Slav co-operation and in the struggle against Hungary; the Poles set their hopes on friendship with Hungary, but both were opposed to Austro-Hungary. The Conservatives pinned their hopes on Austro-Slavism. Pro-uprising statements are mostly found in literary works, since the Slovak leftists had no periodical. Slovak tradesmen, students and proletariat gave aid to the Polish uprising, although not on a large scale. Wilma A. Iggers

5:3101. Čejchan, Václav. SLOVANSKÝ SJEZD ROKU 1848 V PRAZE [The Slav Congress in Prague in 1848]. *Slovanský Přehled* 1958 44(6): 200-203. In May 1848 representatives of all Slav nationalities, chiefly from Austria-Hungary, met in Prague. The interests of the conservatives, liberals and (weak) proletarians were often in conflict. Thus the only document to come out of the congress was the "Manifesto to the European Nations," which demanded not only national and individual liberty, but also equality, the termination of the use of force and of privileges of the nobility. The June uprising resulted in orders to disband the congress, although no connection was established. The reactionary Austro-Slav element was strongest among the Czechs, but the radicals from the leftist lower middle class brought the nation in line with the contemporary progressive development. Wilma A. Iggers

5:3102. Enzinger, Moriz, ed. (Univ. of Vienna). EIN UNBEKANNTER AUFSATZ ADALBERT STIFTERS "ÜBER KOPFRECHNEN" [An unknown essay by Adalbert Stifter "On Mental Arithmetic"]. *Anzeiger der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften* 1957 (10): 124-147. *Der österreichische Schulbote*, Volume 4, Nos. 16, 41 and 42 (Vienna, 1854), published an essay by the Austrian poet Adalbert Stifter "Über Kopfrechnen." The essay, which received little attention and has therefore remained widely unknown, is reproduced here. In the introduction the editor points to the editors of the journal and to relations between Stifter's view of pedagogy and the opinions expressed in the essay and concludes that the latter were probably the product of his experiences as an inspector of schools, since he repeatedly attacks wrong teaching methods. It appears that a second part was not written. A(t)

5:3103. Hillbrand, Erich (Kriegsarchiv, Vienna). DIE MAXIMILIANEISCHE BEFESTIGUNG VON LINZ [The fortification of Linz under Maximilian]. *Anzeiger der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften* 1957 (25): 405-420. A contribution to the history of fortifications during the first half of the 19th century. Influenced by Dürer, Vauban and Montalembert, Archduke Maximilian d'Este developed a new fortification system and worked out numerous plans. The only one to be built, however, was the fortification of Linz, constructed from 1831 to 1836, and abandoned in 1857. This fortification, which the author discusses, consisted of individual towers, and it subsequently influenced the fortification works of Verona and Paris. Based on records of the Kriegsarchiv, Vienna and the Upper Austrian Landesarchiv in Linz. A(t)

5:3104. Hofmann, Gustav. BLATENSKÝ VELKOSTATEK V POLOVINĚ 19. STOLETÍ [The agricultural estate of Blatná in the middle of the 19th century]. *Sborník Archivních Prací* 1958 (2): 98-130. Until 1848, Blatná was an agricultural estate in transition from feudalism to capitalism. As the economy changed to one requiring more labor, and with the abolition of serfdom, it became necessary to employ more day laborers, more teams of horses and oxen, and also more women and children. To be better able to convert the estate into a profit-making industry through investments, the owners received a considerable financial compensation for the loss of their serfs. A sign of the increasing capitalization was the introduction of tenant farming on parts of the estate in the 1880's. Wilma A. Iggers

5:3105. Očadlík, Mirko. 16. KVĚTEN 1868 [16 May 1868]. *Slovanský Přehled* 1958 44(5): 153-156. The opening of the National Theater in Prague was essentially a nationalistic mass demonstration. Feelings had been aroused by the Ausgleich of the previous year. The organizing leadership, which was largely radical democratic, consisted entirely of volunteers. A total of 200,000 people from rural areas and from other Slav countries. Although he was conservative, Palacky was the first speaker. The general anti-Austrian attitude was also clearly evident in the Emperor's cold reception in Prague several weeks later. Wilma A. Iggers

5:3106. Radeka, Milan (Karlovac Gimnazija). ABOUT THE EDUCATIONAL EFFORTS OF LUKIJAN MUŠICKI. *Bulletin de l'Académie Serbe des Sciences* 1958 22(6): 23-24. Lukijan Mušicki, the Orthodox bishop of Karlovac (Croatia), spent thirteen years (1824-1837) raising his clergy and the Serbians of Kordun, Lika and Banija (an Austrian military territory) to a higher cultural level through national schools. A

5:3107. Ruda, Vladimír. UDALOSTI ROKU 1844 V BOLESLAVSKÉM KRAJI [The events of the year 1844 in the Mladá Boleslav area]. *Sborník Archivních Prací* 1958 8(2): 50. Examines the uprisings of textile workers, on the basis of recently discovered documents which had been believed lost, and which indicate that the extent of the unrest was much greater than formerly believed. The workers, aroused by reports of uprising of Prague printers, and mistakenly blaming the increased use of machines for their subsistence standard of living, proceeded to destroy machines in several factories. Although they were severely punished, their revolt resulted in a slight improvement of their working conditions, and influenced the peasants to demand more urgently the abolition of serfdom. Wilma A. Iggers

ITALY

5:3108. Morelli, Emilia (Rome). I FONDI ARCHIVISTICI DEL MUSEO CENTRALE DEL RISORGIMENTO. XXII. LE CARTE DI MICHELANGELO PINTO. XXIII. LE CARTE DI ENRICO COSENZ. XXIV. LE CARTE DI STANISLAO CANNIZZARO [The archival holdings of the Museo Centrale del Risorgimento. XXII. The papers of Michelangelo Pinto. XXIII. The papers of Enrico Cosenz. XXIV. The papers of Stanislao Cannizzaro]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1958 45(1): 115-118; (3): 476-480, and 1959 46(1): 73-78. A series of articles [the first appeared in 1938] describing the collections of documents in the Museo Centrale del Risorgimento in Rome. Short notes are given on each collection, the main correspondents are indicated and some autographs are presented. The installments listed above [the only to appear since 1955] deal with Michelangelo Pinto, revolutionary, author and diplomat; Enrico Cosenz, a Garibaldian general who became the chief of Staff of the regular Italian army, and was also a military writer; and Stanislao Cannizzaro, a chemist who participated in the Sicilian revolution of 1848 and later became senator. A(t)

5:3109. Tenca, Luigi (Gen., Florence). FRANCESCO SIACCI. *Rivista Militare* 1958 14(10): 1487-1496. The Italian general Francesco Siacchi (1839-1907), from Rome taught ballistics while a lieutenant of artillery in Turin (1861). After leaving the army he taught theoretical mechanics at the university of Turin and later at Naples. He was an outstanding mathematician and published some valuable works, including an excellent treatise on ballistics. A(t)

5:3110. Tenca, Luigi. GENERALE LUIGI FEDERICO MENABREA. *Rivista Militare* 1959 15(2): 265-268. General Luigi Federico Menabrea (1819-1896), from Savoy, pursued his studies in Turin. His many-sided interests included military fortifications, the density of the earth, the pendulum and a theorem of Lagrange, criticisms of which by Cauchy he demolished. Although an excellent mathematician, he neglected these studies on account of politics. For three years he was president of the Council of Ministers. A(t)

NETHERLANDS

5:3111. Kuperus, J. A., and L. A. H. De Smet. RESULTATEN VAN EEN GRONINGER LANDBOUWBEDRIJF 1832-1876 [The results of a Groningen agricultural undertaking 1832-1876]. *Historia Agriculturae* 1956 3: 171-254. A study of the accounts of a farm which throws much light on agricultural conditions of the period 1832-1876. Since gross returns show the same fluctuations as the agricultural prices abroad, the authors conclude that results of farming in Groningen were closely related to the development of the world market. They also demonstrate that the choice of crops hardly affected the returns, which were mainly dependent on changes in prices and yields. D. van Arkel

POLAND

also: 5:3100, 3217

5:3112. Dutkiewicz, Józef. NIEZNANE PAMIETNIKI 831 R. W BIBLIOTECIE POLSKIEJ W PARYŻU [Unknown memoirs relating to 1831 in the Polish Library in Paris]. *Kwartnik Historyczny* 1959 66(2): 499-503. Of ten un-

lished memoirs preserved among the manuscripts of the Bibliothèque Polonoise, the author gives short characterizations of the following five: 1) Leon Drewnicki, a peasant; 2) Rev. Jędrzejowski, chaplain to the First Rifle Regiment; 3) Józef Makiewicz, a student of Warsaw University; 4) Kazimierz Ledowski, also a student, and 5) August Szubicki, councilor of state and deputy to the diet. A. F. Dygnas

5:3113. Groniowski, Krzysztof. PROCES UCZESTNI-W RUCHU CHŁOPSKIEGO 1861 R. [Lawsuit concerning participants in the peasants' movement in 1861]. *Kwartnik Historyczny* 1959 66(1): 114-116.

Describes a document preserved in the Wojewódzkie Archiwum w Lublinie [State Archives of Lublin Voivodship] relating to a lawsuit brought by the owner of the Ładziń estate (near Siedlce) against his peasants, who in 1861 refused to perform corvée labor. The peasants claimed that this kind of strike was caused by the withdrawal from them of certain privileges of servitude. A. F. Dygnas

5:3114. Korolyuk, W., and J. Miller (Akademia Nauk i Literatury, Moscow). WYDAWNICZO ŹRÓDEŁ DO DZIEJÓW POWSTANIA 1863-1864 [The publication of sources relating to the 1863-1864 uprising]. *Kwartnik Historyczny* 1959 66(1): 298-303. Report on

the work of a Polish-Soviet co-operative venture and the progress of work on it. The sources will be published in six parallel volumes, and the first volumes are scheduled to appear in 1963. In connection with the centenary of the uprising, Soviet scholars will be responsible for collecting and publishing materials from Soviet archives, while Polish ones will prepare materials from Polish and foreign archives. The Soviet Academy of Sciences is also planning to publish annually a volume of essays on the uprising, each to be written as a by-product of the preparation of the documents publication. A. F. Dygnas

5:3115. Leskiewiczowa, Janina. O POCZĄTKACH KAPITAŁISTYCZNEGO ROLNICTWA W KRÓLESTWIE POLSKIM [Beginnings of capitalistic agriculture in the Polish Kingdom]. *Kwartnik Historyczny* 1959 66(2): 493-498.

Reviews recent literature dealing with changes in Polish agricultural structure, especially with the concentration of land in the hands of the gentry and the internal stratification of the peasantry. The author outlines the problems which should be studied before a historical synthesis of that problem can be made. A. F. Dygnas

5:3116. Stankiewicz, Zbigniew. Z DZIEJÓW REFORMY WŁASZCZENIOWEJ W KRÓLESTWIE POLSKIM [On the emancipation reform in the Polish Kingdom]. *Kwartnik Historyczny* 1959 66(1): 72-101. Gives a short account of

the principles of peasant emancipation in the Congress Kingdom of 1864 and analyzes the activities of "rural commissions" established by officials of Russian nationality, supervising the realization of emancipation. Attention is paid to the kinds of controversial problems existing between landowners and peasants. Based on printed and archival sources. A. F. Dygnas

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

also: 5:2949, 2950

5:3117. Angelus, Oskar. FRIHETSSTRÄVANDEN OCH STATSTYRAN I NIKOLAJ I:S RYSSLAND [Freedom movements and tyranny of the state in the Russia of Nicholas I]. *Historisk Tidskrift* 1957 44(1): 44-53. Examines the reactionary regime in Russia of Czar Nicholas I (1796-1855), with special attention to educational regimentation and literary censorship. The author points out parallels with modern Soviet policy in the USSR. Roberta G. Selleck

5:3118. Blackwell, William L. (Princeton Univ.). RUSSIAN DECEMBRIST VIEWS OF POLAND. *Polish Review* 1958 4(1): 30-54. Discusses Alexander I's pro-Polish policy as a cause of the rise of the Decembrist movement, analyz-

ing the differing attitudes of the Northern and Southern Societies towards the restoration of Poland, particularly those of Count Matvei Dmitriev-Mamonov, Paul Pestel, Nikolai Turgenyev and M. S. Lunin. E. Kusielewicz

5:3119. Fadeev, A. V. EKONOMICHESKIE SVIAZI SEVERNOGO KAVKAZA S ROSSIEI V DOREFORMENNYI PERIOD [The economic relations of the northern Caucasus with Russia in the period prior to the reform]. *Istoriia SSSR* 1957 (1): 135-160. Economic relations between the northern Caucasus and Russia had developed even before Russian capitalism

"conquered" the Caucasus economically. The new Russian and Ukrainian settlers in this area soon established closer links with the general Russian market. They produced meat for the industrial centers and grain and wool for Russian export. Traders as well as the new Russian settlers and the Caucasian peasants of the mountainous regions benefited from this development. The mutual exchange of skills and experience between the new settlers and the native population was most important. In spite of the imperialist character of Czarist trade relations between the settlers and the indigenous population were friendly. G. Liersch

5:3120. Garmiza, V. V., ed. PREDLOZHENIIA I PROEKTY P. A. VALUEVA PO VOPROSAM VNUTRENNEI POLITIKI (1862-1866 GG.) [Proposals and projects of P. A. Valuev concerning questions of domestic policy (1862-1866)]. *Istoricheski Arkhiv* 1958 (1): 138-153. Valuev was

minister of the interior during the period of the first revolutionary situation in Russia following the reform of 1861, when educated representatives of the upper classes were also demanding a more elastic Czarist policy. Valuev made the same demand, as his notes reveal, but because of fear of the revolution and his aspiration to protect the Czarist regime, he advocated at the same time very severe antirevolutionary measures, and his actions were inconsistent. Erna Wollert

5:3121. Hyrenius, H. (Univ. of Gothenburg). FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTION IN A SWEDISH POPULATION GROUP WITHOUT FAMILY LIMITATION. *Population Studies* 1958 12(2): 121-130. Reviews a previous investigation

relating to a small Swedish isolate in Estonia. A brief description is given of ways of obtaining data on fertility and sterility, etc., from parish registrations. The period observed is 1840-1900 when no family limitation seems to have existed. Journal

5:3122. Kahk, J. 1858. AASTA TALURAHVARAHUTUSTE AJALOOISEST TÄHTSUSEST [On the historical importance of the peasant disturbances in Estonia in 1858]. *Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised, Ühiskonnateaduste Seeria* 1958 (2): 99-118. The Estonian peasant law of 1856,

which was published toward the end of April 1858, fell short of the expectations of the peasants and caused alarming disturbances. A military detachment charged with pacification was wiped out by the peasants. In order to avoid a repetition of the "unfortunate events of 1858" the council of state passed a new, relatively progressive law. G. Liersch

5:3123. Kahk, J. KÜLAKODANLUSE JA MAAPROLETARIAADI TEKKIMISEST EESTI KULAS. (KOHTUMATERJALIDE PÕHJAL. XVII SAJ. LÕPP-1880. A.) [The origins of the village bourgeoisie and the village proletariat in the Estonian village (on the basis of material of parish and volost courts, end of the 17th century to 1880)]. *Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised* 1955 (3): 362-386. Since about

1840 a development which Lenin called the "second step" in the development toward village capitalism became apparent in Estonia. The peasants agreed among themselves about the means of greater exploitation of their workers. By 1870 the exploitation of the workers had reached such a degree that folk songs which had hitherto been directed against the estate-owners were reworded to fit the "wealthy peasants." G. Liersch

5:3124. Kahk, J. PEREMEESTE JA JULASTE OSAST TALURAHVA ANTIFEODALSETES VÄLJAASTUMISTES XIX SAJANDI KESKPAIKU EESTIS [On the role of landed peasants and farm laborers in the antifeudal struggle of the peasantry in the middle of the 19th century]. *Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised* 1955 (4): 523-538.

In contrast to other historians concludes that in the campaign of land petitions from 1860 to 1868 the peasants and the farm laborers formed a united front against the estate owners, with whom the peasant bourgeoisie only later made common cause. G. Liersch

5:3125. Kahk, J. SOSTAVLENNIA V 1816 GODU ZAPISKA OB "OSVOBOZHDENI" ESTLIANDSKIKH KREST'IAN [The memorandum on the "Liberation of the Estonian Peasants" written in 1816]. Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised. Ühiskonnateaduste Seeria 1957 (1): 74-87.

The peasant disturbances of 1805 forced the nobility in Estonia and the Czarist government to work out a new agricultural reform. The memorandum composed in 1816 shows how this "liberation" was planned. The author analyzes the underlying ideas of the new laws and concludes that these laws only aggravated the situation of the peasants. G. Liersch

5:3126. Kosven, M. O. DEKABRIST V. D. SUKHORUKOV NA KAVKAZE (NOVYE DANNYE PO ARKHIVNYM ISTOCHNIKAM) [Decembrist V. D. Suhorukov in the Caucasus (new data from archives)]. Istoriia SSSR 1957 (2): 156-157. In 1827 Captain V. D. Suhorukov was transferred to a regiment in Georgia, where, in addition to his regular work, he occupied himself with the study of the history of the region. On account of his relations with Decembrists he was arrested and brought to St. Petersburg in 1829, and his writings were prohibited. He returned to the Caucasus in 1834. The Czar was willing to grant the former suspect permission to engage in scientific work only after he had distinguished himself on the military front. G. Liersch

5:3127. Nechkina, M. V. "ZEMLIA I VOLIA" 1860-KH GODOV (PO SLEDSTVENNYM MATERIALAM) ["Land and Freedom" in the 1860's (according to evidence of investigations)]. Istoriia SSSR 1957 (1): 105-134. "Zemlia i Volia" [Land and Freedom] was a hitherto little known secret revolutionary organization in Russia in the 1860's. Recently discovered research material shows more clearly the activities of this organization. A new central committee for the organization was elected in 1863 and a new program was worked out; a number of proclamations were published, illegal literature was disseminated, funds were collected and help was given to fleeing revolutionaries to cross the border. After the exposure of the "conspiracy of Kazan" in 1863, "Zemlia i Volia" continued its activities under more difficult circumstances. G. Liersch

5:3128. Ol'shanskii, P. N. DEKABRISTY I POL'SKOE OSVOBODITEL'NOE DVIZHENIE. SVIAZI DEKABRISTOV S OBSHCHESTVOM FILOMATOV I SOIUZOM VOL'NYKH POLIAKOV [Decembrists and the Polish liberation movement. Decembrist links with the Society of Philomaths and the Union of Free Poles]. Istoriia SSSR 1957 (2): 55-77. The Russian Decembrists maintained close contact with the various Polish secret organizations, among them the Society of Philomaths, most of whose members were students of the University of Vilna. One of the founders of the Society was the well-known Polish poet Adam Mickiewicz. It is little known that the Society propagated, in addition to Polish national ideas, socialist revolutionary tendencies. G. Liersch

5:3129. Scheibert, Peter (Bad Godesberg). ÜBER DEN LIBERALISMUS IN RUSSLAND [On liberalism in Russia]. Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas 1959 7(1): 34-48. Reviews the interpretations of Russian liberalism found in Victor Leontovitch's Geschichte des Liberalismus in Russland (Frankfurt am Main, 1957) and George Fischer's Russian Liberalism, From Gentry to Intelligentsia (Cambridge, 1958). Scheibert stresses the difficulty of applying definitions and insights from the history of West European liberalism to the specific conditions of Russia. W. F. Woehrlin

5:3130. Traat, A. ANKEET TALUMAAD RAHARENDI LEVIKU KOHTA LIVIMAAL 1847. AASTAL [Inquest on the extension of the rent tenure of peasants in Livonia in 1847]. Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised. Ühiskonnateaduste Seeria 1957 (2): 192-202. In 1847 the Livonian parliament passed a resolution which envisaged a gradual conversion from feudal services to a money rent. Particularly those peasants who lived in the vicinity of towns encouraged this development. The feudal lords agreed to these demands because they did not interfere with their economic interests. G. Liersch

5:3131. Vassar, A. MAAJAGAMISE NÕUDEST 1860-NDATE AASTATE PALVEKIRJADE-AKTSIOONIDEST [Demands for distribution of land in the petitions of the Estonian peasants in the 1860's]. Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised. Ühiskonnateaduste Seeria 1958 (2): 119-140. The so-called petition actions constituted one of the most char-

acteristic phenomena of the antifeudal class struggle of the peasantry. In this period both peasants and workers tried in a common struggle to gain satisfaction at the expense of the estates for the claims of those who possessed no land. Later the landless peasants also demanded equal distribution of land and to the detriment of the wealthy kulaks. G. Liersch

5:3132. Yamamoto, Satoshi (Univ. of Hokkaido). 19-SEIKI KOHAN NO ROSHIA NIOKERU "SHIHONSHUGI" RONS [Controversy over "capitalism" in the latter half of the 19th century in Russia]. Sulavu-Kenkyū 1959 (3): 67-84. Presents information of relevance to the understanding of Lenin's Development of Capitalism in Russia and its significance. The author discusses the question of the development of capitalism in relation to the so-called "Russian Problem," in the years 1860-1890. He refers to the views of such writers of that era as I. V. Vernadskii, L. Tengoborskii, I. L. Gorlov, and Bervi-Flerovskii, and devotes special attention to an examination of V. P. Vorontsov, an opportunist, and Nikolai on, a radical idealist. Both of them were eminent at that stage because of their democratic-populist character which contrasted with the other trends in Russia. T. Kage

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

5:3133. Åberg, Alf. FAKTA OCH PROPAGANDA KRING UTVANDRARNNA [Facts and propaganda about the emigrants]. Svensk Tidskrift 1959 46(3): 141-146. Discusses the extent to which Vilhelm Moberg (born 1898) presents a reliable analysis of the motives and background of Swedish emigration to America in his novel Utvandrarna [The Emigrants] (Stockholm: Bonniers, 1953). While exaggerating the severity of farm labor conditions and religious restrictions Moberg correctly emphasizes political idealism and religious fervor as motives in the 1840's and 1850's. Economic reasons were mostly responsible for the much larger emigration of the 1860's and 1870's, and Moberg's analysis does not apply. Roberta G. Selleck

5:3134. Arvastson, Allan. KYRKA OCH FOLKSKOLA I SVERIGE OMKRING 1850 [Church and elementary school in Sweden around 1850]. Svensk Tidskrift 1956 43(2): 89-104. Discusses the debates over the role and utility of public elementary schools shortly after their establishment in 1842. The schools were explicitly under Church influence and supervision. The new teaching corps, in its early stages of organization, stood close to Lutheran evangelical leaders. Some orthodox churchmen attacked the schools as dangerous and unnecessary without however effecting their abolition. Roberta G. Selleck

5:3135. Eriksson, Sven. DÅ HIERTA SÅLDE AFTONBLADET [When Hierta sold Aftonbladet]. Svensk Tidskrift 1957 44(1): 54-62. Discusses the circumstances under which the Swedish politician and businessman Lars Johan Hierta (1801-1872) sold his famous Stockholm newspaper, Aftonbladet [Evening News], in 1851. Hierta, a prominent liberal, was attacked by radicals and socialists in 1849 for ruthless business practices. For a time he succeeded in buying off the socialist journalists, but in 1851 conservative groups outbid him and the socialists reopened their attack, forcing Hierta to withdraw from journalism. Roberta G. Selleck

5:3136. Höjer, Torvald. CARL XIV JOHAN OCH JUL REVOLUTIONEN [Carl XIV Johan and the July Revolution]. Svensk Tidskrift 1956 43(5): 267-277. Examines the factors behind the shift of Carl XIV Johan of Sweden (1764-1844) to a conservative domestic and foreign policy around 1830. At home, the rising liberal opposition forced him away from the constitutionalism natural to his revolutionary origins toward legitimist and autocratic views. Abroad, England's coolness turned him toward Russia, an orientation strengthened in 1830-31 by his desire for a quick Polish settlement in order to prevent an Anglo-Russian war. His policy became one of the domestic and international status quo. Roberta G. Selleck

5:3137. Ross, Alf. FRIHEDS- OG EJENDOMSKRITERIET [The criterion of freedom and property]. Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift 1957 60(5): 353-403. The theory that the Danish constitution "limits the exclusive competence of the legislative organ and grants the Crown an independent regulatory power is an artificial theoretical product" originating "in a political ideology characteristic of the constitutional-

archist German constitutions of the first half of the 19th century but not widely adopted in theory or practice in Denmark in 1848. Danish practice has regarded the line between parliamentary and administrative law as a matter of empirical legislative policy. Applications of the legal theories of Paul Laband (1838-1918) to Danish constitutional history are irrelevant and misleading.

Roberta G. Selleck

SPAIN

Also: 5:2962, 2965, 2968, 2969, 3365

5:3138. [Atienza y Navajas, Julio de] Barón de Cobos Melchite. EL TESTAMENTO DE AGUSTINA DE ARAGON. OTROS DOCUMENTOS REFERENTES A LA HEROINA Agustina de Aragón's will and other documents referring to heroine]. Hidalguía 1958 6(28): 505-512. Presents four documents from the family archives of Agustina de Aragón, the property of the author: 1) her will (Ceuta, 1857); 2) her churching by the Junta de Purificaciones (1826); 3) petition for pardon for having married without royal consent (1831), and 4) a letter to her son-in-law (about 1850).

A. M. (IHE 28000)

5:3139. Cadenas y Vicent, Vicente de. EL MARQUESA DE VILLALVA, PRIMER TITULO CARLISTA QUE INTO SU RECONOCIMIENTO ACOGIENDOSE AL CONVENIO VERGARA Y PRIMER INFORME DEL CONSEJO SUPLENTE DE JUSTICIA RESPECTO A ESTOS RECONOCIMIENTOS de Marquisate de Villalva, first Carlist title to be submitted for recognition, and put forward at the convention of Vergara; the first report of the Consejo Supremo de Justicia respecting such recognitions]. Hidalguía 1958 6(26): 17-32. Comments on and presents excerpts of this action of 1843, which is reserved in the Archivo Histórico Nacional, Madrid.

A. M. (IHE 28009)

5:3140. Fernández-Carvajal, Rodrigo. LAS CONSTANTES DE DONOSO CORTES [The constants of Donoso Cortés]. Revista de Estudios Políticos 1957 61(95): 75-108. Study of Donoso's philosophy and thought pointing to two closely connected lines: traditionalism and an existential attitude related to Kierkegaard.

R. O. (IHE 28027)

5:3141. Melón [Ruiz de Gordejuela], Amando. DE LA DIVISION DE FLORIDABLANCA A LA DE 1833 [From Floridablanca's division to that of 1833]. Estudios Geográficos 1958 19(71): 173-220. An essay on the provincial division made in 1833, departing from a study of the one made by Floridablanca. The author enumerates the modifications or adjustments of districts, and also refers to the history of the political vicissitudes of the old provinces, which were later called reinos.

S. Ll. (IHE 28020)

5:3142. Oliva María-López, Andrés. ANDRÉS BORRERO POLITICO MALAGUEÑO DEL SIGLO XIX [Andrés Borrero, a politician of the 19th century from Malaga]. Revista de Estudios Políticos 1957 61(95): 109-147. Biography of Andrés Borrero (1802-1891), who was exiled in France and England during the years 1823-24. Through his journalistic and parliamentary activity within the liberal camp, he did much important work as an economist, protectionist and sociologist.

R. O. (IHE 28037)

5:3143. Rico de Estasen, José. EL CORONEL MONTECINOS. Anales del Centro de Cultura Valenciana 1958 19(41): 108. Biographical data on Manuel Montesinos Montecinos (born 1792) and notes on the penal system introduced by him in the prison of San Agustín de Valencia, which the author considers to be a forerunner of modern penal methods.

M. Ll. (IHE 28022)

5:3144. Riezu, Jorge de. EL PRINCIPE LUIS LUCIABONAPARTE [Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte]. Príncipe Viana 1958 19(70/71): 149-166. Annotated text of a lecture given on the centenary of the first visits made by Louis Lucien Bonaparte (1813-1891) to the Basque country. The author presents a biographical sketch of this linguist, with special reference to those activities relating to the Basque language.

J. Ró. (IHE 27022)

5:3145. Salarich, Miquel S. JOSEP GIRO I TORA (1813-1911). Ausa 1958 3(24): 65-69, and (25): 98-101.

Biographical note on this pharmacist, who was a native of Vich, emphasizing his activity as a teacher of natural science, his political work as alcalde in 1856 and 1862-1864, and his relations with Milá y Fontanals and other intellectuals of the "Renacimiento." J. C. (IHE 27943)

5:3146. Sevilla Andrés, Diego. LOS PARTIDOS POLITICOS ESPAÑOLES HASTA 1868 (ENSAYO) [Spanish political parties until 1868 (An attempt)]. Revista General de Derecho 1958 14(166/167): 682-701. Summary of Spanish political parties, their character and leaders, concluding that Spanish liberalism did not produce an alliance of parties for the national good because of lack of solidarity in Spain. R. O. (IHE 28013)

5:3147. Suárez [Verdaguer], Federico. LOS CUERPOS DE VOLUNTARIOS REALISTAS. NOTAS PARA SU ESTUDIO [The corps of royalist volunteers. Notes for a study]. Anuario de Historia del Derecho Español 1956 26: 47-88. Examines the forming of royalist volunteers before 1821, their regimentation in 1826, their activities in various parts of Spain and their abolition in 1833. Based on documents from the Archivo de Palacio.

R. O. (IHE 28017)

5:3148. Yaque Laurel, José. LA EXPEDICION CARLISTA DEL GENERAL GOMEZ EN EL AÑO 1836 [The Carlist expedition of General Gómez in the year 1836]. Revista de Historia Militar 1958 2(2): 117-140. Reconstructs the expedition carried out by the Carlist general Miguel Gómez from June to December 1836. About three thousand men took part in the expedition, which departed from the Basque provinces, traversed Asturias, Galicia, Castile, Extremadura and Andalusia and then returned to its place of origin. R. O. (IHE 29833)

Latin America

All abstracts on the wars of independence, dealing with both the years before and after 1815, are classified under "C Latin America." All abstracts on the colonial period (both before and after 1815) are included under "B Latin America." However, abstracts on Cuba are placed in the respective chronological divisions.

See also: 5:2977

5:3149. Hernández Sanavria, José. DISCURSO QUE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE CARACAS DEDICA A SU PROTECTOR SIMON BOLIVAR [Discourse dedicated by the University of Caracas to its protector, Simón Bolívar]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela (Venezuela) 1958 17(54): 83-90. Notes of a military-historical nature on the Liberator.

B. T. (IHE 28856)

5:3150. Pérez Vila, Manuel. BOLIVAR Y LOS LIBROS [Bolívar and books]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela (Venezuela) 1958 17(54): 20-27. Presents evidence of the Liberator's erudition and of the broadness of his political, military and literary reading, etc., as well as of his determination to give the American peoples such cultural tools as libraries.

B. T. (IHE 28862)

5:3151. Ramírez, Carlos María. GRANDEZA E INFORTUNIOS DE BOLIVAR [The greatness and misfortunes of Bolívar]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela (Venezuela) 1958 17(55): 252-262. A speech in defense of the Liberator, emphasizing those features of his life which illustrate his moral greatness.

D. B. (IHE 28859)

5:3152. [Rodó, José Enrique]. SEMBLANZA DEL LIBERTADOR [Portrait of the Liberator]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela (Venezuela) 1958 17(55): 177-248. Presents a facsimile of the original manuscript of the essay in which the Uruguayan writer José Enrique Rodó (1872-1917) analyzed Bolívar's thought and work. D. B. (IHE 28852)

5:3153. Sienna y Carranza, José. DISCURSO EN EL OLGIO DEL LIBERTADOR [Speech in praise of the Liberator]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela (Venezuela) 1958 17(55): 262-265. Extolment of Bolívar.

D. B. (IHE 28853)

CENTRAL AMERICA

5:3154. Fernández Peralta, Alvaro. CRONOLOGIA DE JOSE FRANCISCO, MANUEL MARIA, JOSE MERCEDES, FRANCISCO JAVIER Y TELESFORO DE PERALTA [Chronology of José Francisco, Manuel María, José Mercedes, Francisco Javier and Telesforo de Peralta]. *Revista de la Academia Costarricense de Ciencias Genealógicas (Costa Rica)* 1957 4(4): 41-47. Presents biographical and chronological data on five of the Peralta brothers: José Francisco (1786-1844), Manuel María (1791-1837), José Mercedes (1792-1823), Francisco Javier (1798-1855) and Telesforo (1806-1852). They were active in the colonial era and later took part in the politics of Costa Rica. D. B. (IHE 28911)

5:3155. Samayoa Guevara, Héctor Humberto. EL 15 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1821 EN GUATEMALA Y EN YUCATAN [15 September 1821 in Guatemala and Yucatán]. *Antropología e Historia de Guatemala (Guatemala)* 1958 10(1): 13-20. Notes pertaining to military and political aspects of the independence of Guatemala, in relation to Mexico, and of Yucatán. Extracts from published works and the act of Yucatán independence are presented. An appendix contains two royal seals of the years 1814 and 1817 and two official letters of 1815. Based on documents from the Archivo General de Guatemala.

B. T. (IHE 28936)

MEXICO

See also: 5:2984

5:3156. Belmonte, Edmundo Félix. AQUEL 27 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1821 ITURBIDE CONSUMO LA INDEPENDENCIA DE MEXICO [On that 20th of September in 1821 Iturbide completed Mexican independence]. *Juan Diego (Mexico)* 1958 19(226): 25-26. Discusses the Plan of Iguala, proposed by Iturbide to secure Mexican independence by peaceful means. D. B. (IHE 28948)

5:3157. La Mora T., Francisco de. ITURBIDE, PADRE DEL ESTADO NACIONAL [Iturbide, father of the national state]. *Juan Diego (Mexico)* 1958 19(226): 21-24. Summary of Iturbide's participation in the winning of Mexican independence (1821-1822). D. B. (IHE 28947)

5:3158. Loyola, Alberto Antonio. LOS RESTOS DE ITURBIDE [Iturbide's remains]. *Juan Diego (Mexico)* 1958 19(226): 32-41. Deals mainly with Iturbide's death in Mexico in 1824 and the exhumation of his remains. Bibliography. D. B. (IHE 28949)

SOUTH AMERICA

See also: 5:2986, 2989, 2993, 2999, 3000, 3001, 3013

5:3159. Allendorfer, Frederic von. AN IRISH REGIMENT IN BRAZIL, 1826-1838. *Irish Sword* 1957 3(10): 28-31. Account of the misadventures of the members of an Irish regiment recruited for service in Brazil. The author also touches upon the activities of the German troops then in Brazilian service. H. J. Gordon, Jr.

5:3160. C. L. M. ¿BOLIVAR, CALUMNIADOR? [Bolívar a slanderer?]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela (Venezuela)* 1958 17(54): 64-66. Discusses an article entitled "El Libertador en la Soledad de Bucaramanga" published in *El Colombiano de Guayas, Guayaquil*, in 1828. The contents of this article, whose authorship is disputed, are in contradiction to the portrait of Bolívar as a slanderer which appears in the Peruvian journal of Lacroix, considered to be a possible author of the work. A reproduction of the publication is included. B. T. (IHE 28863)

5:3161. Caillet-Bois, Ricardo R. EL LEGADO DEL ALMIRANTE BROWN [The legacy of Admiral Brown]. *Anuario del Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas (Argentina)* 1957 2(11): 193-206. A lecture extolling this Irish admiral (1777-1857), the founder and organizer of the Armada Nacional, who is of great importance in the history of the Argentine navy. Special mention is made of his decisive actions in the war of independence and the years that followed, and the author refers to the state of naval forces in Argentina between 1810 and 1825. D. B. (IHE 28893)

5:3162. Fitte, Ernesto J. ACTUACION DE BOUCHARD EN EL ATAQUE A GUAYAQUIL [Bouchard's behavior in the attack of Guayaquil]. *Historia (Argentina)* 1958 4(13): 77-8. Comments on an unpublished report by Commander Hipólito Bouchard (1783-1843) which throws some light on his lack of co-operation in Admiral Brown's attack on Guayaquil in 1816, during the Pacific campaign against Spanish trade.

R. C. (IHE 28935)

5:3163. García, Julio César. PRESENCIA DE BOLIVAR EN BOGOTA [Bolívar's stay in Bogotá]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades (Colombia)* 1957 44(513-515): 349-359. Notes on Bolívar's stay in Bogotá on various occasions between 1814 and 1830 and on places associated with him. Special attention is given to his second entry in 1819, after the battle of Boyacá. The texts of some Bolívar letters are included, and reference made to interpreters of Bolívar's life and thought.

B. T. (IHE 28857)

5:3164. González Rubio, Carlos. LOS BAULES CONFIAADOS A PAVAGEAU [The trunks entrusted to Pavageau]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela (Venezuela)* 1958 17(54): 33-40. Confirms that the ten trunks of papers from Bolívar's private secretariat entrusted to Juan Bautista Pavageau to take to Paris were not burned. The author also publishes an account from the U. S. newspaper *National Intelligencer* of 1831 and a letter from Tomás Cipriano Mosquera, ex-president of the republic, published in the *New York American* in 1831, both referring to the death of Bolívar.

B. T. (IHE 28840)

5:3165. Hammerly Dupuy, Daniel. EL NATURALISTA BONPLAND Y LA CONSPIRACION DE JOSE CARRERA CONTRA O'HIGGINS Y SAN MARTIN [The naturalist Bonpland and José Carrera's conspiracy against O'Higgins and San Martín]. *Historia (Argentina)* 1958 4(13): 83-94.

Detailed account of the conspiracy hatched by the Chilean leader José Carrera (1785-1821) in Buenos Aires, especially with regard to the part played by various Frenchmen residing in the city and the implication of Bonpland, who arrived from France in 1817. Several documents from the Archivo General de la Nación, Buenos Aires are included. R. C. (IHE 28881)

5:3166. H[uerta] R[endón], F[rancisco]. REAL DECRETO DE FERNANDO VII, EN QUE SE CONCEDE AL CABILDO DE GUAYAQUIL EL TITULO DE "EXCELENCIA ENTERA" Y A LOS CAPITULARES EL DE "SEÑORIA" [Royal decree of Fernando VII, in which the Cabildo of Guayaquil is granted the title of "Excelencia Entera" and the Capitulares that of "Señoría"]. *Cuadernos de Historia y Arqueología (Ecuador)* 1956 6(16-18): 142-144. A copy of a document of the year 1810 from the Archivo Municipal of Guayaquil.

E. Rz. (IHE 28820)

5:3167. Lecuna, Vicente. PAPELES DE MANUELA SAENZ [Manuela Sáenz's papers]. *Museo Histórico (Ecuador)* 1957 9(27/28): 109-154. Continuation from a previous article [See abstract 4:2862]. Publishes, with notes, about 15 documents of the years 1825-1850, mostly relating to Bolívar.

D. B. (IHE 28869)

5:3168. Losada [Angel]. EL GENERAL URDANETA Y SUS MEMORIAS [General Urdaneta and his memoirs]. *Universidad de Zulia (Venezuela)* 1958 2(64): 2. Gives information about the Venezuelan general Urdaneta (1784-1845) and his memoirs, establishing the general and particular characteristics of the latter. Illustrated. B. T. (IHE 28982)

5:3169. Martínez Delgado, Luis. HOMENAJE A SANTANDER [Homage to Santander]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades (Colombia)* 1958 45(525-527): 509-513. Extols General Francisco de Paula Santander (1792-1840), leader of the movement for independence in Nueva Granada.

R. C. (IHE 28909)

5:3170. Martínez Delgado, Luis. MANUEL DEL RIO Y DE NARVAEZ. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades (Colombia)* 1959 46(531-533): 137-140. A note concerning a political leader who served as Colombia's acting chief executive for about two months on the conservative, legitimist side in the civil war of 1860-1863. D. Bushnell

- 5:3171. Ortiz, Sergio Elías. LA BRIGADA SANTA Z [The Santa Cruz Brigade]. Boletín de la Academia de Historia del Valle del Cauca (Colombia) 1958 26(111): 400-401. Data on the origin of this brigade (an antecedent of which was the Numancia Battalion founded in 1815) comprising 100 men, which was allotted by San Martín to General Sucre for the Quito campaign, 1822. Based on published documents. C. Ba. (IHE 28828)
- 5:3172. P. G. CARTAS DEL MARISCAL DE AYA-CHUHO [Letters from the Marshal of Ayacucho]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela (Venezuela) 1958 17(54): 41-45. Transcription of five letters of the period 1817-1826, believed to be unpublished, from General Antonio José de Sucre (1795-1830). B. T. (IHE 28882)
- 5:3173. P. G. DOS CARTAS DE O'LEARY [Two letters from O'Leary]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela (Venezuela) 1958 17(54): 46-48. Publishes letters sent to Bolívar in 1824 by Daniel Florencio O'Leary, aide-de-camp while he was on a diplomatic mission. They throw more light on the part O'Leary played in the cause of independence. B. T. (IHE 28843)
- 5:3174. Restrepo Canal, Carlos. CARTAS DE BOLIVAR A NARIÑO [Letters from Bolívar and Nariño]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela (Venezuela) 1958 17(54): 56-57. Reprint of an article from the literary supplement of the newspaper La Republica of Bogotá containing two letters of Bolívar and seven of Nariño (1821). The letters are preserved in the Archivo Nacional de Caracas. B. T. (IHE 28844)
- 5:3175. Restrepo Canal, Carlos. MENSAJE INEDITO DE NARIÑO SOBRE EL CASO DEL GENERAL D'EVEREUX [Unpublished message of Nariño on the case of General D'Evereux]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades (Colombia) 1958 46(531-533): 77-86. A message of Antonio Nariño, provisional vice-president of Colombia in June 1821, to the Congress of Cúcuta, preceded by brief comments. The message and the comments tend to refute the old allegation that Nariño was an improper adviser toward the widow of a foreign officer who was seeking payment for claims due to her late husband. Nariño was found an over-zealous defender in General John D'Evereux, who was arrested by Nariño for insubordination. D. Bushnell
- 5:3176. Schulkin, Augusto. BENITO CHAIN. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades (Uruguay) 1958 (75/76): 21-30. Biographical information on a Uruguayan counterrevolutionary (died 1865). C. Ba. (IHE 28965)
- 5:3177. Soriano Lleras, Andrés. ERRORES HISTORICOS EN LA RELACIONADOS CON CODAZZI [Historical errors relating to Codazzi]. Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Colombia (Colombia) 1958 16(58): 123-128. Rectifies a number of biographical errors that have appeared in works on the life of Agostino Codazzi (1792-1859), a leader of Colombian independence and a distinguished scientist. E. Rz. (IHE 28875)
- 5:3178. Tascón, Jorge H. EL GENERAL POLICARPO MARTINEZ. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades (Colombia) 1958 46(531-533): 70-76. Personal details, from local records, and outline of the military career of Policarpo Martínez (1827-1870), a lesser figure in Colombia's war of independence than Bolívar, was on the Liberal side in later civil wars. D. Bushnell
- 5:3179. Tauro, Alberto. ESCRITOS INEDITOS DE VIGIL [Unpublished writings by Vigil]. Documenta (Peru) 1951-1955 7(1): 426-490. Biographical sketch of Francisco de Paula González Vigil (1792-1875?), a Peruvian priest and representative of his native city, Tacna, at the Congress of Panama in 1826, and an important figure in political life in the years following the independence of his country. Copies of the following documents are presented, with preliminary comments: Antes acerca de mi vida (1867), papers concerning his ordination as a priest (1818), and letters and other writings of an informal nature. Also included are various documents of the independence era. R. C. (IHE 28957)
- 5:3180. Tofiño, Luis Angel. CORONEL RAMON NONATO GUERRA. Boletín de la Academia de Historia del Valle del Cauca (Venezuela) 1958 26(111): 368-370. Gives biographical data on Colonel Ramón Nonato Guerra and defends this soldier, who fought in the Venezuelan war of independence and died as the victim of an unjust military trial in 1828, accused of having taken part in the conspiracy against Bolívar. C. Ba. (IHE 28980)
- 5:3181. Unsigned. ARTICULOS Y LOS ORIENTALES EN EL "CORREO DEL ORINOCO" [Artigas and the Easterners in the Correo del Orinoco]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela (Venezuela) 1958 17(55): 279-283. Following an introductory note, presents three documents, 1817-1820, which appeared in the patriotic Venezuelan newspaper Correo del Orinoco (1819-1820). They refer to specific aspects of the struggle of the Banda Oriental (Uruguay) to obtain independence. Their inclusion in the newspaper shows the interest aroused in Venezuela by the fate of what is now the Republic of Uruguay. D. B. (IHE 28964)
- 5:3182. Unsigned. COMPILACION DE REALES CEDULAS, PROVISIONES, LEYES, INSTRUCCIONES Y PROCEDIMIENTOS SOBRE REPARTIMIENTOS Y COMPOSICION DE TIERRAS EN FAVOR DE LOS INDIOS, DESDE EL AÑO DE 1591 HASTA 1754; INCLUYENDO, ADEMAS, LOS DECRETOS Y DISPOSICIONES QUE FUERON DICTADOS POR EL LIBERTADOR DN. SIMON BOLIVAR, EN LOS AÑOS DE 1824 A 1828, INCLUSIVE [List of royal seals, provisions, laws, instructions and proceedings on the distribution and adjustment of lands in favor of the Indians, from the year 1591 until 1754; including also the decrees and dispositions commanded by the Liberator Don Simón Bolívar, in the years 1824 to 1828 inclusive]. Revista del Archivo Nacional del Peru (Peru) 1958 22(1): 218-229. Continuation from previous articles [See abstract 5:1929]. This installment includes two of Bolívar's decrees on the sale and adjustment of lands (1826-27) and others of a later date. In addition a list of inspectors, giving the dates of their activity, is presented. R. C. (IHE 28329)
- 5:3183. Unsigned. LOS CACIQUES ALPACA HUASCAR [The Alpaca Huáscar caciques]. Revista del Archivo Histórico del Cuzco (Peru) 1958 9(9): 14-32. Transcription of official letters, statements of witnesses, a "Resolución de amparo a los caciques de sangre," given by Viceroy La Serna; all pertaining to the right of Matías Alpaca Huáscar to the Cacicato of the Peruvian town of Cayma, and his jurisdiction and salary. The documents are from the years 1822-23, and are preserved in the Archivo de la Corte Superior de Justicia, Cuzco. R. C. (IHE 28810)
- 5:3184. Unsigned. MANCO-CAPAC AL LIBERTADOR [Manco-Capac to the Liberator]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela (Venezuela) 1958 17(54): 91-92. Reproduces an anonymous article entitled "Manco-Capac al Libertador" which was reprinted in the Gaceta de Colombia (Bogotá) in 1826, the original having appeared in No. 26 of El Sol del Cuzco. It refers to the reception given by the people of Cuzco to the Liberator. B. T. (IHE 28873)
- 5:3185. Unsigned. PALABRAS DEL PRESIDENTE DE LA SOCIEDAD BOLIVARIANA, DR. CRISTOBAL L. MENDOZA [Words of the president of the Sociedad Bolivariana, Dr. Cristóbal L. Mendoza]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela (Venezuela) 1958 17(55): 145-148. A speech discussing the decisive effect of the battle of Carabobo (Venezuela, 1821) on the independence of Spanish America as a whole. D. B. (IHE 28827)
- 5:3186. --. [ADMIRAL BROWN OF ARGENTINA]. Irish Sword 1957 3(10). Videla, Eleazar (President, Argentine National Commission for Homage to Admiral Brown), BROWN, THE SEA HERO, pp. 4-6. Villegas, Basavilbaso, Benjamin "GLORY TO THE VICTORS OF THE WATERS OF URUGUAY," pp. 7-8. Walsh, Micheline (University College, Dublin), UNPUBLISHED ADMIRAL BROWN DOCUMENTS IN MADRID, pp. 17-19. Courcy, Ireland, J. de, ADMIRAL BROWN AT MARTIN GARCIA AND MONTEVIDEO, 1814, pp. 20-24. Levene, Ricardo, THE PERSONALITY OF ADMIRAL BROWN, pp. 25-28. A series of articles honoring Admiral Brown on the hundredth anniversary of his death. Emphasis is laid on his naval service in the revolutionary wars against Spain

(1814-1815) and against the Brazilian Empire (1826-1827). His term as Delegate Governor of Buenos Aires in 1828-1829 is also mentioned. H. J. Gordon, Jr.

WEST INDIES

5:3187. García, Leónidas. MISCELANEA HISTORICA [Historical miscellany]. *CIfo* (Dominican Republic) 1957 25(112): 475-495. Continuation from a previous publication [See abstract 5:435]. Publishes, *inter alia*: 1) A manifesto pertaining to the independence of Santo Domingo from Haiti (Azúa, 1844); 2) notes on military aspects of the independence of Santo Domingo (1868-69); 3) the proceedings by which Santo Domingo adhered to the Act of Independence (1863); 4) a declaration by Spaniards who did not accept independence (1865), and 5) a report on Haiti by an Englishman. B. T. (IHE 28958)

5:3188. García Llubes, Alcides, ed. ARCHIVO DE LA RESTAURACION [Archives of the Restoration]. *CIfo* (Dominican Republic) 1957 25(112): 501-526. Transcription of 42 official documents of the war ministry of San Domingo giving military details of the restoration of the Dominican Republic in 1863. In the commentary an excerpt from *Anexión y guerra de Santo Domingo*, by the Spanish General Gandara, is included. Based on documents from a private source. B. T. (IHE 28960)

5:3189. Garrido, Víctor. LAS NEGOCIACIONES DE LA JUNTA CENTRAL GUBERNATIVA CON SAINT DENIS [The negotiations of the Governing Central Junta with Saint Denis]. *CIfo* (Dominican Republic) 1957 25(112): 443-474. A study of the negotiations to make the Dominican Republic a French protectorate. The author examines the correspondence of the French consul Saint Denis with Guizot in the years 1844-1846, and the actions of the Junta Central for or against the project, depending on the president in power. Based on published documents. B. T. (IHE 28961)

5:3190. Unsigned. HUMBOLDT EN EL ARCHIVO NACIONAL [Humboldt in the Archivo Nacional]. *Boletín del Archivo Nacional* (Cuba) 1957 [1958] 56: 31-43. Transcribes two documents (1827-1828) from the Cuban Archivo Nacional: a paper of the Ayuntamiento of Havana on the withdrawal from the libraries of Humboldt's *Ensayo político sobre la isla de Cuba*, and observations on this work, written by Francisco de Arango y Parreño and published in 1888. R. C. (IHE 28792)

5:3191. Unsigned. INDICE DEL LIBRO VEINTE Y DOS (A) DE REALES ORDENES [Index of book twenty-two (A) of royal decrees]. *Boletín del Archivo Nacional* (Cuba) 1957 [1958] 56: 172-197. Continuation from previous articles [See abstracts 3:2731 and 5: 624]. This part comprises such documents as royal seals and orders, and instructions for the year 1818, dealing with various aspects of Cuban history. The documents are from the Archivo Nacional in Havana. R. C. (IHE 28728)

Pacific Area

5:3192. Abbe, Derek van (Univ. of Adelaide). THE INTERESTS OF THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GERMAN-LANGUAGE PRESS IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. *Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand* 1958 8(31): 319-321. German-language newspapers and journals are neglected, but important sources of information about 19th century South Australia. The main newspaper, the *Süd-Australische Zeitung*, 1858-1915, was at first typically German in style and news coverage. It had frequent articles on agriculture and commented on local affairs, at times revealing a trace of 1848 liberalism. In international affairs, it was pan-German and anti-French and was full of petty news from Germany. By 1891 the newspaper was losing its German character and resembled other Australian papers. G. D. Bearce

5:3193. Sorrenson, M. P. K. THE ORIGINS OF THE MAORI WARS. *Journal of the Polynesian Society* 1957 66(4): 438-442. Reviews the evidence used and conclusions reached in Keith Sinclair's book *The Origins of the Maori Wars* and in a lengthy analysis points out that the changing attitude of the Maori King party toward trade was a native effort to prevent the abuses of an unregulated trading. The introduction of institutional law further complicated the land problem in the Waikato district. The Hauhau movement was not an outgrowth of the King movement but a religiously-oriented effort to keep the land out of *pakeha* hands. R. W. Winks

United States of America

See also: 5:3019, 3020, 3029, 3033, 3038, 3042, 3044, 3048, 3081, 3082, 3249, 3393

5:3194. Anderson, Charles A. DAY BOOK OF REV. CHARLES H. COOK. *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society* 1959 37(2): 104-121. The day-by-day record of a journey from Chicago to the Pima Indian Agency in Arizona Territory between 1 September 1870 and 24 February 1871. Travel was by train as far as the railroads extended, east Colorado, then by stagecoach to a point on the Santa Fe trail, and finally with traders' caravans drawn by bullocks. The Rev. Charles Cook had been born in Germany, come to the United States as a young man, served in the Civil War, studied for the ministry, and served in Halsted Street Methodist Episcopal Church in Chicago before deciding to become a missionary among the Pima Indians. His account therefore contains observations on religious conditions and activities as well as travel conditions. W. D. Metz

5:3195. Baur, John E. (Los Angeles County Museum). THE HEALTH SEEKER IN THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT, 1830-1900. *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* 1959 46(1): 91-110. Discusses the role of health seekers in the development of the Trans-Mississippi West. Early visitors reported that Western climates offered advantages for recovery from numerous diseases, especially tuberculosis. Thus, eventually tens of thousands of Easterners and a few Europeans went west. This migration increased when railroads replaced covered wagons and stage coaches. Many health seekers recovered, but many died despite the climate, the benefits of which had been exaggerated by overzealous publicists. Survivors pioneered in such frontier activities as fur trapping, Santa Fe trading, mining, ranching, and also the arts, trades and professions, adding a higher ratio of outstanding individuals than semi-isolated communities might otherwise have gained. Their labor, talent and capital gave a broader economy to California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Colorado and Minnesota. Based on travel accounts, contemporary articles, autobiographies and medical reports. A

5:3196. Bell, Howard H. (Texas Southern Univ.). THE NEGRO EMIGRATION MOVEMENT, 1849-1854: A PHASE OF NEGRO NATIONALISM. *Phylon Quarterly* 1959 20(2): 132-142. A survey of Negro interest in emigration from the free States of the North (and Maryland), 1849-1854. Emigration interest was influenced by 1) increasing respect for Haiti and Liberia as independent Negro countries; 2) favorable reception of Negro leaders in Europe and increasing indifference shown them by antislavery audiences in America; 3) growing discontent due to the stringent Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, and 4) a growing sense of Negro nationalism, best exemplified in Martin R. Delany, who at this time planned to use Canada as a way station for migration to the Caribbean area to establish a Negro empire. Based on newspapers and periodicals, and on official reports of State, national, and international Negro conventions of the period. A

5:3197. Betts, John Rickards (Boston College). DARWINISM, EVOLUTION AND AMERICAN CATHOLIC THOUGHT, 1860-1900. *Catholic Historical Review* 1959 45(2): 161-185. An analysis of contemporary books and periodicals on this subject, concluding that the Catholic reaction was almost entirely unfriendly to Darwin's theories. Journal (J. T. Ellis)

5:3198. Betts, John Rickards. P. T. BARNUM AND THE POPULARIZATION OF NATURAL HISTORY. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1959 20(3): 353-368. "For his development of aquariums and menageries, his collections of zoological and geological specimens, his stimulus to the museum movement and his popularizations of natural history, P. T. Barnum left the American people in his debt. W. H. Coatsworth

5:3199. Bogue, Allan G. (State Univ. of Iowa). THE IOWA CLAIM CLUBS: SYMBOL AND SUBSTANCE. *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* 1958 45(2): 231-253. The historians Jesse Macy and Benjamin F. Shambaugh advance the hitherto accepted thesis that claim clubs were organizations used by settlers to protect their claims on public land until they could obtain title from the U. S. government, and that the claim clubs represented democracy at work. A more detailed examination of the published and unpublished evidence with respect to such clubs in Iowa leads to a different conclusion: "At times the squatters' association was the vehicle of men who sought simple

pitalize on priority or to meet the financial problem posed government minimum price of \$1.25 per acre by deriving values from a cunning mixture of brute force and vir-
and." E. H. Boehm

:3200. Boromé, Joseph A., ed. (City College of New York). JOHN CANDLER'S VISIT TO AMERICA, 1850. Bulletin of Friends Historical Association 1959 48(1): 21-62. Stated text of the journal of a trip to North America by John Candler (1787-1869), an English Friend much interested in reform movements. In 1849 he went to the West Indies as a representative of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. He returned to England via North America, traveling from New York west to Indiana and south to Kentucky. The journal throws on such diverse subjects as forty-miners, social welfare by Friends in New York, Quaker settlements in Canada, life in the Midwest. N. Kurland

:3201. Braverman, Howard (Hartnell College). AN UNAL-TERED CHARACTERIZATION BY A SOUTHERN ANTE-BELLUM WRITER. Phylon Quarterly 1958 19(2): 171-179. All ante-bellum Southern writers felt compelled to portray the South in the stereotyped pattern of contented servility. In his 1849 Roanoke, published in 1849, Calvin H. Wiley (1819-1887), Superintendent of the North Carolina educational system from 1849 to 1865, sympathetically portrayed a liberty-loving, articulate and highly intelligent escaped slave. Based on the Wiley papers in the archives of the Historical Commission of North Carolina and the library of the University of North Carolina, in contemporary regional newspapers. A

:3202. Braynard, Frank O. (Director, Bureau of Information, American Merchant Marine Institute, New York). COPPER FOR THE SAVANNAH OF 1818. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1959 48(3): 170-176. Presents evidence that copper for the Savannah of 1818 was provided by S.I. Isaacs and Soho Copper Company, owned by the Minis Hendricks families of Savannah, Georgia. F. Rosenthal

:3203. Coben, Stanley (Doctoral Candidate, Columbia University). NORTHEASTERN BUSINESS AND RADICAL RECONSTRUCTION: A RE-EXAMINATION. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1959 46(1): 67-90. An examination of the theory that Radical Reconstruction was a successful attempt by the Northeastern business, acting through the Republican party, to control the national government for its own economic ends. The study of land and currency issues and Northern investments in the post-war South are studied. Important business groups in the South opposed each other on each of these economic questions, and this lack of a common interest was reflected in the diverse economic views of Radical Congressmen. The author concludes that factors other than the economic interest of the Northeast must be used to explain the motives and aims of Radical Reconstruction. Based largely on records of business organizations, business journals, petitions to Congress, Congressional Globe, various manuscripts and monographs. A

:3204. Cox, LaWanda (Hunter College). THE PROMISE OF LAND FOR THE FREEDMEN. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1958 45(3): 413-440. An examination of Congressional intent behind the provision in the Freedmen's Bureau Act of 3 March 1865 that each male freedman be allotted forty acres of abandoned or confiscated land for rental and future purchase. Legislators wished to avoid government paternalism and also the wartime abuse and exploitation of Negroes by Northern lessees of Southern land and by Southern planters operating on military directives. Some desired to destroy large landings and substitute a small, owner-operated farm economy and the plantation system of the South. The author's findings constitute a revision of currently accepted interpretations of Republican motivation with respect to Southern Reconstruction and emphasize selfish economic and political aims and show national policy, as embodied in the act, was a commitment to freedom, equal status, and opportunity for landownership for Southern Negro. A

:3205. [Everts, Truman C.]. THIRTY-SEVEN DAYS IN THE YELLOWSTONE WILDERNESS. Montana 1957 7(4): 29-52. A reprint of Everts' own account of his adventures while with the Washburn-Crowley Expedition into Yellowstone Park in 1870. Everts, then 27 years old, was lost for 37 days in the Yellowstone wilderness. His account, first published in Scribner's Magazine in 1871, was republished more than a quarter century later in Contribu-

tions to the Historical Society of Montana, 1904 Volume 5. Journal

5:3206. Falk, Stanley L. (Washington, D. C.). DIVIDED LOYALTIES IN 1861: THE DECISION OF MAJOR ALFRED MORDECAI. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1959 48(3):147-169. A reconstruction of Major Mordecai's decision to resign his commission in the U. S. Army, without however accepting a commission from the South. It appears that his concern with the feelings of his family, all Southern, motivated his action. Extensively documented. F. Rosenthal

5:3207. Gatell, Frank Otto (Harvard Univ.). CONSCIENCE AND JUDGMENT: THE BOLT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS CONSCIENCE WHIGS. Historian 1959 21(1): 18-45. Deals with the bolt of the Massachusetts "Conscience Whigs" from the Whig party in 1848 in order to oppose the election of General Zachary Taylor, whose apparent lack of antislavery views was unsatisfactory to many New England Whigs. Failing to form an independent Whig movement, the "Conscience Whigs" joined the new Free Soil Party. The author presents the "Conscience Whigs" as a group movement in which no one figure predominated. E. C. Johnson

5:3208. Gill, Larry (Great Falls, Montana). FROM BUTCHER BOY TO BEEF KING: THE GOLD CAMP DAYS OF CONRAD KOHRS. Montana 1958 8(2): 40-55. Born in Germany, Conrad Kohrs came to America in 1852. The author reviews the eventful, important life of this German immigrant on the Montana frontier from 1862 to 1868. He indicates the strength, character and endurance of the man who was later to become "King of Montana Cattlemen" -- an outstanding citizen in a new land. A

5:3209. Glaab, Charles N. (Kansas State Univ.). BUSINESS PATTERNS IN THE GROWTH OF A MIDWESTERN CITY. THE KANSAS CITY BUSINESS COMMUNITY BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR. Business History Review 1959 33(2): 156-174. The Western traders who made centers like Kansas City their base soon found that urban development offered greater, safer investment opportunities than did trade. Bonanza real-estate earnings became a major source of capital for the further development of the West. Journal

5:3210. Green, Constance McLaughlin (American Univ.). THE JACKSONIAN "REVOLUTION" IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1959 45(4): 591-605. A study of the unexpectedly moderate character of the social and economic changes in the District of Columbia resulting from Andrew Jackson's election to the American Presidency. Turnover in federal offices in Washington was far less than anticipated. Workingmen were disappointed at receiving no special consideration from the administration, but local bank charters were not arbitrarily cancelled and federal support of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, a project deemed important to commerce, continued. Indeed, Congress assumed the debts incurred by the District municipalities in purchasing canal stock, and the national capital emerged in 1837 economically stronger than in 1829. Based on official reports and newspaper files, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., for the years 1829-37. A

5:3211. Guback, Thomas H. (Student, Univ. of Illinois). GENERAL SHERMAN'S WAR ON THE PRESS. Journalism Quarterly 1959 36(2): 171-176. Discusses General William T. Sherman's conflict with the press during the Civil War. Sherman, who thought that reporters favored certain generals and revealed vital information to the enemy, ordered them to stay away from the army during the Vicksburg campaign. When Thomas W. Knox of the New York Herald violated the order and published a story blaming Sherman for the failure of the assault on Vicksburg, the Union general had him court-martialed. The court ordered Knox to leave the army's lines. President Lincoln revoked the court's sentence but left the final decision up to General Grant, who upheld Sherman in his opposition to the press. L. Gara

5:3212. Gudde, Erwin G. THE VIZETELLY HOAX. Pacific Historical Review 1959 28(3): 233-236. The first detailed intelligence of the California gold mines was imparted to Europe by a literary hoax. Though Henry Vizetelly, an Englishman, admitted, in his autobiography, Glances Back Through Seventy Years (London, 1893), that he was the author

of Four Months Among the Gold Finders in Alta California... by J. Trywitt Brooks, M. D. (London, 1849), few scholars today are aware of the hoax. Yet Friedrich Gerstäcker's account of San Francisco and of the mines in his "Narrative of a Journey Around the World" (first available in 1853) clearly revealed the fraudulent nature of Vizetelly's account.

R. Lowitt

5:3213. Hirschfeld, Charles (Michigan State Univ.). AMERICA ON EXHIBITION: THE NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE. American Quarterly 1957 9(2): 101-116. The New York Crystal Palace Exhibition of 1853 was begun as a speculative enterprise in imitation of the great London Exhibition of 1851. Badly managed from the beginning, the exhibition was a financial fiasco and a dubious artistic success, but there is nonetheless ample evidence that Americans were proud of it, and their pride reveals much of the ideals and hopes of America at mid-century. The exhibition was taken as evidence that America had come of age in the industrial era and was regarded as a symbol of democratic culture and achievement. "Here in the words of the editors and clergymen, were all the ingredients of the optimistic democratic credo of progress rising inevitably from the expansion of industrial and agricultural production." D. W. Houston

5:3214. Hyman, Harold M. (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). NEW LIGHT ON COHEN V. WRIGHT: CALIFORNIA'S FIRST LOYALTY OATH CASE. Pacific Historical Review 1959 28(2): 131-140. First reviews the background of the case, placing it in national perspective. California courts upheld the 1863 loyalty law, both courts and legislature deciding more on partisan than constitutional grounds. Loyalty oaths were thus held to be a valid exercise of State power. With the end of the Civil War, judicial consensus began to shift against loyalty oaths. By 1872 a California commission charged with eliminating obsolete statutes from the active list dropped the 1863 oath law. R. Lowitt

5:3215. Jackson, Sheldon. SHELDON JACKSON INVADES THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, 1869-76. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1959 37(2): 122-128. During the period 1869-1876 the Rev. Sheldon Jackson served as Superintendent of Presbyterian Missions in a vast area stretching from Canada to Mexico and from western Iowa to the Rockies, including at various times Iowa, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. In carrying out his work he traveled over 212,000 miles, organized 67 Presbyterian churches, guided the erection of 36 church buildings, raised many thousands of dollars from private sources, and through his vigorous work stimulated many others to effective work in behalf of the church. This brief account, prepared in 1876, summarizes the obstacles overcome and the methods used to achieve such success. W. D. Metz

5:3216. Jacobs, Robert D. (Univ. of Kentucky). POE AMONG THE VIRGINIANS. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 1959 67(1): 30-48. If, as has been asserted many times, the South was unkind to Poe, there is very little evidence to prove it. On the contrary, Virginians helped him get his appointment to the Military Academy. A Virginian, T. W. White, gave him his first regular employment. Virginians--and F. W. Thomas, a former resident of Charleston, South Carolina--attempted to assist him during the Tyler administration; and it was in the South that Poe hoped to find support for his cherished *Stylus*. Equally significant, it was Richmond that welcomed him cordially in the last weeks of his life, after he had failed in a "business" sense in the North. The charge made by W. J. Cash and others, that the South despised Poe as an "inconsequential nobody" and "left him to starve" is refuted by the record of Poe's association with the Virginians. A

5:3217. Janta, Aleksander. STRASZNY POLSKI HRABIA W HISTORII AMERYKI [A terrible Polish count in American history]. Wiadomości 1959 14(20): 1. Biographical sketch of Count Adam Gurowski, a radical and participant in the 1831 uprising in Poland, who after various vicissitudes settled in the USA in 1849 and worked as a journalist, and later in the State Department. He was a staunch supporter of the Union during the Civil War. A. F. Dygnas

5:3218. Jessett, Thomas E. (Highlands Parish, Seattle, Washington). CHRISTIAN MISSIONS TO THE INDIANS OF

OREGON. Church History 1959 28(2): 147-156. Brings together the history of Indian missions in Oregon sponsored by various denominations from 1829 to the Whitman massacre in 1846, which marked the end of the first missionary phase. The missionaries' sympathy for the white settlers alienated the Indians from Christianity. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

5:3219. Johannsen, Robert W. (Univ. of Illinois). STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, "HARPER'S MAGAZINE," AND POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1959 45(4): 606-631. A study of the historical setting of Stephen A. Douglas' essay in *Harper's Magazine*, September 1859, entitled "The Dividing Line between Federal and Local Authority: Popular Sovereignty in the Territories," including an analysis of Douglas' argument and the aftermath of the essay in American political discussion. The essay, in which Douglas attempted to construct a constitutional justification for his belief that the Territories of the United States were entitled to the privilege of self-government in all things pertaining to their local or domestic institutions, represented a significant stage in Douglas' development of "popular sovereignty" and resulted in an intense discussion of the issue of Congressional control over slavery in the Territories. The article not only aroused Republican opposition to Douglas' doctrine, but also deepened the split in the Democratic party between the Douglas and Administration wings. Based on newspapers, contemporary pamphlets and manuscripts, especially the Stephen A. Douglas Papers in the University of Chicago. A

5:3220. Kirkwood, Robert (Washington College). HORACE GREELEY AND RECONSTRUCTION, 1865. New York History 1959 40(3): 270-280. Sketches the program of "Universal Amnesty-Universal Suffrage," of moderate reconstruction and reunion, which Greeley advocated throughout the spring and summer of the last war year. The publisher argued for economic rehabilitation, but against all forms of paternalism, for political, but not social equality. Greeley argued that the freedmen had to become "freemen" by being allowed "to take care of themselves" in a free labor market. Suffrage could be restricted to those intellectually qualified, but restrictions had to apply equally to all people. Negroes and Whites had to be free to associate together or to refuse to "live on terms of social intimacy," as they chose. A. B. Rolk

5:3221. LeDuc, Thomas (Oberlin College). RECENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO ECONOMIC HISTORY: THE UNITED STATES, 1861-1900. Journal of Economic History 1959 19(1): 44-63. Reviews postwar contributions to the field of American economic history, 1861-1900. The author discusses works appearing on business fluctuations, financial institutions, industrial production, agriculture, labor and immigration, product distribution, transportation, studies of limited areas and of interurban rivalries, and government policies relating to economic life. The output, particularly on the history of agriculture, public policies, financial institutions and the relative status of major income groups, seem to have diminished. On the other hand, there is evidence of increased interest in the history of business enterprise. Some distinguished monographs in diverse fields rather than more general studies of the economy are characteristic of postwar publications. Documented, L. Adolphus
See also: 5:2505, 2507, 2845, 3029, 3031

5:3222. Lerner, Eugene M. (City College of New York). SOUTHERN OUTPUT AND AGRICULTURAL INCOME, 1860-1880. Agricultural History 1959 33(3): 117-125. The Civil War destroyed a great deal of agricultural capacity in the eleven States of the Confederacy. From 1860-1870 the number of horses fell by 29 percent; the number of cows by 32 percent; the number of swine by 35 percent, and the value of the farms themselves, by almost half. In the years 1870 to 1880 the physical capital destroyed by the war was replaced, although its value was below the levels of 1860. By 1880, the output of major crops returned from the low point reached immediately after the war to the prewar level. However, since agricultural output in the rest of the country had greatly increased, the South fell relative to other areas. Gross farm income was greater in 1870 than in 1859. As production increased, however, prices dropped. In the fifteen years following the Civil War, gross farm income averaged only 90 percent of its 1859 level, and exceeded its prewar level only in 1870, 1875 and 1880. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

- 5:3223. Lewis, Roscoe E. (Atlanta Univ.). THE LIFE OF PRISCILLA JOYNER. Phylon Quarterly 1959 20(1): 1-11. A case study of an American ex-slave born in 1812 and interviewed when she was ninety-five. The fact that she was the mulatto child of a white mother and a Negro father, verified by original Census records for 1860 in the National Archives, Washington, D. C. Records show she had two white half-sisters and two younger white half-brothers. The such relations during slavery have been reported, this is the case which has been positively authenticated. A
- 5:3224. Lynn, Robert A. (Maryville College). INSTALLMENT CREDIT BEFORE 1870. Business History Review 1957 31(4): 414-424. The emergence in the United States of several relatively expensive durable goods in the 1850's caused the need for an improvement in retail credit. The products were grain reapers, pianos and organs, and sewing machines. Problems of collection required the use of a formal payment system by which consumers could pay back a stated sum at stated intervals--usually monthly. Precedent for installment credit was found as far back as the early 1800's in the field of real estate. Basically, the emergence of installment credit can be traced to the rise of industrialization and the rise in consumers' living standards. Based on U.S. census reports, newspapers, magazines and general works. A
- 5:3225. Mikol, Vera. THE INFLUENCE OF SIGISMUND THALBERG ON AMERICAN MUSICAL TASTE, 1830-1871. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 1958 102(5): 464-468. For a short time Sigismund Thalberg (1812-1871) rivaled Liszt in his popularity as composer and virtuoso in Europe. Gradually the superiority of Liszt's music began to prevail even with popular audiences, although Thalberg still had a large following in Europe in 1856 when he came to America. There he was hailed as a genius. He gave scores of concerts in the two years he was in America. His compositions became the mainstay of popular concerts and of the musicals, thus delaying America's musical coming-of-age. Documented. N. Kurland
- 5:3226. Miller, William B., ed. (Assistant Editor, Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society). LETTERS OF BENJAMIN HARRISON. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1959 37(3): 143-154. Ten letters written by Benjamin Harrison between 13 January 1852 and August 1853, all from Cincinnati, Ohio to a college friend, Alexander Anderson. Harrison, not yet twenty when the correspondence began, devoted most of his attention to personal and family matters. W. D. Metz
- 5:3227. Nadworny, Milton J. (Univ. of Vermont). THE EFFECT OF MELODEON: THE ORIGINS OF THE ESTEY ORGAN COMPANY, 1846-1866. Business History Review 1959 33(1): 43-59. The Estey Organ Company of Brattleboro, Vermont became one of the largest reed organ manufacturers in the world during the latter part of the 19th century. The first years, however, were marked by many uncertainties, especially in organizational structure and capitalization. Between 1846 and 1866 ownership of the original firm shifted at times. Jacob Estey, a Brattleboro entrepreneur, originally invested in the firm in the 1850's, at a time when he was conducting two other businesses. Not until 1866 did Estey finally settle the problem of ownership, and he, Julius Estey and Levi Fuller established a triumvirate which lasted for years. A
- 5:3228. Nash, Gerald D. (Stanford Univ.). HENRY GEORGE REEXAMINED: WILLIAM S. CHAPMAN'S VIEWS ON LAND SPECULATION IN NINETEENTH CENTURY CALIFORNIA. Agricultural History 1959 33(3): 133-137. Henry George blamed large-scale speculators for the concentration of landownership in California. William S. Chapman, a leading land dealer in California from 1865 to 1875, was one of the problems in such concentration and sought to bring about closer settlement of land. He performed a function that land laws did not, by offering land in economically useful parcels. He sold large farms for growing wheat in the San Joaquin Valley, but also sought to bring about a greater concentration by fostering colonies of small settlers. Chapman encouraged and carried out experiments to determine the best method for land, and organized and carried out large-scale irri-

gation projects. The author reprints a letter by Chapman in which he explains and defends his actions as a land speculator. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

- 5:3229. Nichols, Charles H. (Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia). WHO READ THE SLAVE NARRATIVES? Phylon Quarterly 1959 20(2): 149-162. Slave narratives (the biographies and autobiographies of slaves) were largely propagated by abolitionists who edited, promoted and distributed them after 1836. They are significant for their picture of slavery as seen by its victims and for their revelation of the mind of the enslaved. They were printed in large numbers and widely circulated. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Richard Hildreth and Frederick Law Olmsted were among the best known 19th century readers of these narratives. For some time after the Civil War such historians as Ulrich Phillips discredited the narratives and wrote with definite proslavery bias, but modern historians and commentators are turning again to the narratives for significant first-hand information on slavery. A
- 5:3230. Ó Danachair, Caoimhín, ed. A SOLDIER'S LETTERS HOME, 1863-74. Irish Sword 1957 3(10): 57-64. Letters relating the experiences of Maurice Wolfe, an Irish soldier in the U.S. Army. Most of the letters concern his adventures in the West in the years following the Civil War. H. J. Gordon, Jr.
- 5:3231. Puknat, Siegfried B. (Univ. of California, Davis). DE WETTE IN NEW ENGLAND. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 1958 102(4): 376-395. In New England in the first half of the 19th century Wilhelm Martin Leberecht De Wette (1780-1849) was one of the most extensively translated and admired German writers. After a brief biographical sketch, Puknat gives a detailed account of De Wette's ideas and his translations, translators and admirers in New England, and attempts to account for his influence in America. Documented. N. Kurland
- 5:3232. Reznick, Samuel (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute). A TRAVELLING SCHOOL OF SCIENCE ON THE ERIE CANAL IN 1826. New York History 1959 40(3): 255-269. Describes in detail the first of two traveling seminars (1826 and 1830), conducted by Amos Eaton, the founder of Rensselaer School. Based on the diary of Asa Fitch, a student who took part in the six weeks' tour, which throws light on early 19th-century teaching of geology and botany, and on life along the newly opened Erie Canal. A. B. Rollins
- 5:3233. Ridout, Lionel U. (San Diego State College). THE CHURCH, THE CHINESE, AND THE NEGROES IN CALIFORNIA, 1849-1893. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1959 28(2): 115-138. A survey of the Episcopal Church's mission to the Chinese and Negroes in California. In spite of the devoted work of the Rev. Edward W. Syle as missionary to the Chinese and of the Rev. Peter W. Cassey, a Negro minister, the Episcopal Church was unsuccessful in its efforts to work with the two groups. Bishop Kip's one signal failure was his neglect of the Chinese settlers. E. Oberholzer, Jr.
- 5:3234. Sanford, Charles L. (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute). THE INTELLECTUAL ORIGINS AND NEW-WORLDLINESS OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY. Journal of Economic History 1958 18(1): 1-16. This analysis of the ideas and attitudes of the textile manufacturers who introduced the industrial revolution into the United States in the period from 1810 to 1840 shows that they overcame guilt feelings and popular criticism of the new industrial order arising from the moralistic preconceptions of an agrarian people by taking that order out of an urban European context and adapting it to the pre-existing nativist ideas of America as a paradise of righteousness, peace and plenty. American industry was thus early characterized by a pietistic paternalism. Based mainly on the published correspondence and writings of the industrial pioneers and their families. A
- 5:3235. Sherwin, Oscar (City College, New York). OF MARTYR BUILD: THEODORE PARKER. Phylon Quarterly 1959 20(2): 143-148. A study of the Boston preacher Theodore Parker (1810-1860) and what he stood for. The author deals with his liberal interpretation of Christianity, his

simple and earnest preaching, his interest in the burning questions of social reform: intemperance, ignorance, the wrongs of woman, war, political corruption, and above all, slavery; the vilification he met with and the courage he demonstrated. Based on biographies, historical works of the period and the Liberator. A

5:3236. Sherwood, Morgan B. (Univ. of California, Berkeley). GEORGE DAVIDSON AND THE ACQUISITION OF ALASKA. Pacific Historical Review 1959 28(2): 141-154.

Examines the first official scientific expedition to Alaska and the role of its leader, George Davidson, in subsequent Congressional deliberations. The expedition's work was not of great value because it spent only a brief time in Alaska and did not land on the mainland of central Alaska; therefore, "to assert that Davidson's activities 'greatly influenced' the consummation of the purchase is to assume a great deal. Yet the expedition was an important enterprise: it illustrated the need for systematic surveys of the territory; and it stimulated Davidson's abiding interest in Alaska." R. Lowitt

5:3237. Smith, Alvin Duane (Executive, Synod of New England). TWO CIVIL WAR NOTEBOOKS OF JAMES RUSSELL MILLER. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1959 37(2): 65-90, and (3): 155-176.

First-hand accounts of Civil War service in the United States Christian Commission by James Miller, who interrupted his training for the ministry at the age of twenty-three to become a delegate for the Commission in March 1863. In successive posts as delegate, assistant field agent, and general field agent, Miller participated until the end of the war in the campaigns in Virginia and Tennessee, recording in graphic language in his notebooks his observations of battles, his experience in caring for the wounded, his comments on life in camp and on soldiers and civilians caught in the turmoil of war, his efforts to meet the spiritual needs of the soldiers, and many other phases of his life in the war.

W. D. Metz

5:3238. Spence, Clark C. (Pennsylvania State Univ.). EXPERIMENTS IN AMERICAN STEAM CULTIVATION. Agricultural History 1959 33(3): 107-116.

American inventors began working on steam-driven plows perhaps as early as 1816. The opening of the prairies to farming and reports of the successful farm use of steam power in England stimulated experimentation. Editors of farm journals and others were commenting upon such experiments by the 1830's and 1840's. By the 1850's and 1860's experimentation was widespread, and prizes were being offered by different groups for successful steam plows. A few followed the British example of using a cable-windlass arrangement powered by an engine which remained on one side of the field. Most, however, developed either a rotary-type or a traction plow. Some machines achieved a limited success, but even these were too heavy, too complex and too expensive. Only after the steam engine itself was greatly improved in the 1880's and 1890's could steam power be used successfully on the prairies. The steam plow was just becoming practical when it was replaced by the internal-combustion engine.

Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

5:3239. Starkman, Miriam K. (Great Neck, New York). QUAKERS, PHRENOLOGISTS, AND JONATHAN SWIFT. Journal of the History of Ideas 1959 20(3): 403-412.

Tale of a Tub: Part Second, modeled on Swift's classic, published in Philadelphia in 1826, and written by "Democritus Americanus" (whose "anonymity seems to be impenetrable"), was "a satire on contemporary abuses in religion and in learning, an apology for Quakerism, and an attack on the new 'science' of phrenology."

W. H. Coates

5:3240. Strauss, W. Patrick (San Francisco State College). PREPARING THE WILKES EXPEDITION: A STUDY IN DISORGANIZATION. Pacific Historical Review 1959 28(3): 221-232.

The United States Exploring Expedition, better known as the "Wilkes Expedition," after its commander, Charles Wilkes, was authorized by an act of Congress in May 1836, after more than a decade's struggle. On 17 August 1838, more than two years later, the expedition put to sea. Between these dates there was confusion and bureaucratic ineptitude compounded by naval regulations and personality clashes. The disorganization disappeared when responsibility was taken from Secretary of the Navy Mahlon Dickerson and placed in the hands of Secretary of War Joel R. Poinsett. R. Lowitt

5:3241. Trefousse, Hans L. (Brooklyn College). BEN WADE AND THE NEGRO. Ohio Historical Quarterly 1959 (2): 161-176.

A study of the attitude and prejudices of Senator Benjamin F. Wade of Ohio (1800-1878). Evidence of private racial prejudice in the correspondence of a leading advocate of justice for Negroes raises the problem of motivation. Either Wade was a self-seeking hypocrite, anxious for votes in a radical constituency, or he himself was aware of the folly of his private outbursts. Wade's career and his own statements indicate that he was sincere. He did not believe that irrational private prejudices should influence rational public policy, and his radicalism hindered, rather than furthered, his career. Therefore, in spite of personal lapses, he remains one of the most important fighters for freedom during the Middle Period of American history. Based on newspapers, reminiscences, public records and the Wade papers in the Library of Congress.

5:3242. Unsigned. LA ULTIMA EXPLORACION ESPAÑOLA EN AMERICA [Spain's last exploration in America]. Revista de Indias 1958 18(72): 227-241.

Publishes with an introduction and explanatory notes, the diary in which Fray Blas Ordaz recorded events of the Spanish expedition from northwest California in 1821 in order to determine whether there were any English, Russian or other foreigners in the area. Blas Ordaz was the chaplain and diarist of this expedition, which was commanded by Captain Luis de Argüello. D. B. (JHE 2873)

5:3243. Warburton, Clark (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation). VARIATIONS IN ECONOMIC GROWTH AND BANKING DEVELOPMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1835 TO 1885. Journal of Economic History 1958 18(3): 283-297. An examination of data for the half-century 1835-1885 in the light of Amasa Walker's thesis [in The Science of Wealth (1866)] that business contractions and expansions (i.e., variations in the growth rate of the economy now described as business cycles or business fluctuations) are the consequence of variations in the quantity of circulating medium provided by the banks, and that such variations are primarily caused by forces influencing the quantity of specie (or lawful money) holdings of the banks. The data support this hypothesis, and a review is made of such forces operating during the period. A

5:3244. Winks, Robin W. (Yale Univ.). THE SECOND CHESAPEAKE AFFAIR. American Neptune 1959 19(1): 51-61. A study of the technique used by Southerners, claiming to represent the Confederate government, who seized the Halifax-New York steamer "Chesapeake" in December 1863, and were captured within British territory. The diplomatic problem involved is analyzed, and the anti-Northern sentiment of Nova Scotians is documented. The author demonstrates how the Confederacy hoped to provoke an Anglo-Northern war. Based on research in the Public Archives of Canada, the National Archives, the New Brunswick Museum, and the Archives of Nova Scotia. A

5:3245. Wittke, Carl (Western Reserve Univ.). FRIEDRICH HASSAUREK: CINCINNATI'S LEADING FORTY-EIGHTER. Ohio Historical Quarterly 1959 68(1): 1-17.

A study of the career of a leading Forty-eighter in America, based largely on his personal papers. Hassaurek began his career as a radical journalist in Cincinnati, helped organize Freimännervereine, and was a leader in the cultural life of the city. He was an uncompromising opponent of slavery, an active worker for the new Republican party, and United States minister to Ecuador. His appointment from President Lincoln for his services in the campaign of 1860. He wrote several books on Latin-American history and edited the Cincinnati Volksblatt, a leading German-language newspaper, from 1865 to his death in 1885. A

5:3246. Zornow, William Frank (Kent State Univ.). AID FOR THE INDIGENT FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS IN VIRGINIA, 1861-1865. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 1958 66(4): 454-458.

During the Civil War each Confederate State cared for the families of soldiers. This was done to prevent local uprisings and to cut down desertions. In Virginia the local county courts were given full responsibility for raising money and distributing supplies among the needy. The state government offered no aid before 1864. Based on legislative enactments. A

D. 1871-1918

GENERAL HISTORY

iso: 5: 3057, 3058, 3060, 3064

3247. Ageron, Charles-Robert (Lycée Lakanal). UNE TRIBU ALGERIENNE LIBERALE SOUS LA TROISIEME REPUBLIQUE (1912-1919) [A liberal Algerian policy under the Third Republic (1912-1919)]. Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine 1959 6(2): 121-150. Detailed review of the law leading up to the law of 4 February 1919 conferring limited citizenship on Algerian Arabs. The main obstacle to the passage of this legislation was the intractable attitude of the entrenched bureaucracy, as well as the French colonial population, Algeria. Based on published material, chiefly newspaper accounts. H. D. Piper

3248. Angelus, Oscar. TVÅNGSFÖRFLYTTNINGAR UNDER NIKOLAJ II [Forced deportations under Nicholas II]. Arkiv Tidskrift 1958 45(9): 519-528. Describes Russian deportations of civilian populations in 1914-15 from occupied territory in East Prussia and the Carpathians, and from border areas in the Baltic Provinces, Poland, Galicia, Arabia, the Ukraine, the Crimea and the Caucasus. Deportations within Russia involved mainly Jews, Germans, Tartars, Kurds, and were a part of a broader Russification policy. Resulting social and economic upheavals helped to create a revolutionary situation. Roberta G. Selleck

3249. Bailey, James H. (Univ. of Richmond and Randolph-Macon College). ANTHONY M. KEILEY AND "THE KEILEY INCIDENT." Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 1959 67(1): 65-81. A brief biography of Anthony M. Keiley (1833-1905), prominent Virginian and Catholic, whose appointment to be United States minister to Italy (1885) and to Austria-Hungary (also 1885) was rejected by those European governments. The reasons for this rejection are again investigated and appraised, but the sketch of Keiley's life brings his whole personality and long career of public life to general attention for the first time. He emerges as a man whose impetuosity of speech passed the bounds of discretion, whose integrity can not be doubted. Based on government documents, national, State and local histories and biographies, parish records, and regional newspapers.

3250. Cody, Cecil E. (Univ. of Toledo). A JAPANESE EMERALD'S RESPONSE TO EUROPE. Historian 1959 21(2): 186. Describes the effect of a European tour on Itagaki (1837-1919), a Japanese liberal and leader in the movement for constitutional government. The author shows Itagaki's transition from liberalism to a militant nationalism as a reaction to the imperialism of the West. E. C. Johnson

3251. Haller, Johannes. AUS DEN ERINNERUNGEN [From the memoirs]. Welt als Geschichte 1959 19(2): 117-128. Personal account of meetings between Johannes Haller, member of the Council of Basel, and Franz Ehrle, Heinrich Denfert-Rochereau, Pope Leo XIII and Field Marshals Hindenburg and Ludendorff. Hindenburg made a decidedly poor impression upon Haller. G. H. Davis

3252. Jesman, Czeslaw. LEOPOLD II AND ETHIOPIA. African Affairs 1959 58(231): 145-146. Traces the history of Belgian influence in Ethiopia since 1841, but emphasizes the efforts of Leopold II to establish a dual empire with Emperor Menelik. Leopold hoped that he and Menelik could be coemperors and high protectors of the Congo, Ethiopia, Sudan and the Sudan. Although he sent confidential agents (notably Colonel Hanuse and Sam Wiener) to Addis Ababa and various European capitals in an effort to reach agreement, his plan failed partly because of Ethiopian apathy, but also because of British and British opposition. Undocumented. R. G. Gregory

3253. Huycke, Harold (Seattle, Washington). FROM CLYDE TO UNIMAK PASS; SHIP STAR OF FALKLAND. American Neptune 1958 18(1): 5-24; (2): 149-176, and (3): 201-211. A history of a British-built steel square-rigged cargo-carrying sailing ship, describing all of her deep-sea tramping voyages under the flags of Britain, Germany and the United States. The ship "Star of Falkland," previously known in turn as the "Durance" of London, "Steinbek" of Hamburg, "Northern Light" and finally "Arapahoe," had a typical cargo-carrying career, which

began in a British shipyard in the year 1891 and ended on the rocks of Akun Head, Alaska in 1928, though she was not "famous" or outstanding in any significant historical sense. The author describes typical cargoes and voyages, life on board during this period of deep-water sailing-ship operation, under three flags. Based on newspaper files, Deutsche Seewarte Files (Hamburg), vessel logs, correspondence, company records, and reference books on the subject. A

5: 3254. Khanin, L. G., I. G. Batyshev, and A. V. Bel'mas. VOSPOMINANIYA O V. I. LENINE [Recollections of V. I. Lenin]. Istoricheskie Arkhiv 1958 (2): 154-163. Personal recollections from the years 1905-1924. Erna Wollert

5: 3255. Lesourd, Jean-Alain (Lycée de Nancy). ROMAIN ROLLAND, TEMOIN DE SON TEMPS [Romain Rolland, a witness of his time]. Information Historique 1959 21(1): 41-43. Contains excerpts from two books by Romain Rolland, Mémoires et Souvenirs and Journal de guerre. In these excerpts, Rolland reminisces about the Dreyfus affair, his personal impressions of Millerand, his original high regard for Wilhelm II and his subsequent disillusionment. He also quotes an 18th-century book on the militaristic atmosphere in the Prussia of the time. G. Iggers

5: 3256. Naumann, Robert (Humboldt Univ., Berlin). ÜBER DIE AUSARBEITUNG DER LEHRE VOM IMPERIALISMUS DURCH LENIN [On Lenin's elaboration of the theory of imperialism]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1957/58 7(1): 9-19. Though Marx and Engels did not live to see the imperialistic era of capitalism, they recognized the germs of this era, analyzed them, and made ingenious suggestions for their explanation. Starting from this foundation Lenin developed his theory of imperialism as the highest stage of capitalism. It was the result of a long search by the best minds of the working class for the understanding -- of vital importance to the labor movement and socialism -- of the last and highest stage of capitalism, which the bourgeois and petty bourgeois economists had failed to understand and to interpret. The theory of imperialism is by no means limited to the study of imperialism -- the Highest Stage of Capitalism, written by Lenin during World War I and meant to be distributed legally. A complete picture can be derived only from all his works, including especially the articles he published in the party press during World War I and from his numerous studies on imperialism, published in German as Hefte zum Imperialismus (Berlin: Dietz, 1957). Naumann gives an account of the process of their development. Journal

5: 3257. Paul, Rodman W. (California Institute of Technology). THE WHEAT TRADE BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1958 45(3): 391-412. For a period of 35 years from the end of the Civil War to the turn of the century, wheat grown in California, Oregon and Washington was the second or third largest source of this cereal for Britain, wheat shipped from the U.S. Atlantic ports having been first. Sailing ships carried the wheat from San Francisco and Portland around Cape Horn to Liverpool, a voyage of 14,000 miles. The author examines these aspects of the trade: fluctuations in the crop and its export; Britain's increasing demands for wheat; the availability of adequate shipping and the role therein of Isaac Friedlander; the predominance of the British in shipping, insurance and financing; the consequences of the fluctuations in sea freight and of the use of the telegraph; and the reason for the decline in California wheat acreage between 1899 and 1909. Based on published sources, among them newspapers, periodicals and statistics. E. H. Boehm

5: 3258. Pfeffer, Nathaniel. NOSTALGIA FOR A DIPLOMATIC PAST. Virginia Quarterly Review 1959 35(3): 457-465. Modern diplomacy -- open, public diplomacy -- has been held to be more precarious than the orthodox secret diplomacy of the past. The most persuasive exponent of this view is Sir Harold Nicholson. The author examines the record of the old type of diplomacy which produced "1914 and the emasculation of Europe." He concludes that the decline of Europe began in 1914 and not in 1939. W. E. Wight

5: 3259. Pross, Harry (Editor, Deutsche Rundschau). LENINS AUSSENPOLITISCHES KONZEPT [Lenin's concept of

foreign policy]. Deutsche Rundschau 1957 83(11): 1123-1127. Investigates the thoughts recorded by Lenin since 1913 on foreign and war policy and gives a survey of their importance in actual practice. A (t)

5: 3260. Scholes, Walter V. (Univ. of Missouri). SIR LIONEL CARDEN'S PROPOSED AGREEMENT ON CENTRAL AMERICA, 1912. Americas 1959 15(3): 291-295. With lengthy extracts from State Department archives, discusses a set of proposals by the British minister to Central America designed to enlist U.S. support for British bondholders and to ward off U.S. encroachment on British trade and investment in the area. The proposals had no concrete effect. D. Bushnell

5: 3261. Taft, William H. WALTER WILLIAMS: "INTERNATIONAL JOURNALIST." Journalism Quarterly 1959 36(2): 151-157. Evaluates the work of Dean Walter Williams of the University of Missouri School of Journalism in promoting international meetings of journalists. In 1915 Williams organized the Press Congress of the World, and he presided over the first three of its meetings. He emphasized the value of such international gatherings in raising professional standards, in guaranteeing freedom of the press and in realizing and maintaining the free exchange of news. L. Gara

5: 3262. Taut, Heinrich (Humboldt Univ., Berlin). ZUR BEDEUTUNG DER "PHILOSOPHISCHEN HEFTE" LENINS FÜR DIE AUSARBEITUNG DER IMPERIALISMUS-THEORIE UND DIE VORBEREITUNG DER GROSSEN SOZIALISTISCHEN OKTOBERREVOLUTION [On the significance of Lenin's Philosophical Pamphlets for the elaboration of his theory on imperialism and for the preparation of the Great Socialist October Revolution]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1967/58 7(1): 21-29. In dealing with this theme elaborates three main points: 1) Lenin's proletarian-revolutionary party spirit, which at the same time was an expression of highest objectivity and scientific procedure; 2) the vast and very timely work of abstraction Lenin did during World War I, and 3) the relations between materialistic dialectics, especially the dialectical contradiction, and central problems of scientific socialism and Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics. Under the last point the author discusses the following subjects: Lenin's struggle against the revisionist conception of "reconciliation of the classes," his combination of theory and practice in transforming the imperialistic war into a revolutionary civil war, and the materialistic-dialectical solution of the national question and fusion of all democratic liberation movements with the struggle and the socialist construction work of the victorious revolutionary working class. Journal

5: 3263. Trofimov, K. S. LENIN I OSNOVANIYE KOMMUNISTICHESKOGO INTERNATSIONALNA [Lenin and the foundation of the Communist International]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1957 (4): 28-48. The question of the union of revolutionary Marxists became important to Lenin when the leaders of the Second International put the defense of their bourgeois native countries above the idea of class war at the beginning of the First World War. In spite of Lenin's efforts over the years he was in exile, the foundation of the Communist International could not be effected until 1919 in Soviet Russia. According to Lenin this organization realized the revolutionary teachings of Marx, freed of all bourgeois opportunist distortions. Based on documents of the Central Party Archives of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism, and on Lenin's works. Erna Wollert

5: 3264. Warner, Oliver. STORM AT SAMOA. Mariner's Mirror 1958 44(4): 286-293. A detailed description of the actions of Captain H. C. Kane in frustrating German pretensions at Apia and of the hurricane of March 1889 which left the British ship commanded by Kane alone seaworthy. The news of the storm had a great effect. At a conference of powers in Berlin an agreement concerning Samoa was signed in June 1889. Based on published sources, particularly two parliamentary papers. J. A. S. Grenville

WORLD WAR I

5: 3265. Geyer, Dietrich (Univ. of Tübingen). DIE RUS- SISCHEN RÄTE UND DIE FRIEDENSFRAGE IM FRÜHJAHR UND SOMMER 1917 [The Russian soviets and the peace question in the spring and summer of 1917]. Vierteljahrshäfte für

Zeitgeschichte 1957 5(3): 220-240.

An interpretation of the peace manifestoes and initiatives of the St. Petersburg (later All-Russian) workers' and soldiers' soviets. In co-operation with the Zimmerwald movement and the remaining institutions of the Second International, the soviets wanted to force acceptance of a democratic peace "without annexation and indemnities." The attempt to effect the international co-ordination of these efforts at a conference in Stockholm failed, however, as a result of insurmountable differences between the socialistic parties of the belligerent countries, as well as of the opposition of the Entente governments. As a result, the Bolshevik agitation against the Kerenski regime and Lenin's struggle against a democratic consolidation of the Russian soviets were significantly strengthened. Based on documents published by the Krasnyi khiv [Red Archives], minutes, press material and memoirs.

5: 3266. Hahlweg, Werner (Univ. of Münster). LENIN REISE DURCH DEUTSCHLAND IM APRIL 1917 [Lenin's journey through Germany in April 1917]. Vierteljahrshäfte für Zeitgeschichte 1957 5(4): 307-333. Up to now details of Lenin's journey through Germany in a "sealed" car were unknown: the responsible parties concerned have either nothing or very little on the subject. Now for the first time, the basis of relevant documents of the former German Auswärtiges Amt, the author critically illuminates the real background of this journey. His study reveals that the Russian emigrants (among them Lenin and his supporters), who were eager to return home after the February Revolution, found ready support among the Germans: from the Majority Socialists, the foreign ministry, the Reichskanzler, the general staff and Count Brodorff-Rantzau. Lenin was the real winner and General Ludendorff appears to have been more of a peripheral figure in this game, in which Swiss circles were also involved. The German hopes for an early separate peace with Russia, which were tied to Lenin's trip, were for the time being not realized. A (t)

5: 3267. Smal-Stocki, Roman (Marquette Univ.). ACTIVITIES OF "UNION FOR THE LIBERATION OF UKRAINE" DURING WORLD WAR I. Ukrainian Quarterly 1959 15(2): 169-174. The Union for the Liberation of Ukraine (1914-1919), organized by Socialist émigrés from Ukraine under Russia, joined the camp of the Central Powers in World War I. Its intensive diplomatic campaign in Austria, Germany, Turkey, Bulgaria for the inclusion of an independent Ukraine in the war aims prepared the way for the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. It simultaneously conducted a vast educational program among Ukrainian war prisoners from the Russian Army in the camps at Rastatt, Salzwedel, Wetzlar and Hannoverisch Münden in Germany and Freistadt in Austria. Based on personal observations of the author. A

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

5: 3268. Tylden, G. (Major, Society for Army Historical Research). THE CAMEL CORPS AND THE NILE CAMPAIGN OF 1884-85. Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research 1959 37(149): 27-32. A detailed study of the composition, armament, equipment and tactics of the striking force of 1500 British regular troops of all arms organized by Lord Wolseley in 1884 for the unsuccessful attempt to relieve General Charles Gordon who was besieged by Sudanese insurgents in Khartoum. Based partly on Colonel H. E. Colville, The Official History of the Sudan Campaign (H. M. S. O. 1887) and Lieut. Count Gleichen, With the Camel Corps up the Nile (Chapman Hall, 1888). A

Asia

See also: 5:3074

JAPAN

Abstracts on the Meiji Period are all grouped together under "D 1871-1918 (Asia)" even though they may also deal with the years before 1871.

See also: 5:3069, 3072, 3075

5: 3269. Emori, Kimisuke (Federation of Economic Organizations). FUKAI EIGO RON [On Fukai Eigo]. Shisō-no

ku 1959 (3): 74-95. Discusses the thought and activity of Fukai Eigo. Although he was a rational thinker, Eigo is regarded as one of the highest officials in the Tennō system, which depended on an irrational ideology. The author concludes that Eigo was able to avoid the confrontation of his conscience with his activity by means of constant adaptation of what he perceived, made possible by his phenomenalist-nominalist way of thought. K. Sugiyama

5:3270. Furushima, Toshio (Univ. of Tokyo). MEIJI JIN DAI NI OKERU ICHI SANSON NO NŌGYŌ TO TOCHI-YŪ [Agriculture and landownership in a mountainous village in the first decade of the Meiji era]. Keizai-gaku-Ronshū 1959 (2): 53-75. Examines the development of landownership, in relation to the form of agricultural production, in a mountainous village on Kyūshū island. The development of landownership in that underdeveloped area in the early years of the Meiji resulted not from development of commodity production but from the heavy imposition of taxes and the sudden price fluctuations at that time. Based partly on papers of the commune office. K. Sugiyama

5:3271. Harootyan, Harry D. (Pennsylvania State Univ.). PROGRESS OF JAPAN AND THE SAMURAI CLASS, 1868-1912. Pacific Historical Review 1959 28(3): 255-266. Discusses the debate over the role of the samurai in the Meiji era and how they were absorbed into the new social order. Despite the wholesale deprivation of their traditional status, Meiji leaders were able to provide ways and means of absorbing the samurai class into society. The expanding bureaucracy was able to absorb many by utilizing skills and training already acquired by the samurai. In other cases a rehabilitation program was launched to teach them new skills in accord with larger economic policies of the government. Thus a large portion of the samurai class was absorbed in an orderly fashion into Meiji society, where it played a dominant role. R. Lowitt

5:3272. Hashimoto, Bunzō. NOGI DENSETSU NO SHISŌ [The traditional view of General Nogi]. Shisō-no-Kagaku 1959 33-44. Examines the political conceptions which formed the core of the thought of General Nogi. He believed in the Meiji form of government, owing his loyalty to the Emperor Meiji alone, and lost his *raison d'être* when the emperor died and committed *hara-kiri*. K. Sugiyama

5:3273. Hatano, Yoshihiro (Univ. of Nagoya). NISHIHARA SHAKKAN NO KIHON-TEKI KOSŌ [Fundamental idea of the Nishihara loan]. Nagoya Daigaku Bungaku-bu Jūshūnen Kinen Shū 1959 3 (special issue): 1-24. Discusses Kanji Nishihara, the leading spirit behind of the "Nishihara loan" (Manchurian projects), throwing light upon his role in the economic policy of the cabinet of Count Seiki Terauchi. Based on documents of the Nishihara family. M. Oyama

5:3274. Hosogai, Daijirō (Takushoku Univ.). SENCHŌ JINUSHI HOMMA-KE NO JINUSHI-TEKI KEIZAI KOSŌ [The economic structure of the landholdings of the Homma family, the largest landowner]. Tochi-seido-shi-gaku 1959 (3): 1-10. A study of Shinsai and Company, Ltd., the Homma family partnership. The company was founded as the nucleus of the management of land by the largest landowner, the Homma family, in the fourth decade of the Meiji era. Paying attention to landownership, control of tenant lands and integration of management, the author throws light upon the structure and changes of the company since its foundation, and tries to delineate the structure of the landownership of the Hommas. Based on a collection of documents of the Homma family. K. Sugiyama

5:3275. Kajinishi, Mitsuhaya (Tokyo Univ. of Education). JIN SHONEN NO SANGYO SHIHON [Industrial capital in the Meiji era]. Shakai Keizai-shi-gaku 1959 25(1): 1-25. A study of the rise of modern industry since the Meiji era. The author has been regarded as the result of the national industrial protection and encouragement. The author suggests that this great political success depended upon the fact that a sufficient basis had already been established. From this point of view, he examines the condition of industrial capital in the early Meiji era, paying special attention to the machine and chemical industries. Based on data from official prefectural records. K. Sugiyama

5:3276. Kobayashi, Katsumi (Data Section, House of Councilors). MEIJU SHOKI NI OKERU TAIRIKU GAIKŌ [Japan's

continental policy at the beginning of the Meiji era]. Rekishi Hyōron 1959 (107): 68-78. Analyzes the views of Kido Kōin and Tomomi Iwakura concerning the proposed invasion of Korea in the early years of the Meiji era. According to the popular view, with which the author does not agree, the character of foreign policy in the Meiji era was related to the invasion of the mainland. At that time, Iwakura's view, which was opposed to the invasion, was adopted as foreign policy. Iwakura insisted on equality among nations and took a conciliatory attitude toward China and Korea, which, however, lacked anything positive. K. Sugiyama

5:3277. Lebra, Joyce Chapman. OKUMA SHIGENOBU AND THE 1881 POLITICAL CRISIS. Journal of Asian Studies 1959 18(4): 475-487. Discusses the background and significance of Japan's political crisis of 1881: the problems of establishing a national parliament, of selling government colonization properties in Hokkaido, and of dismissing Okuma from the government. Okuma's dismissal signaled the defeat of the advocates of parliamentary government on the British model; at the same time, it permitted him to give substance to his belief that "constitutional government is party government." G. A. Lensen

5:3278. Yamaguchi, Kazuo (Univ. of Tokyo). MEIJI JIN DAI SHOTO NO HOKKAIDO BOEKI [Trade in Hokkaido in the early Meiji decades]. Keizai-gaku-Ronshū 1959 26(1/2): 25-52. Analyzes the position of Hokkaido as a domestic market. In the early Meiji era Hokkaido was an important market of rice, wine, cotton, salt and sugar for such districts as Tōhoku, Hokuriku, Seinan and Tokyo. Herring grounds from Hokkaido were significant in agricultural development, furnishing the richest fertilizer of the time, and the gross amount of comparatively cheap imported salted salmon, trout and herring was of great help in the sustenance and progress of labor. K. Sugiyama

Canada

5:3279. Saywell, John Tupper (Univ. of Toronto). SIR JOSEPH TRUTCH: BRITISH COLUMBIA'S FIRST LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. British Columbia Historical Quarterly 1955 19 (1/2): 71-92. The lieutenant governor of a Canadian province fulfills the same constitutional role as the monarch. He is also the agent of the federal government. Thus Sir Joseph Trutch had an important and difficult task to perform when the crown colony of British Columbia, without responsible government, entered the Canadian federation in 1871. He had to inaugurate responsible government and slowly move into the background himself. He had to supervise the entry of federal authority in the province, before the national administrative system was very well organized. Moreover, as the agent of the central government, endowed with a certain control over provincial legislation, he was forced to intervene on occasion in its interests. His career is an interesting illustration of both the monarchic and federal principles in the Canadian constitution. A

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

See also: 5:3307, 3389

5:3280. Genkovski, Pavel (Sofia). DER EINFLUSS DER GROSSEN SOZIALISTISCHEN OKTOBERREVOLUTION AUF BULGARIEN UND DIE SOZIALDEMOKRATISCHE ARBEITERPARTEI BULGARIENS (ENGSOZIALISTEN) [The influence of the Great Socialist October Revolution on Bulgaria and the Bulgarian Social Democratic Labor Party (Narrow Socialists)]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1957/58 7(1): 79-86. As in most European countries, the Great Socialist October Revolution was enthusiastically welcomed by the workers and peasants in Bulgaria, and was of great importance in the growth of the antiwar and revolutionary movement in the Bulgarian working class. Already during the war the Social Democratic Party of Bulgaria (Narrow Socialists) had adopted Bolshevik slogans against war and for peace and revolution. After the October Revolution the Narrow Socialists urged Bulgarian workers, peasants and soldiers to follow the example of Russia. Under their direction impressive meetings and demonstrations of Bulgarian working people against the continuation of war took

place throughout the country. But the Narrow Socialists had not yet arrived at the Bolshevik views on the transformation of the imperialistic war into a civil war, into a revolution, and they did not grasp the importance of the question of the alliance between the workers and the peasants. Thus they did not take the lead in the soldiers' insurrection in September 1918 in Vladaya, which, though unsuccessful, shook the foundations of the bourgeois Bulgarian state. The suppression of the insurgent soldiers who had forced the abdication of Czar Ferdinand could not prevent the revolutionary crisis from spreading at the end of 1918 and in 1919. The spirit of the Great Socialist October Revolution was manifest in the revolutionary actions of the Bulgarian working class and inspired the party of the Narrow Socialists. The latter drew closer and closer to the Bolsheviks and were among the charter members of the Third International. The Narrow Socialists adopted a new platform and changed their name to Communist Party of Bulgaria (Narrow Socialists). This party was the leading force in the struggle for the liberation of the Bulgarian people from fascism. Journal

5:3281. Meneghello-Dinčić, Kruno. LES PREMIERS FEDERALISTES BULGARES. [The first Bulgarian federalist]. *Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine* 1958 5(4): 295-313. Discusses the role played by the four leading agitators for a Bulgaria independent of Turkey, leading up to the ill-fated insurrection of 1876. The four federalists, all journalists and men of letters, were: Georgi Rakovski (1821-1867), Liuben Karavelov (1837-1879), Vasil Lebski (1837-1872), and Hristo Botev (1848-1876). Based on published data. H. D. Piper

5:3282. Senkevich, I. G. NATSIONAL'NO-OSVOBODITEL'NAIA BOR'BA ALBANSKOGO NARODA V 1911-1912 GODAKH (K 45-LETIU SO DNIA PROVOZGLASHENIA NEZAVISIMOSTI ALBANII) [The national liberation struggle of the Albanian people, 1911-12 (on the 45th anniversary of the Albanian declaration of independence)]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1957 (5): 43-67. In March 1911 the population of northwestern Albania, with the open support of the Montenegrin government, rebelled against Turkish rule and demanded autonomy. This rebellion failed by the end of July, but not before revolutionary rumblings had been heard in southern Albania, where the landowning class supported Turkish rule. A second rising broke out in the northeast, in April 1912; the entire Kosovo vilayet was in rebel hands by July; this time the south also joined the rebel camp. In the hope of pacifying the country, Istanbul granted the Albanians a degree of autonomy, but the occupation of Albania by the armies victorious in the First Balkan War caused an assembly at Vlorë to proclaim Albanian independence on 28 November 1912. R. V. Burks

FRANCE

See also: 5:3308

5:3283. Albertini, Rudolf von (Univ. of Heidelberg). REGIERUNG UND PARLAMENT IN DER DRITTEN REPUBLIK [Government and parliament in the Third Republic]. *Historische Zeitschrift* 1959 188(1): 17-48. Examines the constitutional change from the conservative to the radical republic and defines the influence of ideological guiding principles, of loose party formations and of interest groups. A(t)

5:3284. Chambelland, C. LA CORRESPONDANCE DE JEAN GRAVE [Jean Grave's correspondence]. *Actualité de l'Histoire* 1959 (26): 38-43. Continuation from a previous article [See abstract 5:2101]. The author lists, alphabetically by sender, letters received by Jean Grave in the period 1890-1931, which are of interest for the history of the anarchist movement. A large number of letters written during the war years deal with the debate among anarchists regarding support or opposition to the war. G. Iggers

5:3285. Duncan, Bingham (Emory Univ.). PROTECTIONISM AND PORK: WHITELAW REID AS DIPLOMAT: 1889-1891. *Agricultural History* 1959 33(4): 190-195. A major problem facing Whitelaw Reid upon his confirmation as minister to France in 1889 was that of the French prohibition of United States pork. This prohibition, which had been imposed in 1881 on the ground that American pork carried trichinosis, had acquired a protectionist character. Reid undertook active negotiations for the removal of the prohibition, and used the Meat Inspection Act of early 1891 as an argument. The McKin-

ley Tariff Act of 1890, however, antagonized the French government. Although Reid succeeded in persuading the French government to remove the prohibition, it immediately imposed an import tax on pork which barred American pork from French markets. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

5:3286. Guiral, Pierre (Univ. of Aix-Marseille). EMILE ZOLA ET "LA REPUBLIQUE EN MARCHÉ" [Emile Zola and "The Republic on the March"]. *Information Historique* 1958 2(1): 12-14. Summarizes *La République en marche* (two volumes, Paris: Fasquelle, 1950), Jacques Kaiser's edition of Emile Zola's lesser known political correspondence at the beginning of the republic, while National Assembly correspondent for the Parisian newspaper *La Cloche* (February 1871-May 1872). Zola's patriotism for the republic and the general patriotic atmosphere of the period are described, and examples of his "audacious" comments regarding his political contemporaries are quoted. Jean Detiere

5:3287. Lockwood, Theodore D. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). A STUDY OF FRENCH SOCIALIST IDEOLOGY. *Review of Politics* 1959 21(2): 402-416. An analysis of French socialist political thought before the founding of a united party in 1905. Though devoted to political action as a primary means by which to build the new, classless society, the socialists could not relate their ideology to politics in the Third Republic. They entered public life as deputies but feared the sequences of parliamentary involvement; they talked of revolution but gave it no concrete meaning; they wanted reforms but could not agree on their tactical usefulness. These equivocations blurred the applicability of the socialist ideology to daily action and left the SFIO a fatefully ambivalent legacy. Based on socialist pamphlets, books, congress reports, and newspapers as well as parliamentary materials. A

5:3288. Roberts, John (Merton College, Oxford). THE MYTH OF THE COMMUNE, 1871. *History Today* 1957 7(5): 290-300. Comments on various interpretations of the Commune and distinguishes the mythical from the factual elements in them. The author also explains the origins of the three main interpretations: the reactionary, socialist and revolutionary. A

GERMANY

See also: 5:3327

5:3289. Bergstraesser, Arnold (Univ. of Freiburg). MAX WEBER'S ANTRITTSVORLESUNG IN ZEITGESCHICHTLICHE PERSPEKTIVE [Max Weber's inaugural lecture in the light of recent history]. *Vierteiljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte* 1957 5(3): 209-219. The inaugural lecture given by Max Weber in 1895 dealt with the relation of the national state to economic policy. It was based on Max Weber's studies of the agrarian economy of eastern Germany and in it developed fundamental theses both on the subject and on method. The lecture reveals the basic trait of Max Weber's sociological system, shows how his passion for politics provided the impulse for his scientific work, and is of topical importance now mainly because of its demand for political education -- a claim which Weber based on an analysis of the deficient qualifications of all social strata of the 19th century for political leadership. This first great public speech reveals the philosophy that was characteristic of Max Weber, its neo-Kantian foundation, and Weber's method of social criticism. A(t)

5:3290. Epstein, Klaus (Harvard Univ.). ERZBERGER'S POSITION IN THE ZENTRUMSSTREIT BEFORE WORLD WAR I. *Catholic Historical Review* 1958 44(1): 1-16. Discusses the role of Matthias Erzberger in the dissension within the German Center Party up to 1914. Based mainly on printed sources. Journal (J. T. Eli)

5:3291. Herlinghaus, Hermann (Humboldt Univ., Berlin). REAKTIONEN IN DEN FREIEN GEWERKSCHAFTEN DEUTSCHLANDS AUF DIE GROSSE SOZIALISTISCHE OKTOBERREVOLUTION [Reactions of the free German trade unions to the Great Socialist October Revolution]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe* 1957/58 7(1): 41-48. Under the impact of the February Revolution in Russia the clamor for peace, freedom and bread grew continually louder among the masses of the German people. Within the working class and

war movement took shape. The opposition within the free unions to the policy of their rightist leaders, which was reformist and aimed at a political truce, became noticeably stronger, especially in the metal-workers' union. Under the influence of the October Revolution the opposition movement took more radical forms and spread through nearly all unions. The solidarity movement of the German working class for the October Revolution reached a powerful climax in the strike of January 1918, which was essentially the work of the union members. Even after it was suppressed, the manifestations of solidarity for Soviet Russia continued, especially in the metal-workers' and construction-workers' unions, thus showing that the ideas of the October Revolution had begun to permeate the consciousness of the German union members.

Journal

5:3292. Hiebinger, Inge and Eberhard Knüpfer (both v. of Halle). DER KAMPF DER VOLKSMASSEN UM FRIEDEN UND ERICHTUNG DER RÄTEMACHT IN DER NOVEMBERREVOLUTION [The struggle of the masses for peace and establishment of Soviet power in the November revolution]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg 1958/59 8(1): 33-45.

Deals with the struggle of the German people in the years 1914-1918 to end World War I and restore peace. The author sees the fight of the working class and the other popular masses to erect their own political power, examines why the interferences within the German people were still able to win out in 1918, and draws conclusions for the present-day peace movement. Based on documents and other material of the period 1914-1918, Marxist-Leninist classics, and historical works.

A (t)

5:3293. Kief, Fritz. ANTON PANNEKOEK 85 JAHRE ANTON PANNEKOEK, eighty-five years old]. Funk 1958 9(2): 26. Biographical note on the author of "the best work in the history of astronomy" (1951), who from 1905 on taught in Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Kautsky at the party school of the German Social-Democracy and in 1913 represented Bremen at the Jena Socialist congress. Among other things, he was a contributor to the Neue Zeit and editor of Nieuwe Tijd, and wrote on workers' soviets and on Lenin as a philosopher.

H. Hirsch

5:3294. Krasuski, Jerzy. ZAGADNIENIE POLSKIE PUBLICYSTYCE HANSA DELBRÜCKA (1887-1917) [The Polish problem in the journalistic work of Hans Delbrück (1887-1917)]. Przegląd Zachodni 1958 14(3): 64-81. Means of copious quotations, mostly from his column in the Deutsche Jahrbücher, shows that Delbrück was in sharp opposition to the government's Germanization policy. In this regard Delbrück defended Caprivi and contended that Bismarck's Kulturkampf was not an end in itself, but only a factor in another, wider political issue: the cajolement of Russia. He held that Germanization was doomed to failure, whereas more respect and understanding for Polish national feelings would make the Poles loyal citizens of Prussia. Delbrück's position was apparently conditioned by two factors: his general respect for national feelings of others, with perhaps an especially friendly attitude toward the Poles, and his enmity toward Russia, which he prophetically saw as the decisive factor in future world politics.

A. F. Dignas

5:3295. Schurer, Heinz (School of Slavonic and East European Studies, London). ALEXANDER HELPHAND--RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARY AND GERMAN PATRIOT. Russian Review 1959 18(4): 313-331. A study of the enigmatic career of the famous "Parvus" as a Russian revolutionary and a German patriot. The author concludes: "It is significant that men as diverse in their political philosophy as Konrad Haenisch and Karl Radek found the same words for Parvus in their obituaries--a man of the Renaissance born out of his time." Based on extensive Polish, German and Russian sources.

Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

5:3296. Stern, Frederick M. (New Rochelle, New York). IDOR STERN, BILDNIS EINES SOZIAL-LIBERALEN [Idor Stern, portrait of a social liberal]. Deutsche Rundschau 1973 11(1): 1139-1146. Isidor Stern (1857-1943), a leading figure in the German alcohol industry, founded the German alcohol cartel in 1898. Always intent on social reform, he originated at an early date group insurance for his workers and employees; initiated the "Arbeiterbank," designed to finance labor-

owned industrial enterprises; supported Franz Oppenheimer's agrarian experiments, Hellerau's Deutsche Werkstätten, the Pan-Europe movement (with emphasis on German-French cooperation); and was cofounder of the Gesellschaft für Aktienrecht, devoted to reform of corporation law. He belonged to the leadership of the Freisinnige Vereinigung and its successors.

A

5:3297. Wittram, Reinhard (Göttingen). BISMARCK'S RUSSLANDPOLITIK NACH DER REICHSGRÜNDUNG [Bismarck's Russian policy after the founding of the Empire]. Historische Zeitschrift 1958 186(2): 261-284. An examination of the factors affecting Bismarck's Russian policy after 1871. Difficulties were caused by the fact that the new Germany was less closely bound to Russia than Prussia had been. Germany was a constitutional, stable state, while Russia remained an autocracy constantly on the verge of revolution. Furthermore, the nobility continued to dominate Russia as it did Prussia, but the new German Empire was based upon the bourgeoisie. Germany was more modern, and its diplomatic corps was more disciplined than that of Russia. From an examination of the specific issues, the author concludes that Bismarck, as the founder of the Empire, knew the weaknesses of its position in the midst of the older Great Powers, and never had the naïve certainty of those who wanted to believe that there was nothing more to fear.

G. H. Davis

5:3298. Wurl, Ernst (Humboldt Univ., Berlin). KARL LIEBKNECHT UND DIE GROSSE SOZIALISTISCHE OKTOBER-REVOLUTION [Karl Liebknecht and the Great Socialist October Revolution]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1957/58 7(1): 37-40. Karl Liebknecht welcomed the October Revolution and recognized its significance for the history of the world. Not recognizing the possibility of the victory of socialism in one country only, he regarded the peace policy of the Bolsheviks at Brest Litovsk as a mistake, in spite of all his understanding of it. His main concern was the defense of the Soviet power. In his opinion it was the foremost duty of the German proletariat to help the imperiled Russian Revolution by a German revolution. He thus agreed with Lenin on the joint revolutionary struggle against imperialism and war.

Journal

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 5:3094, 3095

5:3299. Bünger, Siegfried (Humboldt Univ., Berlin). DIE BEWEGUNG HÄNDE-WEG-VON-SOWJETRUSSLAND IN ENGLAND [The "Hands Off Russia" movement in England]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1957/58 7(1): 87-94. After introductory remarks on the effects of the February Revolution and the October Revolution on the British working class, a survey is given of the whole movement of solidarity of the British workers with Soviet Russia. The author describes how the first actions of protest against the armed intervention were started, how a mass movement came into being at the beginning of 1919, reached a decisive stage in the spring of 1920, and at its climax in August 1920 forced the British government to abandon its war plans.

Journal

5:3300. Spence, Clark C. (Pennsylvania State Univ.). ROBERT C. SCHENCK AND THE EMMA MINE AFFAIR. Ohio Historical Quarterly 1959 68(2): 141-160. A study of Robert C. Schenck and the Emma Mine Scandal, 1871-1877. The endorsement of Schenck, United States minister to Great Britain was instrumental in the floating of the Emma Silver Mining Company, Ltd., on the London market. The subsequent revelation of his close relation to the vendors of the property and the fact that the Utah mine proved to be stripped of ore brought angry protests which eventually led to Schenck's resignation and to a Congressional investigation of the affair. While Schenck was censured for his connection, he was absolved of complicity in fraud. Based on newspapers, mining periodicals, court reports, company records and government documents from Great Britain and the United States.

A

HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 5:3104

5:3301. Meister, Richard (Austrian Academy of Sciences). WILHELM VON HARTELS WIRKEN IN DER AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN [The work of Wilhelm von Hartel in the Academy of Sciences]. Anzeiger der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Philosophisch-Historische Klasse 1959 (1): 1-30. An appreciation of the great services rendered by Hartel as Austrian minister for education, his accomplishments in the field of classical philology (he was professor at the University of Vienna from 1869 to 1896) and as vice-president of the Akademie der Wissenschaften, particularly in behalf of international co-operation of scientific academies. Hartel's activity at the ministry of education (from 1896 to 1900 as head of a department, and from 1900 to 1905 as minister) was marked by important reforms in all fields of education and by his special promotion of the fine arts and literature through state administration. A (t)

5:3302. Peša, Václav (Brno). NÁRODNÍ VYBORY V ROCE 1918 NA MORAVĚ A VE SLEZSKU [National committees in the year 1918 in Moravia and Silesia]. Časopis Matice Moravské 1958 77(3/4): 249-289. At the end of October and beginning of November 1918 there emerged in all the Czech lands a strong network of district and local national committees, which the people regarded as the organs of a new popular power. In many places they took all the administration into their own hands. No other course was open to the government than to disband officially the national committees. The activity of the committees shows that they were even at that time capable of becoming a suitable instrument of the proletariat and the masses of the people in the further development from a national-democratic revolution to a socialist one. Based on papers in the archives of Brno and Opava. A.

5:3303. Pulec, Miloš J. KAREL MARX V PRAZE [Karl Marx in Prague]. Slovanský Přehled 1958 44(5): 151-152. Discusses Marx's two visits to Prague, in 1874 and again in 1876, upon the invitation of his friends Gans and Oppenheim. Marx was especially interested in the economic situation of the Bohemian workers, and he emphasized the importance of co-operation between Czech and German workers. The visits had to be made in semisecrecy.

Wilma A. Iggers

5:3304. Rabl, Kurt (Munich). "HISTORISCHES STAATS-RECHT" UND SELBSTBESTIMMUNGSRECHT BEI DER STAATSGRÜNDUNG DER TSCHOSLOSOWAKEI 1918/19 ["Historical right to statehood" and the right of self-determination in the establishment of the state of Czechoslovakia, 1918-19]. Zeitschrift für Ostforschung 1958 8(3): 388-408. Among Czech nationalists prior to World War I, Thomas Masaryk was almost alone in advocating a "realist" policy of allowing separate administrative structures for Czech and German districts in Bohemia. In the minds of most of the other nationalists, especially Karl Kramář, the concept of the Bohemian state and the Czech nation were mutually inclusive. Upon the collapse of the Habsburg monarchy, the Czech nationalists demanded not only the rights of national self-determination but also the benefits of natural boundaries beyond the ethnic boundaries of the Czech community. These boundaries encompassed several million Germans. Upon receiving the right of statehood, the Czechs excluded the Sudeten Germans from local administration in Bohemia and merged Silesia with Moravia in order to guarantee the dominance of Czechs in the new province, while in Slovakia no ethnic minority was represented. G. H. Davis

5:3305. Radenić, Andrija (Serbian Academy of Sciences, Belgrade). LES CONGRES DES SOCIALISTES SERBES EN VOJVODINA JUSQU'A LA PREMIERE GUERRE MONDIALE [Congresses of the Serbian socialists in the Vojvodina up to the First World War]. Bulletin de l'Académie Serbe des Sciences 1958 22(6): 27-30. Deals with the congresses held by the Serbian socialists from the Vojvodina before the First World War. A total of eight congresses took place, the first in 1906 and the last in 1913 in Novi Sad. In view of the goal of forming as rapidly as possible socialist organizations in places with Serbian inhabitants, particularly in the villages, questions of agitation formed the main part of the agenda. Members of the Serbian leadership, the so-called Serbian Agitation Committee, which worked under the central

committee of the Social Democratic Party of Hungary, were elected at these congresses. Based on newspaper articles and archival material. A (t)

5:3306. Unsigned. OHLAS VELKÉ ŘEJNOVÉ SOCIALISTICKÉ REVOLUCE V ČESKÝCH ZEMÍCH V ARCHIVNÍCH DOKUMENTECH [The echo of the Great Socialist October Revolution in the Czech lands in archival documents]. Sborník Archivního Prací 1958 8(1): 3-26. Opposition to the monarchy long remained unorganized due to the opportunism of the Social Democrats. The revolution in St. Petersburg was responsible for strikes in Czech industrial centers which led to the occupation of factories by the military. There was widespread passive resistance, even at the front. Proclamations were issued by workers in various Czech and Slovak towns, by the central committee of the socialist parties and by the Czechs and Slovaks in the Soviet Union, and one was even signed "The Czechoslovak People"; all asked for national self-determination and peace without annexations or indemnities. Wartime misery led to hunger demonstrations and to demands for social and economic justice. However, because a proletarian party did not yet exist, the bourgeoisie became the leading power in the new state. Wilma A. Iggers

5:3307. Zöllner, Martin (Humboldt Univ., Berlin). DIE AUSWIRKUNGEN DER GROSSEN SOZIALISTISCHEN OKTOBER-REVOLUTION AUF DIE SÜDSLAWISCHEN VÖLKER IM JAHRE 1918 UND DIE BÜRGERLICHE STAATSGRÜNDUNG [The effect of the Great Socialist October Revolution on the Yugoslav peoples in 1918 and on the bourgeois formation of the state]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1957/58 7(1): 69-77. The Great Socialist October Revolution caused great hopes and great revolutionary actions among the Yugoslav peoples living under Austro-Hungarian rule. The decrees of the young Soviet power in Russia on peace and land acted on these peoples like stirring watchwords. In October and November the actions of the workers and peasants at home and in the army and those of the "green cadres" formed by deserters from the Austro-Hungarian army increased to such an extent that they assumed the character of a socialist revolution. The treason against the cause of the masses committed by the rightist leaders of the workers' parties and the appeal made by the united national bourgeoisie to the Entente powers and to the monarchist Serbian army for help to "restore order in the country" led to the military intervention of the Entente and Serbia and to the defeat of the revolutionary movement of 1918. Journal

ITALY

See also: 5:3109, 3110

5:3308. Dollot, René. ROMAIN ROLLAND AU PALAIS FARNESE (1889-1891). SCENES DE LA VIE DIPLOMATIQUE [Romain Rolland at the Farnese Palace (1889-1891). Scenes of diplomatic life]. Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique 1957 71(3): 251-260; (4): 311-339, and 1958 72(1): 50-72. Uses the autobiographical writings of Rolland to survey the French diplomatic, literary and aesthetic colonies in Rome, especially the Ecole Française d'Archéologie and the Académie de France à Rome, in the period 1889-1891. J. H. Jensen

5:3309. Terracini, Umberto. ITALIANSKOE RABOCHEE DVIZHENIE I VELIKII OKTIABR' [The Italian workers' movement and the Great October]. Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia 1958 (5): 14-22. The prewar Italian Socialist Party was little more than a loose federation of left-wing groupings ranging in outlook from reformism to anarcho-syndicalism. In the beginning of the revolution, the Italian socialists tended to favor the Mensheviks over the Bolsheviks. With time, however, the working masses came increasingly to sympathize with Lenin and his colleagues. The great events of October produced in Italian socialism the same crisis the other West European socialists had to face upon the outbreak of the war. Under the influence of October, such socialist leaders as Serrati, Bordiga and Gramsci broke with the doctrinaire positions of the past, while the social workers interfered with the shipment of goods to the counter-revolutionary armies operating in Russia and brought pressure on the Italian government to abandon its plans for a military expedition to Soviet Georgia. The most original and effective form of the struggle of the workers was the seizure of the factories and their operation through factory soviets. These soviets came to constitute a network of power counterposed to existing governmental authority. R. V. Burks

POLAND

See also: 5:3468

5:3310. Garlicki, Andrzej. GLÓWNE ZAŁOŻENIA POLITYKI CENTRALNEGO KOMITETU NARODOWEGO W OŚWIETLENIU ARTURA SŁIWIŃSKIEGO [Basic principles of the policy of the Central National Committee as explained by Arthur Słowiński]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1959 66(1): 17-126. Publishes a draft of a speech prepared by Arthur Słowiński for delivery at the conference of three political organizations: Koło Międzypartyjne [Inter-Party Circle], Liga Państwowości Polskiej [League of Polish Statehood] and Centralny Komitet Narodowy [Central National Committee]. All organizations represented the so-called "independence parties," i.e. the parties that aimed at regaining full sovereignty on at least part of Polish territory. Słowiński's guiding principle was that independence could only be achieved by co-operation with the Central Powers and struggle against Poland's deadliest enemy -- Russia. The draft is preserved among Słowiński's papers in the archives of the Polish Academy of Sciences. A.F. Dygnas

5:3311. Niezabytowska, Zofia. ZENON I MUSZKA [Zenon and Muszka]. Wiadomości 1959 14(15): 2. Recollections concerning various members of the Łęski family. The author gives some information on Zenon Łęski, a participant in the 1863 uprising who was later deported to Siberia, and on his daughter, who was active in the organization of secret Polish schools in Belorussia in the years before World War I. A. F. Dygnas

5:3312. Rączka, Zofia (Powiatowe Archiwum Państwowe, Będzin). MATERIAŁY DO STRAJKÓW W LATACH 1917-1922 W AKTACH GWARECTWA HRABIA RENARD W POWIATOWYM ARCHIWUM PAŃSTWOWYM W BĘDZINIE [Sources relating to the history of strikes in the years 1917-1922 preserved among the papers of the Hrabia Renard mining concern, now in the state archives of Będzin District]. Archeion 1959 27: 187-191. Description of materials relating to these strikes. A. F. Dygnas

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

See also: 5:3121, 3123, 3129, 3132, 3295, 3297, 3506, 3514

5:3313. Aleksandrov, F. L., and L. M. Shalaginova. DEN' 9. IANVARIA V ROSSII V 1908-1917 GG. (OZOR DOKUMENTOV TSGIAM) [The ninth of January in Russia in the years 1908-1917 (survey of documents from the Central State Historical Archives, Moscow)]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1958 (1): 212-221. Describes the annual demonstrations of the workers on the historic ninth of January, the date of the so-called Bloody Sunday, which made them conscious of the need for the overthrow of the autocracy. Documented. Erna Wollert

5:3314. Anfimov, A. M. KREST'IAANSKOE KHOZIAISTVO ROSSII V GODY PERVOI MIROVOI VOINY [The peasant economy of Russia during the First World War]. Istoriia SSSR 1957 (3): 57-86. Describes the situation of the Russian peasants during the First World War as follows: 1) through mobilization 50 percent of all male workers were withdrawn from agriculture immediately after outbreak of the war; 2) a total of 2.6 million horses were requisitioned, including many from one-horse farms; 3) the total area under cultivation was reduced by 10.6 percent; 4) cattle-raising, which had been on a low level before the war, was further impaired (by 1917 17.8 percent of the farms in Russia had no cows at all), and the crisis in pig-breeding caused a catastrophic shortage of fat; 5) the tenants were unable to continue meeting their quotas, and 6) the import of agricultural tools was cut off (the main supplier of scythes had been Austria). The thesis of bourgeois economists, supported also for a long time by Soviet scholars of economic history, that the peasants became extremely rich during the war is unjustified. The peasants lost whatever they earned in extra money by their own work through requisitioning of goods; 6.2 million farms sustained annual losses of 850 million rubles. The beneficiaries were the tradesmen from the towns. The impoverishment paved the way also in rural areas for the February and October revolutions. G. Liersch

5:3315. Arutiunov, G. A., ed. ZABASTOVKA CHIATUR-SKIKH RABOCHIKH V 1913 G. [The workers' strike in Chiatura

in the year 1913]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1958 (1): 119-137. This strike was the first demonstration of the Transcaucasian workers in the years of the new rise of the revolutionary movement. Chiatura led the world in the mining of manganese ore, and provided 41 per cent of the total world export. The documents published here, including correspondence of the strike commission concerning the strike, and police reports, reveal the extremely arduous working conditions in the mines as well as the deterioration, during the years of the reaction, of the situation of the labor force, which was made up of workers of many nationalities. The documents are from the Central State Historical Archives, Moscow. Erna Wollert

5:3316. Blank, A. S. REVOLIUTSIONNAIA DETIATEL'NOST' N. E. FEDOSEEVA [The revolutionary activities of N. E. Fedoseev]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1957 (4): 102-111. Fedoseev (1870-1898), a professional revolutionary, was one of the most prominent Russian Marxists. His activities became important particularly for the Volga region and some regions of Central Russia. Lenin, with whom he exchanged a voluminous correspondence, thought highly of his scientific works, only a few of which have been preserved. Based partly on material from the Central State Historical Archives, Leningrad. Erna Wollert

5:3317. Bondarevskaja, T. P., and A. I. Velikanova. PETERBURGSKII SOVET RABOCHIKH DEPUTATOV V 1905 GODU [The St. Petersburg soviet of workers' deputies in 1905]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1958 (1): 55-71. The St. Petersburg soviet was formed during a big strike and at first took the form of a workers' strike committee until it received its subsequent name, which was proposed by the Bolsheviks. It constituted the first fighting mass organization of the proletariat of St. Petersburg. Although its activities were constantly controlled by the workers it was under the leadership of the Mensheviks, and this was one of the decisive reasons for its failure to achieve an armed insurrection and to play an important part in the revolution of 1905. Based on material from the Central State Historical Archives in Leningrad and Moscow. Erna Wollert

5:3318. Born, Eric von. FRÅN STÄNDERVÄLDE TILL FOLKVALT FORUM [From rule by estates to a popular forum]. Svensk Tidskrift 1957 44(4): 291-297. Describes the debate and action in Finland, 1905-1906, leading to the abolition of the four-estate (Stånd) parliament and the establishment of a unicameral diet with universal male and female suffrage. Despite its radical nature, the reform met little opposition since it was regarded as a necessary means of attaining national unity in the face of forced Russification. Roberta G. Selleck

5:3319. Drobizhev, V. Z. K ISTORII ORGANOV RABOCHEGO UPRAVLENIIA NA PROMYSHLENNYKH PREDPRIIATIIAKH V 1917-1918 GG. [The history of the organs of Workers' Control in industrial enterprises in 1917-18]. Istoriia SSSR 1957 (3): 38-56. The historiography of the establishment and activities of Workers' Control bodies in nationalized enterprises has been concerned only with the relevant decrees and has neglected the problems of their implementation. Since not every worker who had helped to remove the capitalist leaders was able to direct an industrial enterprise, the so-called collegial form of management was used as a makeshift in 1917/18. Only trustworthy and tested Communists, most of whom were not experts, could be used for these positions. The fall in production was due to the following factors: sabotage by the bourgeoisie, increased wear and tear of machinery during the war years, the change in the structure of the personnel and management of the factories as a consequence of anarchy and syndicalism. Workers who had previously worked only under compulsion had to be taught a voluntary work discipline of their own. Management was gradually transferred from elected to appointed members. The collegial system gave way to one of responsible directors. G. Liersch

5:3320. Eritsian, Kh. A. SLIIANIE SOVETOV KREST'IAANSKIKH DEPUTATOV S SOVETAMI RABOCHIKH I SOLDATSKIKH DEPUTATOV V PERIOD TRIUMFAL'NOGO SHESTVIAA SOVETSKOI VLASTI [The union of the soviets of peasants' deputies with the soviets of workers' and soldiers' deputies during the triumphant march of Soviet power]. Istoriia SSSR 1957 (3): 9-37. The organization of the village soviets began only on the eve of the October Revolution. Almost all of the deputies, however, came from the SR party, which more or less represented the interests of the kulaks, and tried to

prevent the rural population from uniting with the revolutionary proletariat. When Lenin in his Decree on Land abolished the large estates and gave the land to the smaller peasants, most of those who possessed no land sided with the proletariat. The SR's split into two groups. During the second half of 1918 first the right and then the left wing was expelled from the village soviets. This prepared the way for carrying the class war into the villages, and for the union of the town and village proletariat. G. Liersch

5:3321. Fofanova, M. V. O DATE VOZVRASHCHENIA V. I. LENINA IZ FINLIANDII V PETROGRAD V. 1917 G. [On the date of V. I. Lenin's return from Finland to Petrograd in the year 1917]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1958 (2): 166-169. On the basis of some written material of Lenin and the author's personal recollections, concludes that this date, which has been disputed, was 22 September. Erna Wollert

5:3322. Garibdzhanian, G. B. BOL'SHEVISTSKIE ORGANIZATSII ARMENII V PERIOD PODGOTOVKI OKTIABR'SKOI REVOLIUTSII (MART-NOIABR' 1917 G.) [Bolshevik organizations in Armenia in the period of the preparation of the October Revolution (March to November 1917)]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1958 (1): 40-54. In this period Armenian industry was not yet developed, the working class formed only an insignificant part of the population, and there were no strong Bolshevik organizations. The nationalists supported all measures of the Provisional Government and there were Mensheviks in some Bolshevik organizations. All these factors, together with the intervention of foreign imperialists, impeded the victory of the revolution, which was finally gained only in 1920 with the help of the Red Army. Based on documents from the Central State Archives of the Armenian SSR and on the Bolshevik press of the year 1917. Erna Wollert

5:3323. Golikov, G. N. OKTIABR'SKOE VOORUZHENNOE VOSSTANIE V PETROGRAD [The armed October rising in Petrograd]. *Istoriia SSSR* 1957 (4): 40-63. The climax and decisive event in the October Revolution was the armed insurrection in St. Petersburg. After the formation of Kerenski's third coalition government Lenin decided on an armed insurrection. Although Kamenev and Zinoviev opposed this view, believing that the proletariat was still too weak and not yet mature enough for socialism, the central committee accepted Lenin's proposal on 10 October. Red Guards were posted in almost all factories. The navy almost unanimously supported the revolution. Lenin conducted the operations secretly since a warrant of arrest had been issued against him. The key position was held by the workers of the Vybor district. On 24 October 200,000 Red Guards quickly occupied the strategic points assigned to them, and the cruiser "Aurora" prepared for action. In the same night Lenin openly assumed the leadership of the revolt, whose main object was to capture the Winter Palace, the seat of the Kerenski government. Kerenski fled, and on 26 October the remaining members of his government were arrested: the revolution was victorious. G. Liersch

5:3324. Goncharov, A. K., and I. A. Doroshenko, eds. F. E. DZERZHINSKII O REVOLIUTSIONNOI ZAKONNOSTI [F. E. Dzerzhinskii on revolutionary law]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1958 (1): 3-25. Publishes theses, orders, reports and speeches of the permanent chairman of the all-Russian extraordinary commission which was founded in 1917 as a result of the efforts of the exploiters, who had been overthrown, to undermine the dictatorship of the proletariat. These documents, which are preserved in the Archives for Marxism-Leninism, show that the struggle against the counterrevolution was conducted not in an arbitrary manner but according to the decrees and instructions of the Soviet government. Erna Wollert

5:3325. Gorodetskii, E. N. DOKUMENTY REVOLIUTSIONNOI BOR'BY 1917 G. (IZ LICHOOGO ARKHIVA A. D. SADOVSKOGO) [Documents of the revolutionary struggle in 1917 (from the personal archives of A. D. Sadovsky)]. *Istoriia SSSR* 1957 (4): 155-156. The Bolshevik A. D. Sadovsky (1880-1927) was chairman of the central committee of the transport workers. As a soldier he was transferred to the central committee for military affairs. The four documents published here give a survey of the activities of the soldiers' soviets during the February Revolution. G. Liersch

5:3326. Hehn, Jürgen von (Hamburg). ZUR GESCHICHTE DER ROTEN LETTISCHEN SCHÜTZENREGIMENTER UND DER PERSON DES ERSTEN SOWJETRUSSISCHEN OBERBEFEHLSHABERS VĀCIETIS [On the history of the Red Latvian Guard Regiments and the person of the first Soviet Russian commander in chief, Vācietis]. *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas* 1958 6(4): 497-505. Sketches the participation of about 17,000 Latvian nationals on the Bolshevik side in the Russian revolution and civil war. This subject and the career of the Latvian military leader J. Vācietis has received recent attention by Soviet historians and especially the émigré Latvian historian U. Gērmanis. The latter stresses Vācietis' hope that the Bolsheviks would stand for the rights of small nations. W. F. Woehrlin

5:3327. Hornborg, Eirik, ed. FRÅN "JÄGAR-RÖRELSENS" TILLBLIVELSE [From the early days of the "Jäger Movement"]. *Historiska och Litteraturhistoriska Studier* 1956 31/32: 401-440. Presents the edited text of an account by Walter E. F. Horn (born 1893) of the beginnings of the "Jäger Movement" of Finnish military volunteers for Germany in 1914-1915. The account, written in August-September 1915, provides new information concerning origins of the movement among Finnish university students, early negotiations in Stockholm and arrangements with German authorities. In his commentary the editor emphasizes the relatively great prominence of Swedish-speaking students in the early stages of the planning. Roberta G. Selleck

5:3328. Ignat'ev, G. S. OKTIABR'SKOE VOSSTANIE V MOSKVE [Some aspects of the history of the armed October uprising in Moscow]. *Istoriia SSSR* 1957 (4): 126-140. In 1917 Moscow had about 2,000 industrial enterprises with 201,362 employees and an efficient network of Bolshevik organizations. After the first news of the victorious course of the October Revolution in St. Petersburg the Moscow Military Revolutionary Committee also decided on an immediate armed revolt. In contrast to St. Petersburg, where the revolution came off quickly and with only negligible losses, the Moscow committee was hesitant and unsure in its actions, and it resorted to negotiations in the course of the struggle. Its greatest mistake was its failure to prevent members of moderate parties from finding their way into the committee. The problems of the military organization of the revolution were greatly underestimated. Thus important railway stations and telephone connections were not occupied, enabling the "Whites" to receive reinforcements continuously and to co-ordinate their forces. G. Liersch

5:3329. Inoiatov, Kh. Sh., and Sh. T. Tashliev. BOR'BA ZA USTANOVLENIE SOVETSKOI VLASTI V TURKESTANE [The struggle for Soviet power in Turkestan]. *Istoriia SSSR* 1957 (4): 98-125. Under the Czarist regime Turkestan was practically a colony. Objectively speaking, its annexation by Russia brought the country into closer contact with the more progressive West. Russian workers disseminated Communist ideas as early as 1905, and the October Revolution finally paved the way for an autonomous and socialist Turkestan. For a long time Western imperialists tried to establish a base against Communist Russia in this region, using as an instrument the movement of the local Ataman, Dutov. In June 1918, when the first Bolshevik congress took place, the Party had 2,000 members in twenty organizations. The main topic at the congress was how to win over the religious Moslems to Communism. Not all the resolutions adopted were good; in one, for example, the peasants were not recognized as allies of the working class but stigmatized as opportunistic Party members who would sooner or later side with the counterrevolutionaries. This Trotskyist view was extremely harmful, since the population consisted mainly of peasants. G. Liersch

5:3330. Tsybul'skii, V. A. (Leningrad). RABOCHIE SESTRORETSKOGO ZAVODA V 1917 G. [The workers of the Sestroretsk plant in 1917]. *Istoriia SSSR* 1957 (4): 141-154. The Sestroretsk arms factory, 34 kilometers from St. Petersburg, was known for its revolutionary attitude as early as 1905. When the war broke out in 1914 the workers remained at their workbenches. During the February Revolution the plant immediately established its own "revolutionary committee" and formed a workers' militia which controlled railway and telephone lines toward the Finnish border. From 8 to 11 November 1917, 2,275 armed workers of the factory marched through St. Petersburg. The factory became the arsenal for the weapons of many battalions of soldiers of the Red Army and thus contributed to the final victory of the Socialist Revolution. G. Liersch

5:3331. Kalinychev, F. I. NEKOTORYE VOPROSY DUMSKOI TAKTIKI BOL'SHEVIKOV [Some questions of the tactics of the Bolsheviks in the Duma]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1957 (4): 73-87. The National Duma, established at the beginning of the 20th century, tried to satisfy the revolutionary masses by holding out hopes for a constitution and a parliament. The Bolsheviks planned their tactics according to the prevailing historical conditions. During a growing revolutionary development the Party practiced an active boycott and thus revealed the machinations of the autocracy. When the revolutionary forces declined, as they did after 1906, for example, it adopted a policy of co-operation in order, by means of the formation of a Duma bloc of representatives of the workers and peasants, to oppose the influence of the liberal bourgeoisie and to prepare for a new popular revolution. Based on documents from the Party Archives of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism. Erna Wollert

5:3332. Koivisto, Olavi. KUNNALLISET VAALITAIS-TELUT TURUSSA ENNEN SUURLAKKOA [Local election campaigns in Turku before the general strike]. Turun Historiallinen Arkisto 1956 13: 144-172. Examines the development of parties and voting patterns in elections to the city council and national diet, 1874-1904. The City Government Act of 1873 instituted plural voting, each voter's franchise being calculated by his tax assessment. The wealthy, Swedish-speaking businessmen dominated the elections, but active opposition groups appeared, reflecting party divisions in the country as a whole. Older occupational divisions tended to give way to linguistic parties in the 1870's and 1880's. In the 1890's an organized labor movement appeared, while the Finnish Party split into "Old" and "Young" factions. Efforts for a united front were made in the period after 1899. Roberta G. Selleck

5:3333. Konenkov, S. T. VSTRECHI S V. I. LENINYM [Meetings with V. I. Lenin]. Istoriia SSSR 1957 (1): 232-235. In April 1918 Lenin worked out a plan for removing the monuments of Czardom and replacing them, for propaganda reasons, by monuments of the socialist revolution. The author, who was spokesman for the sculptors of Moscow, acted as Lenin's adviser. In November 1918 Lenin personally unveiled on Red Square a memorial tablet made by the author and dedicated to those who died in the October Revolution. G. Liersch

5:3334. Kostrikin, V. J. KREST'IAANSKOE DVIZHENIE V RIAZANSKOI GUBERNII OSEN'U 1917 G. [The peasant insurrection in Ryazan Province in 1917]. Istoriia SSSR 1957 (3): 123-133. The peasants gained no relief from the February Revolution. The bourgeois Provisional Government was willing to continue war and had no intention of carrying out the hoped-for liquidation of the large estates, and the dominant soviets of the SR's and Mensheviks still prevented peasants' revolts. From the spring of 1917 on, however, the peasants began to fight for their own interests, including lower rents and exemption from compulsory labor on the estates, and in isolated cases even broke up and distributed estates. The main center of disturbances was Ryazan, a predominantly feudal province which was situated near industrial centers. The events of July did not fulfill the expectations of the SR's and Mensheviks. The price of bread rose. The village poor now began to act on their own initiative in the land question and to distribute the land and property of the estate-owners. In October, risings took place in the whole country, manor houses were destroyed, and there were outrages against estate owners. The Party at that time was not ready to assume control of these revolts, and Lenin dissociated himself from the excesses with the words: "Pogroms and anarchy have never yet brought political results." G. Liersch

5:3335. Leiberov, I. P. PETROGRADSKII PROLETARIAT V BOR'BE ZA POBEDU FEVRAL'SKOI BURZHUAZNO-DEMOKRATICHESKOI REVOLIUTSII V ROSSII [The St. Petersburg proletariat in the struggle for the victory of the bourgeois democratic February Revolution in Russia]. Istoriia SSSR 1957 (1): 41-73. On the eve of the February Revolution St. Petersburg was not only the capital but also the main center of industry and of the revolutionary proletariat in Russia. Lenin recognized the leading position of this city in Russia. It is greatly to the credit of the proletariat in the factories of St. Petersburg that it, in spite of its numerical inferiority, promoted the revolution by means of political demonstrations,

strikes and armed insurrections and secured the victory of the revolution through the occupation of the two main proletarian districts of the city. The leading role in all Russian revolutions was played by the proletariat. In the capitalist West a dependent proletariat fought under the leadership of the bourgeoisie against feudalism and absolutism. G. Liersch

5:3336. Lukin, G. F. RABOCHEE DVIZHENIE V ESTONII V GODY STOLYPINSKOI REAKTSII [The labor movement in Estonia in the years of the Stolypin reaction]. Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised. Ühiskonnateaduste Seeria 1956 (1): 5-19. In June 1907 the Czar dissolved the Second Duma, thus destroying the organization of the Social Democratic Party. The petty bourgeois elements withdrew and only the Bolsheviks continued their work of socialist agitation among the masses, through "societies for culture and enlightenment." They distributed leaflets and organized strikes. G. Liersch

5:3337. Mal'tseva, N. A. OBZOR DOKUMENTAL'NYKH MATERIALOV FONDA MINISTERSTVA TORGOVLI I PROMYSHLENNOSTI [Review of the documentary material in the holdings of the ministry of commerce and industry]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1958 (2): 202-209. Material in these holdings contains interesting information on the history of the ministry, which was established in 1905 mainly in connection with the development of heavy industry, and on its most important functions up to 1917. Erna Wollert

5:3338. Mints, I. I. POBEDA SOTSIALISTICHESKOI REVOLIUTSII NA MESTAKH [The victory of the socialist revolution in the provinces]. Istoriia SSSR 1957 (4): 64-97. Until 25 October the Bolsheviks actually controlled only the soviets of Moscow, St. Petersburg and Ivanovo Voznesensk, and the majority of those of the Don basin and the Urals. In all large industrial centers they gained the majority during the first few days after 25 October. In many areas they had to fight hard against the SR's and Mensheviks for power in the soviets. During these first days the Bolshevik-minded soldiers on the front and in the garrisons in the towns played an important part. In the rural areas and the national territories in the east a prolonged civil war was fought against the counterrevolutionaries, who were supported by Western imperialists. The author considers the following areas: the central industrial region around Moscow, the Urals, the areas along the military front (from Estonia to the Ukraine) and the southeast (Don, Kuban and Astrakhan). G. Liersch

5:3339. Mirer, S. I. OTNOSITEL'NO DATY PEREEZDA V. I. LENINA V RAZLIV [On the date of V. I. Lenin's move to Razliv]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1957 (4): 129-132. In July 1917 Lenin left Petrograd after an official warrant of arrest had been issued against him and hid in the lodgings of the worker Emel'ianov. The exact date is a matter of dispute. On the basis of press reports and personal recollections the author concludes that it was the night of 9/10 July. Erna Wollert

5:3340. Moiseev, M. N. ARMIIA REVOLIUTSII [The army of the Revolution]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1958 (1): 137-150. Personal recollections of a member of the rayon command of the Red Guard of the Petrograd side of the city of Petrograd concerning the engagements of the Red Guard in 1917. Erna Wollert

5:3341. Molnár, E. (Budapest). A NAGY OKTÓBERI SZOCIALISTA FORRADALOM [The Great Socialist October Revolution]. Acta Historica 1958 5(1/2): 3-11. The Great Socialist October Revolution has fundamentally changed the face of the world. After the Revolution, whose victory is inseparably linked with the name of Lenin, the Soviet Union became the firm basis of the world socialist movement. For Hungary the October Revolution was also a signal. In 1919 the Hungarian people was the first to follow the example of the Great October by proclaiming the Hungarian Soviet Republic. Journal (t)

5:3342. Orekhova, L. M. POKHOD RABOCHIKH V DEREVNIU V 1918 GODU [The workers' campaign in the country in the year 1918]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1958 (1): 123-136. The history of this organized mass campaign is still obscure. Lenin called it a crusade to strengthen the local party organizations and to activate politically the village poor against the kulaks, who, at the time of the general famine, had withheld bread, which was plentiful in the country. The so-

called Food Armies, which consisted of a total of c. 50,000 to 60,000 urban workers, were supposed to set up the Bolshevik dictatorship over the food supply and break up the bread monopoly. Their experiences proved to be useful later at the time of the general food distribution. Erna Wollert

5:3343. Ottersberg, Kurt (Humboldt Univ., Berlin). ÜBER DEN KAMPF DES LETTISCHEN VOLKES FÜR DEN SIEG DER GROSSEN SOZIALISTISCHEN OKTOBERREVOLUTION [On the struggle of the Latvian people for the victory of the Great Socialist October Revolution]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1957/58 7(1): 95-98. As one of the most developed industrial regions of Czarist Russia, Latvia had a proletariat that had gained experiences in many struggles. The revolutionary Latvian Social Democrats had been in close co-operation with the Russian Bolsheviks during the war years and entirely supported the preparation of an armed insurrection. Side by side with their Russian class comrades thousands of Latvian workers, peasants and soldiers fought in Latvia as well as in Petrograd, Moscow and other Russian cities for the victory of the Great Socialist October Revolution. Journal

5:3344. Poida, D. P. VOLNENIJA CHINSHEVIKOV I CHINSHEVAIA REFORMA 1886 GODA NA PRAVOBEREZHOI UKRAINE [Disturbances among tenants and the rent reform of 1886 in the Ukraine]. Istoriia SSSR 1957 (2): 143-155. The agricultural rent system was introduced into Lithuania, the Ukraine and White Russia by Polish magnates, who had become acquainted with it through German settlers in Poland. This system, which in contrast to serfdom gave the tenant a certain freedom of movement, was maintained after the annexation of these areas by Russia. After the abolition of serfdom, however, the situation of the tenants became worse; the estate owners tried to compensate for the loss of the serfs by raising the rent. As a result grievances were submitted to the Czar, and there were refusals to pay the rent (punished by the estate owners with eviction), disturbances, arrests and military pogroms. The class war had begun in the village. In 1886 the Czar finally published a law ruling that the tenant could gradually buy under special terms the land he held. G. Liersch

5:3345. Pushkareva, I. M. ZARABOTNAIA PLATA ZHELEZNODOROZHNIKOV NAKANUNE REVOLIUTSII 1905-1907 GG. (K VOPROSU O SOTSIAL'NO-EKONOMICHESKOM POLOZHENII ZHELEZNODOROZHNIKOV) [The wages of railwaymen on the eve of the 1905-1907 revolution (on the social-economic position of the railwaymen)]. Istoriia SSSR 1957 (3): 159-175. On the eve of the disturbances of 1905-1907, 751,197 people were employed by the railways. Since 77.6 percent of all railway workers earned less than 30 rubles per month, which according to statistical data constituted the minimum subsistence wage at that time, they played a certain role in the revolution. G. Liersch

5:3346. Rannik, E. KOHALIKE NÕUKOGUDE MOODUS-TAMINE JA NENDE ÕIGUSLIK SEISUND EESTIS AASTAIL 1917-1918 [The formation of local soviets and their legal status in Estonia 1917-1918]. Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised. Ühiskonnateaduste Seeria 1956 (1): 23-38. The establishment of Soviet power in Estonia in 1917-18 convinced the Estonian working people of the vitality of the soviet system and of its incomparable superiority over the capitalist system. The cornerstone of the agrarian policy of the local soviets was the Decree on Land. The barons' estates were confiscated and became the property of the people as a whole. G. Liersch

5:3347. Saat, J. EESTIMAA REVOLUTSIOONILISE SÕJAKOMITEE TEGEVUSEST SUURE SOTSIALISTLIKU OKTOOBRIREVOLUTSIOONI PERIOODIL [On the activities of the military revolutionary committee of Estonia in the period of the Great Socialist October Revolution]. Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised. Ühiskonnateaduste Seeria 1956 (3): 187-202. The military revolutionary committee of Estonia was formed on 22 October 1917 at a joint session of the executive committee of the soviets of Estonia and of the Tallin soviet. The most important task of the military revolutionary committee was to prevent the counterrevolutionary forces from sending army units from the front to the approaches of Petrograd via the Estonian railways. Everywhere in the institutions, schools and law courts Estonian was adopted as the official language. The committee

gave assistance in taking over the landed estates of the Baltic nobles. G. Liersch

5:3348. Saha, H. 1905 A. 16. OKTOOBRI VERETÖÖ OHVRITE NIMEKIRI [A list of names of the victims of the Czarist massacre on 16 October 1905]. Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised 1955 (2): 321-325. About 90 persons were shot by Czarist troops at a meeting of workers at the market place in Reval on 16 October 1905. The names of the victims are listed. G. Liersch

5:3349. Sepre, O. SUURTOOSTUSTÖÖLISTE ARV EESTIS ENNE ESIMEST MAAILMASÕDA JA KODANLIKU DIKTATUURI LÕPUPÄEVL [The number of industrial workers in Estonia before World War I and in the final period of bourgeois dictatorship]. Eesti TSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised. Ühiskonnateaduste Seeria 1958 (3): 198-211. The economists and statisticians of bourgeois Estonia refrained from giving precise data concerning the number of industrial workers in Estonia in the period preceding World War I. One of the most important indices of the level of industrial productivity is the utilization of electrical power per worker. The author concludes that the total working hours in the large-scale industrial enterprises of bourgeois Estonia amounted to only 60-70 percent of the prewar level. G. Liersch

5:3350. Sidorov, A. L. EKONOMICHESKIE PREDPOSYKI SOTSIALISTICHESKOI REVOLIUTSII V ROSSII [The economic prerequisites of the socialist revolution in Russia]. Istoriia SSSR 1957 (4): 9-39. After the abolition of serfdom, capitalism rapidly developed in agriculture and industry. From 1894 to 1899, 1,045 joint-stock companies with a total capital of c. 1.3 billion rubles were founded. Joint-stock organization predominated. Investments were made mainly in the mining, machine-construction, metal and electrical industries. State protectionism supported the new industrial bourgeoisie. The Franco-Russian Agreement of 1893 caused another boom in the capital market. Rather than supplying goods, the Western countries invested their excess capital in Russia. Development was characterized by the concentration of industry--and therefore of the working class--notably in the Baltic area, the Ukraine, Poland and Azerbaijan. By 1914 there were already 2,103 joint-stock companies with a total capital of 4 billion rubles of these 327 were foreign with a total capital of c. 1.3 billion rubles. There was no change, however, in the backward condition of agriculture. Russia had accumulated debts to the Entente of 16 billion rubles by 1917. G. Liersch

5:3351. Slavin, N. F. IZ ISTORII IUL'SKOGO POLITICHESKOGO KRIZISA 1917 G. [From the history of the political crisis of July 1917]. Istoriia SSSR 1957 (2): 128-142. At the end of the February Revolution there were practically two governments in Russia: the Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies, supported by the masses of the people, and the Provisional Government, which consisted of the bourgeoisie and the bourgeois landowners and was forced to compromise continually between democrats and revolutionaries. In July the counter-revolutionary government tried to break up the workers' and soldiers' soviets. The Cadets, formerly on the side of constitutional monarchy and now allegedly republican, played a decisive role in this scheme. The author uses new archival material to reveal the tactics employed by the Cadets. G. Liersch

5:3352. Smorgun, P. M. RASPROSTRANENIE MARKSIZMA NA UKRAINE V 80-KH I NACHALE 90-KH GODOV XIX VEKA [The propagation of Marxism in the Ukraine in the 1880's and 1890's]. Voprosy Istarii KPSS 1957 (4): 88-101. The increasing organization of the working class in the Ukraine corresponding to the growth of capitalism, created favorable conditions for the propagation of scientific socialism. Odessa was an important center of Marxist literature. Students returning from abroad and the revolutionary intelligentsia illegally imported works by Marx, Engels and Plekhanov, among others, and produced hectographed or lithographed copies of them. Based on material from the Central State Historical Archives of the Ukrainian SSR. Erna Wollert.

5:3353. Unsigned. IA. M. SVERDLOV OB IUL'SKIKH DNIakh 1917 G. V. PETROGRADE [Ia. M. Sverdlov on the events of July 1917 in Petrograd]. Istoriia SSSR 1957 (2): 122-123. The events of 3-6 July 1917 constituted the decisive turning point of the socialist revolution. Supported by the petty bour-

geoisie, the counterrevolutionaries made a last attempt to crush the socialist revolution by eliminating the revolutionary wing. Its organ, Pravda, was liquidated at this time. The local Party organizations had to be informed quickly about the happenings through hand-written circulars. Three of these circulars, written by Sverdlov, one of Lenin's closest collaborators, are published here. G. Liersch

5:3354. Unsigned. NOVYE DOKUMENTY V. I. LENINA [New documents of V. I. Lenin]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1958 (1): 100-107. These documents, published by the Institute for Marxism-Leninism, are from one of the phases of the elaboration by Lenin of the co-operative plan in 1918 and throw light on his work on the decree relating to co-operatives and its elucidation and popularization. Erna Wollert

5:3355. Verhoven', B. G. and M. C. Selezner. BOR'BA ZA RABOCHII CONTROL' NAD PROIZVODSTVOM V ESTONII (1917-1918 GG.) [The struggle for Workers' Control of industries in Estonia (1917-1918)]. Istorii SSSR 1957 (3): 134-141. After the February Revolution the Estonian Bolsheviks rapidly assumed leadership of the workers. In spite of resistance from capitalist management they succeeded in gaining a large measure of control over factories through the soviets, and several factories were nationalized. The St. Petersburg Central Committee for Workers' Control provided the model for these actions. In February 1917 the German imperialists occupied Estonia and temporarily interrupted the development toward further nationalization of the Estonian industry. G. Liersch

5:3356. Veshchikov, A. T. NOVYI DOCUMENT ISKROV-SKOI ORGANIZATSII [A new document of the organization "Iskra"]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1957 (4): 126-128. Publishes the "Statute of the Districts of the Don Committee of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party," a document from the state archives of Rostov Region, which serves as an example of the way in which the organizational principles of Lenin were put into practice. Erna Wollert

5:3357. Volodarskaia, A. M. and T. V. Shepeleva, eds. ZASEDANIA TSK RSDRP 15-17 APRELIA 1914 GODA [Meetings of the central committee of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party from 15 to 17 April 1914]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1957 (4): 112-125. Publishes for the first time documents of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism, most of which are resolutions of the central committee pertaining to the preparation of the Sixth Party Congress, about which little was known up to now. Erna Wollert

5:3358. Zabrodskaia, S. A. EESTI BOL'SHEVIKUD ESI-MESE MAAILMASOJA EEL [The Bolsheviks of Estonia before the First World War]. Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised 1955 (4): 539-557. The first Estonian cells of the new Bolshevik Party were organized only in the larger cities. Their members were the main force in the Estonian labor movement. The Estonian Communists collaborated closely with the central Party bureau in St. Petersburg. The publications Pravda and Kiir helped in the intellectual education of the Communists in Estonia. G. Liersch

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

See also: 5:3137, 3346, 3347

5:3359. Eriksson, Sven. UTRIKESPOLITIKEN OCH PRESSEN, TILL FRÅGAN OM UTRIKES DEPARTEMENTET PRESSBYRÅN TILLKOMST [Foreign policy and the press, on the origins of the Foreign Office Press Bureau]. Svensk Tidsskrift 1955 42(10): 547-556. Describes the efforts by the Swedish government to inform the foreign public of the Swedish side of the 1905 crisis with Norway, and the organization in 1906 of a private Swedish information bureau. This initiative led to the establishment of the Foreign Office Press Bureau in 1909. Roberta G. Selleck

5:3360. Koht, Halvdan (formerly Univ. of Oslo). TIL VENSTRES HISTORIE LANDSVENSTREMØTET 1894 [Concerning Venstre's history. National Venstre meeting of 1894]. Historisk Tidsskrift (Norway) 1959 39(2): 144-157. Presents the author's notes for two days of this meeting of the Venstre party in 1894. Details are given concerning decisions on items in the party program. The main question was that of a separate foreign service for Norway within the union, and the

second item of importance was that of voting and franchise.

R. E. Lindgren

5:3361. Lilliestam, Åke. G. H. SON HOLMBERG SOM ANARKISRISK TEORETIKER [G. H. Holmberg as an anarchist theorist]. Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift 1958 61(1): 25-37. Discusses the writings of Gustaf Henriksson Holmberg (1864-1929) a self-educated publicist and the only Swedish anarcho-syndicalist of his time concerned with theoretical as well as organizational problems. Holmberg's anarchism was a "theory of justice" rather than of economic structure. At first a follower of Karl Eugen Dühring (1833-1921), he later shifted to syndicalism and was a pioneer in founding the Swedish branch of that movement. Roberta G. Selleck

5:3362. Linner, Sigfrid. HUGO HAMILTON, DAGBÖCKER 1911-1916 [Hugo Hamilton, diaries 1911-1916]. Svensk Tidsskrift 1955 42(3): 125-141. Discusses the materials relating to Swedish political history in Dagböcker [Diaries] I 1911-1916 (Stockholm: Norstedt, 1955), the first volume of the diaries of Count Hugo E. G. Hamilton (1849-1928), Swedish conservative politician and parliamentarian. The diaries provide new information on the continuing conservative influence on the king after the liberal ministry took office in 1911. Conservatives were divided in their attitudes toward the King's speech of February 1914. As member of the select parliamentary defense committee, Hamilton describes negotiations leading to the defense bill of 1914. From 1914 on he was chairman of the wartime food commission. Roberta G. Selleck

5:3363. Linner, Sigfrid. UR HUGO HAMILTONS OCH JOHAN WIDENS DAGBÖCKER [From the diaries of Hugo Hamilton and Johan Widen]. Svensk Tidsskrift 1956 43(7): 383-404. Discusses the materials relating to Swedish political history found in Hugo Hamilton's Dagböcker [Diaries] II, 1917-1919 (Stockholm: Norstedt, 1956) and in the unpublished diaries of Johan Widen for 1917 in the Caroline Library, Uppsala. Hamilton and Widen (1856-1933), a moderate liberal, participated in the ministerial crises of spring and autumn 1917, of which the diaries provide details. Hamilton's diaries from 1918-19 throw light on the constitutional compromise extending the franchise. Roberta G. Selleck

SPAIN

See also: 5:3142, 3144, 3145

5:3364. Arias, Pedro G. ACLARACION DE UN HECHO OSCURO. EMILIO COTARELO Y MORI [Clarification of an obscure fact. Emilio Cotarelo y Mori]. Indice 1957 11(102): 11. Deals with the hostility of the press to Emilio Cotarelo (1858-1935) and the attacks made against him because of his denunciation of a married couple sought by the French police. The author defends Cotarelo. S. B. (IHE 27944)

5:3365. Gullón, Ricardo. VALERA LEIDO POR MONTESINOS [Valera read by Montesinos]. Insula 1957 12(130): 1 and 4. A discussion of José F. Montesinos' Valera o la ficción libre (Madrid: Editorial Gredos, 1957). Montesinos' interpretation of Juan Valera differs greatly from the usual one. J. M. R. (IHE 28061)

5:3366. Marías, Julián. LA GENERACION DE 1856 [The generation of 1856]. Revista de Psicología General y Aplicada 12(41/42): 155-161. With certain reservations in the case of Spain, shows that the present "historical epoch" began with the generation born in 1856, whose fundamental characteristic was "instauration." Among the outstanding Spanish figures cited are Menéndez Pelayo, who contributed a new kind of "Spanish science," and Cajal, the founder of a school of histology. R. G. C. (IHE 28041)

5:3367. Miralles de los Santos, Ricardo. VIDA Y OBRA DEL DOCTOR CORTEZO [The life and work of Doctor Cortezo]. Revista de la Universidad de Madrid 1957 6(24): 630-631. Summary of a doctoral thesis on Carlos María Cortezo (born 1850), a doctor, man of letters and politician, who died at the beginning of the 20th century. C. B. (IHE 28059)

5:3368. Pedret Casado, Paulino. LA VIDA Y LA OBRA DE DON PABLO PEREZ CONSTANTI [The life and work of Don Pablo Pérez Constanti]. Cuadernos de Estudios Gallegos 1957 12(38): 243-248. Portrait of Pérez Constanti (1857-1938), journalist and archivist of the Ayuntamiento of Santiago. R. O. (IHE 27969)

5:3369. Rídruejo Alonso, Pedro. SOBRE EL PENSAMIENTO POLITICO DE CANALEJAS [On the political thought of Canalejas]. Revista de Estudios Políticos 1957 61(96): 95-136. On the basis of his behavior in the Cortes, examines Canalejas' views on political, religious and social questions. R. O. (IHE 288215)

5:3370. --. [VALENCIAN AGRICULTURE AND THE SPANISH ECONOMY]. Revista de Economía Política 1958 9(1). Velarde Fuertes, Juan, ESTUDIOS Y DOCUMENTOS DE ECONOMIA ESPAÑOLA [Studies and documents of Spanish economy], pp. 138-139. Torres, Manuel de, LA AGRICULTURA VALENCIANA Y LA SOLIDARIDAD ECONOMICA NACIONAL [Valencian agriculture and national economic solidarity], pp. 140-172. Following the introduction by Velarde Fuertes, reprints a lecture by Manuel de Torres originally published in Economía Española in 1934. Torres presents a study of economic policy based on the evolution of Valencian agricultural prices in the years 1913-1933. C. F. (IHE 28236)

Latin America

5:3371. Pedemonte, Hugo Emilio. LA INFLUENCIA DEL LIBERTADOR EN LA PROSA DE JOSE MARTI [The Liberator's influence on the prose of José Martí]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela 1958 17(54): 9-14. Examines Bolívar's literary and political influence on the Cuban patriot José Martí (1853-1895). Extracts from relevant speeches and writings are included. B. T. (IHE 28931)

5:3372. Pletcher, David M. (Hamline Univ.). THE FALL OF SILVER IN MEXICO, 1870-1910, AND ITS EFFECT ON AMERICAN INVESTMENTS. Journal of Economic History 1958 18(1): 33-55. An analysis of Mexican silver inflation as a factor in encouraging American investment and, at the same time, reducing the returns received on it. As a result of increased production of silver and decreased demand for its use in coinage, the index of its average annual value fell from 100 in 1873 to 44.50 in 1902. This fall made gold-based currencies more expensive in Mexico, encouraged export industries and discouraged the import of products and even techniques. Railroads, the largest single block of American investments, took in mainly silver money in passenger and freight receipts but had to service bonds and pay dividends in gold. Mining companies, the second largest block, sold minerals abroad for gold-based currencies and fared somewhat better. Based on Mexican government reports, contemporary accounts, and American investment manuals. A

5:3373. Unsigned. CATALOGO DE LOS DOCUMENTOS CONTENIDOS EN EL ARCHIVO DEL DR. ALFREDO ZAYAS Y ALFONSO. (DONATIVO DE LA SRA. MARIA JAEN, VIUDA DE ZAYAS). [Catalogue of the documents contained in the archives of Dr. Alfredo Zayas y Alfonso. (A gift from Sra. María Jaén, Zayas' widow)]. Boletín del Archivo Nacional (Cuba) 1957 [1958] 56: 198-206. A list of about 200 documents, most of which are printed, referring mainly to Cuban independence and to Zayas (1861-1934) as president of the republic. R. C. (IHE 28914)

5:3374. Unsigned. DONATIVO DEL SR. PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA [A gift from the president of the republic]. Boletín del Archivo Nacional (Cuba) 1957 [1958] 56: 226-227. A list of sixteen documents from the years 1883-1898 which have been acquired by the Cuban Archivo Nacional. Most of them pertain to Cuban independence. R. C. (IHE 28915)

5:3375. Unsigned. DOS CARTAS DE MARTI DONADAS AL ARCHIVO [Two of Martí's letters donated to the Archives]. Boletín del Archivo Nacional (Cuba) 1957 [1958] 56: 209-225. Publishes letters written by José Martí in 1889 and 1890 to the Argentine engineer and minister Miguel Tedín, which illustrate the friendship which existed between the two. Photocopies of both letters, the originals of which are preserved in the Archivo Nacional de Cuba, are included. The 1890 letter is published here for the first time. R. C. (IHE 28924)

5:3376. Unsigned. SEMANA MACEISTA [Maceo week]. Boletín del Archivo Nacional (Cuba) 1957 [1958] 56: 261-267.

Lists eighty documents of the Archivo Nacional, Havana and various photographs relating to General Antonio Maceo (1845-1896), a leader of Cuban independence, which the archives exhibited in 1957. R. C. (IHE 28923)

Pacific Area

See also: 5:3192

5:3377. Hamilton, Celia (Canberra Univ. College). IRISH-CATHOLICS OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND THE LABOR PARTY, 1890-1910. Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand 1958 8(31): 254-267. Before 1890, Irish Catholics opposed Henry Parkes, the main liberal leader and free trade, since both represented Protestant, English landholding and wealthy business interests. In the great strike of 1890 Cardinal Moran, the head of the church, was sympathetic toward unions, but Catholic newspapers were critical of labor throughout the decade. After 1900, Catholics joined the Labour Party because its stress on equality and social welfare appealed to people who were workers and small farmers. In the 1910 elections Labour gained in areas where the concentration of Catholics was above average, and the number of Catholics in Labour's parliamentary ranks rose. G. D. Bearce

5:3378. Knaplund, Paul (Univ. of Wisconsin). SIR ARTHUR GORDON AND FIJI: SOME GORDON-GLADSTONE LETTERS. Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand 1958 8(31): 281-296. Gordon, formerly Gladstone's private secretary, became governor of Fiji in 1875, one year after British annexation. An experienced governor of British colonies, Gordon accepted the Fiji post because he could rule without interfering colonial legislatures and because he hoped to establish a humanitarian administration in Fiji. In writing to Gladstone, Gordon revealed his admiration for Fiji culture. He found that the people were literate and hard-working, and had civilized social customs. In his policies, Gordon respected Fiji customs and institutions, and adapted British institutions to local needs. He protected the islanders from white planters who would have exploited native labor mercilessly. He met with difficulty in managing finances and keeping peace in eighty scattered islands. His administration was deemed successful. G. D. Bearce

5:3379. Knaplund, Paul. SIR ARTHUR GORDON AND NEW ZEALAND, 1880-1882. Pacific Historical Review 1959 28(2): 155-172. Examines the career of Arthur Hamilton Gordon as governor of New Zealand. Sympathizing with the native population, he was thwarted in his efforts to protect them "against white settlers' greed, injustice, and wrong." The colonists disliked the barriers to land purchase imposed by the Treaty of Waitangi (1840). They disregarded rights granted to the Maoris, whose lands they desired. Gordon protested against their actions to no avail. "In Britain a long record of defeat in constitutional conflicts with the colonies caused the government to neglect its duties to the Maoris leaving them to the not so tender mercies of the white New Zealanders." R. Lowitt

5:3380. Martin, A. W. (New South Wales Univ. of Technology). HENRY PARKES AND ELECTORAL MANIPULATION, 1872-1882. Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand 1958 8(31): 268-280. Parkes dominated New South Wales politics before the rise of modern parties. Elections to parliament depended on manipulation of local political clubs, religious groups, and factions of local leaders. Parkes was a masterful manipulator, though he asserted that minister of the crown should remain aloof from local elections. He had permanent agents scattered in local constituencies who were able to generate support for suitable candidates. Though a leading Protestant, he collaborated secretly with Catholics when necessary. He dispensed political offices and money to promote his ends. Public opinion required Parkes to hold some larger views on political questions, but these did not intrude on election campaigns. G. D. Bearce

5:3381. Parker, R. S. (Australian National Univ., Canberra). PUBLIC ENTERPRISE IN NEW SOUTH WALES. Australian Journal of Politics and History 1958 4(2): 208-223. In power in the years 1910-1917, Labour established twenty-one public enterprises in building trades and industry. These

were ordinary business undertakings, and did not mean the nationalization of the economy. They were designed to cut governmental expense, not to alleviate worker exploitation or promote consumer well-being. They never operated in fields vital to the national economy. Their success was judged on a profit and loss basis. Most were later abolished because private business disliked their competition, though they provided more economical service than private business did. This was a betrayal of public trust. After 1941, when Labour returned to power, some new enterprises were established, but state capitalism had largely disappeared. G. D. Bearce

5:3382. --. [EMILIO AGUINALDO]. Historical Bulletin 1959 3(1). Osmeña, Sergio (former President of the Philippine Commonwealth), GENERAL AGUINALDO IN RETREAT (1899), pp. 1-6. Agoncillo, Theodore A. (Univ. of the Philippines), GENERAL AGUINALDO IN HISTORY, pp. 7-14. Majul, Cesar Adib (Univ. of the Philippines), AGUINALDO AND MABINI, pp. 15-24. Villanueva, Honesto A. (Univ. of the Philippines), AGUINALDO'S RELATIONS WITH PRATT AND WILDMAN, pp. 25-34. Laus, Emiliano L. (National Univ., Manila), FILIPINO WAR AGAINST THE AMERICANS, pp. 35-39. Aguinaldo-Melencio, Carmen, MY FATHER, pp. 40-45. Serrano, Leopoldo R. (José Rizal National Centennial Commission), AGUINALDO AS PUBLIC SERVANT, pp. 46-54. Santos, Alfonso P. (Univ. of the Philippines), AGUINALDO ON RIZAL AND "THREE AGUINALDO TALES," pp. 55-60. Virata, Emilio P., TO BE GREAT IS TO BE SIMPLE, pp. 61-62. Kane, Samuel E., REMINISCENCES ..., pp. 63-65. Unsigned. SPANISH ORIGINAL OF AGUINALDO'S "PROCLAMATION OF A STATE OF WAR" AGAINST THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, pp. 66-69. Unsigned. POETIC TRIBUTE IN TAGALOG TO GENERAL EMILIO AGUINALDO, PRESIDENT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT, WRITTEN SIXTY YEARS AGO BY A STAFF MEMBER OF THE REVOLUTION'S ORGAN, EL HERALDO DE LA REVOLUCION, p. 70. Quiason, Serafin, Napoleon J. Casambre (both Univ. of the Philippines), and Isagani Medina (Librarian, Univ. of the Philippines), ed., BIBLIOGRAPHY ON EMILIO AGUINALDO, pp. 71-80. A special number devoted to articles on various aspects of the life of General Emilio Aguinaldo (born 1869), commander of the Filipino forces in the rebellion against Spain (1896-98) and leader of the insurrection against American authority (1899-1901). H. E. Reed

United States of America

See also: 5:3195, 3197, 3198, 3203, 3215, 3221, 3222, 3228, 3230, 3233, 3238, 3243, 3245, 3285, 3300, 3372

5:3383. Arden, Eugene (C. W. Post College of Long Island). THE EARLY HARLEM NOVEL. Phylon Quarterly 1959 20(1): 25-31. P. L. Dunbar's The Sport of the Gods (1902) was the earliest serious novel about Negro life in New York. Starting in the 1920's an enormous Harlem literature developed. It was at first romantic, as exemplified by Carl Van Vechten's Nigger Heaven (1926), and then later became realistic, as in Countee Cullen's One Way to Heaven (1932), depicting tensions in the "black ghetto." Current Harlem fiction tends toward sensationalistic accounts of teen-age gang life. A

5:3384. Barnes, Harry Elmer (Malibu, California). A NEW ASSESSMENT OF VEBLENIAN ECONOMICS. Southern Economic Journal 1958 25(1): 88-96. An extended review and critique of Lev. E. Dobriansky's book Veblenism: A New Critique (Washington, D.C.: Public Affairs Press, 1957). Thorstein Bunde Veblen was the effective founder of institutional economics in the United States. The writings on economics by Veblen and his school were usually encyclopedic, possessed a wide sweep, and had a dominant interest in historical development, in the interrelation of economic and other social institutions, in a realistic portrayal of the total economic situation, and in the bearing of current trends upon the probable economic future. Although institutionalism was probably the most promising of all economic schools of the 20th century, it has been supplanted for the most part by quantitative mysticism and metaphysical obfuscation--statistical exercises and abstract theory. A

5:3385. Blacksilver, Jack (Georgia State College). GEORGE GUNTON: PIONEER SPOKESMAN FOR A LABOR-BIG BUSINESS ENTENTE. Business History Review 1957 31

(1): 1-22. George Gunton (1845-1919) began his career as a labor agitator in England and then emigrated to Massachusetts, where he became a leader in the movement for a shorter work week. In 1895 he entered upon a career as an independent journalist, economist and labor educator. During these years Gunton became so friendly to big business that he was ultimately accused of being its paid defender. Basing his judgment primarily on an examination of Gunton's prolific writings, the author sees him essentially as an apostle of compromise between labor and big business. Gunton remained a strong unionist, staunchly advocating improved working conditions as necessary for the creation of the mass market that prosperity demanded. At the same time he stressed the interdependence of capital and labor, and though a defender and admirer of trusts, he believed that they should be closely regulated by government. The author concludes that Gunton was a spokesman for the more moderate members within the ranks of both capital and labor and that he played a significant role in laying the foundation for the later development of harmony and mutual respect in industrial relations. D. W. Houston

5:3386. Brown, Charles Summer (Washington, D. C.). GENESIS OF THE NEGRO LAWYER IN NEW ENGLAND. PART II. Negro History Bulletin 1959 22(8): 171-177. Continuation of a previous article [See abstract 5:1948]. The author includes biographical information on ten Negro lawyers who practiced their profession in New England. He attributes the larger number of Negro lawyers in Massachusetts to the State's earlier leadership in the abolition movement. L. Gara

5:3387. Chandler, Alfred D., Jr. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). THE BEGINNINGS OF "BIG BUSINESS" IN AMERICAN INDUSTRY. Business History Review 1959 33(1): 1-31. The growth of big business in America in the last two decades of the 19th century was primarily a response to the rise of urban markets--a result, in turn, of the spreading railroad network. Then, as the new century began to unfold, the dominant influence upon big-business development came to be technological. Discernible patterns of integration, combination, diversification and administration influenced and were influenced by the rise of huge companies and "oligopolistic" industries. Price competition yielded to other strategic weapons, and the whole economy adjusted itself to make room for the young giants in its midst. Journal

5:3388. Cox, Edward F. (Bethel College). THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE: FIRST ORGANIZED OPPOSITION TO THE METRIC SYSTEM. Ohio Historical Quarterly 1959 68(1): 54-83. A study of the first systematic resistance to a nearly universally praised reform of the 19th century. The metric system appeared certain of adoption in the USA, with strong forces--and active propaganda agencies--at work, when the International Institute for Preserving and Perfecting Weights and Measures (1879-88), an Ohio organization headed by Charles Latimer, arose to wage a novel campaign against such adoption. Its attack was based primarily on religious and occult grounds, and was actually incidental to a pre-occupation with Pyramidalism. Nevertheless, occasional scientific, economic and other arguments--and numerous antimetric activities--presaged tactics used, without acknowledgment, by more single-minded, vigorous opponents in the battle that raged in the 20th century over metric adoption. Of negligible influence on contemporary developments, the organization first disputed, on the nontechnical level, the claims of metric advocates, and contributed to making the metric question controversial. Based on publications of metric opponents and advocates, contemporary newspapers and periodicals, technical metrological works, and government documents. A

5:3389. DeNovo, John A. (Pennsylvania State Univ.). A RAILROAD FOR TURKEY. THE CHESTER PROJECT, 1908-1913. Business History Review 1959 33(3): 300-329. There was an interlude when enchantment with dollar diplomacy overcame the reluctance of Washington to become involved in Near East politics. The Chester project, however, was defeated by German imperialism, lack of popular support for business ambitions abroad, and vacillation by the promoters themselves. The time for effective alliance between the State Department and American businessmen was not yet at hand. Journal

5:3390. Gallagher, John Joseph, ed., (Archivist, Archdiocese of Baltimore). THE THEODORE ROOSEVELT LETTERS TO CARDINAL GIBBONS. Catholic Historical Review 1959 44(4): 440-456. Publishes a series of 34 brief letters and telegrams from Theodore Roosevelt to Cardinal Gibbons, 24 September 1901 - 15 August 1918, dealing with a variety of subjects. The originals are in the archives of the Archdiocese of Baltimore. Journal (J. T. Ellis)

5:3391. Gressley, Gene M. (Archivist, Univ. of Wyoming Library). TESCHEMACHER AND DEBILLIER CATTLE COMPANY. Business History Review 1959 33(2): 121-137. Adventure as well as hope for great gain touched off the Western cattle boom of the 1880's. The magic lure of the West proved irresistible even to conservative Eastern financiers. Losses were large, but the disillusioned and precipitous withdrawal of capital made them even larger. Journal

5:3392. Grob, Gerald N. (Clark Univ.). THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR AND THE TRADE UNIONS, 1878-1886. Journal of Economic History 1958 18(2): 176-192. A study of the internecine struggle within the American labor movement during the 1880's. The conflict was between the advocates of reform unionism and trade unionism. The former, represented by the Knights of Labor, hoped to raise the status of the worker by abolishing the wage system and returning to a system of production based on the dominance of the individual producer. The latter, represented by the trade-unions, accepted industrial society and labored within the framework of the system to secure greater material benefits for the workers. The result was a conflict for control of the destiny of the American labor movement, reaching its climax in 1886 with the founding of the American Federation of Labor. Based on an examination of labor journals and newspapers, proceedings of the Knights and the trade-unions, and the manuscripts of Terence V. Powderly of the Knights and Samuel Gompers of the A. F. of L. A.

5:3393. Hall, John Philip (Univ. of Baltimore). THE KNIGHTS OF ST. CRISPIN IN MASSACHUSETTS, 1869-1878. Journal of Economic History 1958 18(2): 161-175. This union of shoemakers, the largest labor organization in the United States at the time, has been characterized in the past as one primarily devoted to defending the status of the craftsman. The author demonstrates that it is even more notable for developing, at the local level, some important experiments in trade unionism of a quite modern kind, such as the city-wide union scale of wages, arbitration procedures, and the intent to set up standard conditions for factory work. Based on newspapers, labor and employer publications, government reports, and papers in the state archives of Massachusetts. A

5:3394. Johnson, Arthur M. (Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration). THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND THE BUREAU OF CORPORATIONS. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1959 45(4): 571-590. A study of the origin and role of the Bureau of Corporations in Roosevelt's administration. Initially intended to be an investigatory body to aid Congress in framing economic legislation, the Bureau in fact became an executive agency of publicity. As such, its work reflected the President's own uneven performance in the antitrust area. While the Bureau compiled much useful data about business, the way in which such information was used reflected the deficiencies of regulating corporations by administrative discretion. Based on Roosevelt manuscripts, Bureau of Corporations records, and secondary sources. A

5:3395. Kirk, Clara and Rudolf Kirk (both Rutgers Univ.). HOWELLS AND THE CHURCH OF THE CARPENTER. New England Quarterly 1959 32(2): 185-206. Examines the influence of Christian socialist ideas on William Dean Howells. During his two years' residence in Boston, Howells occasionally visited the Brotherhood of the Carpenter and shared the thinking of a group of Christian socialist writers. Although not an active reformer himself, Howells described a Christian socialist society in his novel A Traveller from Altruria. L. Gara

5:3396. Lincoln, A. (Univ. of San Francisco). THEODORE ROOSEVELT, HIRAM JOHNSON, AND THE VICE-PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION OF 1912. Pacific Historical Review 1959 28(3): 267-283. Discusses the friendship of Roosevelt and Johnson, which was based upon three factors: 1) the campaign of 1910 in which Johnson was elected Governor of California; 2) Roosevelt's visit to the State in March 1911;

and 3) the decision of the California Progressives in October 1911 to enter national politics. The latter urged the nomination of Johnson as Vice-President in 1912 on a Republican ticket headed by Theodore Roosevelt. Though Johnson would have been glad to accept the nomination, he was nevertheless willing to help start a third party if Taft won renomination. When this occurred, he was then reluctant to accept second place on the Progressive ticket. He knew that the party faced defeat at the polls, "and did not wish to undertake a three month campaign outside California which might jeopardize his control at home." R. Lowitt

5:3397. Logan, Frenise A. (Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina). FACTORS INFLUENCING THE EFFICIENCY OF NEGRO FARM LABORERS IN POST-RECONSTRUCTION NORTH CAROLINA. Agricultural History 1959 33(4): 185-189. In 1890, 64.6 percent of the total Negro population in North Carolina was employed in agricultural pursuits. Some white landlords and employers, particularly in areas with large Negro population, asserted that Negro tenants and farm laborers were unreliable and inefficient. In areas where the Negro percentage of the population was small, the honesty, thriftiness and reliability of the Negro tenants and farm hands was emphasized. Evidence indicates that in areas of heavy Negro population, employers paid Negroes wages substantially lower than those paid to whites, that there was an emphasis upon the mortgage and lien bond system with all its abuses, and that wages were often partially paid in supplies. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

5:3398. McKee, Delber L. (Westminster College). SAMUEL GOMPERS, THE A. F. OF L., AND IMPERIALISM 1895-1900. Historian 1959 21(2): 187-199. Shows the shift of Samuel Gompers and the A. F. of L. away from a position favoring Cuban independence toward one of opposition to measure which resulted in the Spanish-American War. The author demonstrates the development of anti-imperialist opinion in the A. F. of L. E. C. Johnson

5:3399. McKee, Don K. (Upsala College). THE INFLUENCE OF SYNDICALISM UPON DANIEL DE LEON. Historia 1958 20(3): 242-246. Discusses Daniel De Leon's departure from Marxist doctrines in embracing syndicalist doctrines after 1905. Confusion has arisen from De Leon's insistence that he was a doctrinaire Marxist. E. C. Johnson

5:3400. Morley, Charles (Ohio State Univ.). THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA AS REPORTED BY HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ. California Historical Society Quarterly 1955 34(4): 301-316. During his visit to the United States (1876-78), the future author of Quo Vadis? spent much of his time in California. Here, especially in San Francisco, he observed closely life among the Chinese at a time when the Chinese problem was at its height. His colorful description and thoughtful analysis of this subject first appeared in a Warsaw newspaper. A

5:3401. Morrison, John L. (Mount St. Mary's College). WILLIAM SETON--A CATHOLIC DARWINIST. Review of Politics 1959 21(3): 566-584. A study of the evolution controversy among American Catholics in the 1890's. Seton and other Catholics tried to check the prevailing hostility toward evolution among their fellow Catholics. Although Seton went too far when he advocated Darwinism rather than a more general theory of evolution, he did promote scientific education and provoke a re-examination of the whole question of science and religion. Catholic leaders now contended that earlier refutations of evolution were unsatisfactory; that the Darwinian form of evolution had to be rejected; and that the general theory of evolution was not inimical to religion. Based on the Catholic World and similar magazines, the New York Freeman's Journal and Seton's letters in the archives of the University of Notre Dame. A

5:3402. Muller, Dorothea R. THE SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY OF JOSIAH STRONG: SOCIAL CHRISTIANITY AND AMERICAN PROGRESSIVISM. Church History 1959 28(2): 183-201. An analysis of the thought of Josiah Strong, noting the similarities between social Christianity and the Progressive Movement. The author notes the following similarities: 1) reliance on scientific method and statistics; 2) belief in the importance of environment; 3) concern with the problem of freedom and government activity; 4) the view that society is an organism; 5) the

advocacy of evolutionary change and moderate reform; 6) optimism and faith in the goodness of man; 7) the hope of progress, and 8) a sense of urgency and crisis.

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

5:3403. Spence, Clark C. (Pennsylvania State Univ.). THE MONTANA COMPANY, LIMITED. CASE STUDY OF AN ANGLO-AMERICAN MINING INVESTMENT. Business History Review 1959 33(2): 190-203. The mineral riches of the West were exploited in distinct stages. Before a settled industry could emerge, highly speculative development companies bought out the discoverers, "skimmed the cream" and braved the hazards of nature and management. Some, like the Montana Company [founded in 1883; dissolved 1916], flourished for a time, but litigation, depletion, absentee ownership, and high costs made long-term existence almost impossible.

Journal

5:3404. Stratton, David H. (Baylor Univ.). NEW MEXICAN MACHIAVELLIAN? THE STORY OF ALBERT B. FALL. Montana 1957 7(4): 1-14. An account dealing mostly with the frontier environment in territorial New Mexico from the 1880's through early 1900's which molded the early life of Albert B. Fall, afterwards well-known as the central figure in the Teapot Dome affair of the Harding administration. Like many Westerners, Fall believed in the immediate and unrestricted disposition of the public lands. Based on Fall's personal papers, for the most part held by the family, regional newspapers, and published accounts. A

5:3405. Teller, Walter Magnes (Lahaska, Pennsylvania). POSTSCRIPTS TO THE SEARCH FOR CAPTAIN SLOCUM.

American Neptune 1958 18(3): 189-200.

A sequel to The Search for Captain Slocum (1956), the first documented biography of Joshua Slocum (1844-1909). It includes a four page letter written by Slocum (3 May 1890), newspaper clippings, photographs, inscriptions, and recollections of persons who knew him, 1906-08. Further evaluation of the captain as a writer is also included. A

5:3406. Torrence, William D. (Univ. of Nebraska). GREAT INDEPENDENT. THE LINCOLN TELEPHONE COMPANY, 1903-1908. Business History Review 1959 33(3): 365-382. It was not in the nature of the local American entrepreneur to concede to monopolistic power. Technical competence, good controls, and appeals to local pride were potent weapons in the struggle of a small company to succeed in the face of competition with the giant Bell system. Journal

5:3407. Warner, Robert M. (Univ. of Michigan). CHASE S. OSBORN AND THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1912. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1959 46(1): 19-45. A summary of the important, albeit erratic role played by Chase S. Osborn, Republican Governor of Michigan, in the 1912 Presidential campaign. Osborn crippled Robert M. La Follette's campaign for the Republican nomination, and was a leader in arranging Theodore Roosevelt's candidacy. He was seriously considered for high public office himself. He shifted his political position briefly to support Woodrow Wilson but ended the campaign with a speaking tour in behalf of Roosevelt. Based on official documents, published works, doctoral dissertations and the extensive files of correspondence, diaries, scrapbooks and other Osborn papers in the Michigan Historical Collections of the University of Michigan. A

E. 1918-1939

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 5:3247, 3253, 3261, 3263, 3293, 3550

5:3408. Arutunian, Iu. V. ROL' AMERIKANSKOI DIPLOMATII V ORGANIZATSII MUNKHENSKOI KONFERENTSII 1938 GODA [The role of American diplomacy in the organization of the Munich conference of 1938]. Voprosy Istorii 1958 (2): 76-95. Two trends characterize American historiography on the days preceding the outbreak of the Second World War: the group including Cordell Hull, Sumner Welles, Harry Hopkins, Basil Rauch, R. Bendiner and Langer and Gleason defends Roosevelt's foreign policy decision, whereas the group of the "Presentists," to which Charles Beard, Charles Tansill, R. Osgood and others belong, holds that the war against the fascist states was not necessary. In spite of its neutrality the United States supported the Anglo-French stand at the conference. The aim of the American finance oligarchy was to isolate the Soviet Union and gain financial advantages. G. Liersch

5:3409. Budurowycz, Bohdan B. (Student, Columbia Univ.). POLAND AND HITLER'S OFFERS OF ALLIANCE. Polish Review 1958 3(4): 16-29. A survey of Hitler's attempts to win Poland to the Anti-Comintern Pact and to a military alliance directed against the Soviet Union. The author analyzes Poland's reaction to these offers and corrects several misconceptions concerning Piłsudski's foreign policy. Based upon the author's doctoral dissertation at Columbia University. E. Kusielewicz

5:3410. Chastenet, Jacques. UNE OCCASION MANQUEE L'AFFAIRE DE LA RUHR [A lost opportunity: the Ruhr affair]. Revue de Paris 1959 66(7): 5-19. A discussion of the background of the French occupation of the Ruhr in 1923. France and Britain could not agree on a settled policy while Poincaré failed to use the opportunity presented by these negotiations to place relations with Germany on a sound and equitable basis. J. A. Clarke

5:3411. Costes, A. LETTRES DE MAX NETTLAU A JEAN GRAVE [Letters from Max Nettlau to Jean Grave]. Actualité de l'Histoire 1959 (26): 1-37. Reproduces eleven letters written by the German anarchist and scholar Max Nettlau to the French anarchist Jean Grave between 1923 and 1939. These letters deal with the Austrian and Serbian roles in the origin of World War I, problems of postwar Southeastern Europe, and questions relating to anarchist doctrine. G. Iggers

5:3412. Deist, Wilhelm (Stuttgart). BRÜNING, HERRIOT UND DIE ABRÜSTUNGSGESPRÄCHE VON BESSINGE 1932 [Brüning, Herriot and the disarmament talks in Bessinge in 1932]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1957 5(3): 265-272. Clarifies Brüning's account of the events of 30 May 1932 in Deutsche Rundschau, (1947, p. 1ff.) with regard to the issue of disarmament. The character of the Disarmament Conference of 1932 was affected by the German-French dispute over "equality" and "security." The agreement which Brüning had achieved in negotiations with the British and Americans in Bessinge on 29 April envisaged a program for the smallest possible measure of a legal "equality" for Germany. With France no agreement was achieved, owing partly to the fact that Herriot had been named premier only at the beginning of June. However, the Americans succeeded in persuading Herriot to agree to resume the talks held at Bessinge. On 30 May 1932 Brüning received a message to that effect. Based on British and American diplomatic records. A (t)

5:3413. Esser, M. EESTI KOMMUNISTLIKE NOORSOO-ORGANISATSIOONIDE INTERNATIONAALSETEST SÕPRUSSI-DEMETEST AASTAIL 1920-1930 [The friendly international relations of the Estonian Communist youth organizations in the years 1920-1930]. Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised. Ühiskonnateaduste Seeria 1958 (3): 167-182. In November 1919 an illegal congress of the Communist Youth International took place in Berlin, thus creating an international revolutionary fighting organization of young people. An Estonian section was formed in 1920 under the name All-Estonian Union of Young Proletarians. After its prohibition in 1921 it was replaced by the illegal Communist Youth Organization of Estonia. The latter maintained close contacts abroad, particularly with the youth of the Soviet Union. G. Liersch

5:3414. Heydekorn, Benedykt. WOLNE MIASTO GDAŃSK [The Free City of Danzig]. Kultura 1959 13(6): 131-135. Describes the anti-Polish activities of the Ukrainian nationalist headquarters in Danzig. Based mainly on an essay about the Ukrainian politician Andrzej Fedyna written by P. Tereszczuk. A. F. Dygnaś

5:3415. Hirszowicz, Łukasz. DOKUMENTY MSZ NIE-MIEC HITLEROWSKICH [Documents of the ministry of foreign affairs in Hitlerian Germany]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1959 66(1): 319-322. Describes the location and the contents of various photostat and microfilm copies of the German foreign

ministry records preserved in England, with special stress on documents of Polish interest. A. F. Dygnas

5:3416. Kawa, Elisabeth. *PIE XII ET L'ALLEMAGNE* [Pope Pius XII and Germany]. *Documents* 1958 13(6): 783-786. A résumé of an article that originally appeared in the *Petrus-Blatt*, Berlin. The author analyzes the role of Mgr. Pacelli (Pope Pius XII) in Berlin and the controversy regarding the status of the Church in the concordat with Prussia (1929), and quotes Marshal Hindenburg's praise of Pacelli's sincere sympathy for the German people. The introduction describes the deep emotion in West Germany on the death of the Pontiff, who in 1945 rejected the notion of collective guilt.

Jean Detiere

5:3417. Kief, Fritz. *HERMAN GORTER ZUM GEDÄCHTNIS* [In memory of Herman Gorter]. *Funk* 1957 8(9): 139-144. Sketch of Lenin's friend Gorter (1864-1927), who together with Anton Pannekoek and Henriette Roland-Holst directed the Amsterdam bureau of the Third International, and distinguished himself as a poet, with "Mei" [May] and "De Arbeidersraad" [The Workers' Soviet]; as a translator of Spinoza's *Ethica*, and as author of the pamphlet *Weltrevolution*. The latter is cited and reference is made to an autobiographical novel by Karl Schröder, who went with Gorter to Moscow.

H. Hirsch

5:3418. Köller, Vera (Humboldt Univ., Berlin). *DIE HILFE DER SOWJETUNION FÜR DAS REPUBLIKANISCHE SPANIEN--EIN LEUCHTENDES BEISPIEL DES PROLETARISCHEN INTERNATIONALISMUS* [The aid of the Soviet Union to republican Spain--a shining example of proletarian internationalism]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe* 1957/58 7(1): 99-103. On 18 June 1936 Franco began his revolt against the Spain of the Popular Front. With the help of German and Italian fascism it developed into a civil war and a war of intervention lasting almost three years. Without violating its principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of a foreign state, the Soviet Union offered a shining example of proletarian internationalism in the case of the fascist aggression against the Spanish republic. Before the League of Nations and the Non-Intervention Committee in London the Soviet representatives argued indefatigably on behalf of the prevention of German and Italian intervention in Spain, exposed the imperialistic aims of these powers and constantly sided with the Spanish workers and peasants fighting for freedom. The Soviet Union played an eminent part in the international solidarity actions for the struggling Spanish people. Soviet volunteers served in the International Brigades, and the ideas of the Great Socialist October Revolution inspired the volunteers of various nations who fought side by side with Spanish republicans for Spain's liberation from fascism.

Journal

5:3419. Kvaček, Robert, and Květa Kořalková. *OHLAS MNICHOVA VE SLOVANSKÝCH ZEMÍCH A MEZI KRAJANY* [The echo of Munich in Slav countries and among countrymen]. *Slovenský Přehled* 1958 44(7): 239-242. The common people in Slav countries not friendly to Czechoslovakia regretted the betrayal of Munich. Especially in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Poland they showed, by demonstrations and by offering to fight, their desire for a free Czechoslovakia. Similarly, there were mass demonstrations by Czechoslovaks in the USA. The people and also the government of the Soviet Union offered to help, but the record of the USSR's offers has been suppressed and falsified. The Czechoslovak government ceded the border territory and deceived its people, claiming that "we were alone."

Wilma A. Iggers

5:3420. Lehmann, Klaus (Humboldt Univ., Berlin). *ÜBER DIE SOLIDARITÄT DEUTSCHER UND SOWJETISCHER FRAUEN* [On the solidarity of German and Soviet women]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe* 1957/58 7(1): 49-53. Since the first day of the Soviet regime in Russia, German women have shown unswerving loyalty to the first workers' and peasants' state. Rosa Luxemburg and Clara Zetkin strove untiringly to gain friends for the Soviet Union and support for its defense. During the Weimar Republic the members of the German Communist Party informed German women about the achievements of the Soviet Union, particularly with regard to the emancipation of women. Papers, pamphlets and meetings served this purpose. Of great importance were the

delegations of German women that visited the Soviet Union. Even in the years of Hitler's tyranny German antifascist women continued to make propaganda for German-Soviet friendship in spite of the danger. They were not afraid to sacrifice their lives, and their heroic struggle laid the foundations for the inseparable friendship which now unites the democratic Germany--the German Democratic Republic--with the USSR. Journal

5:3421. Marszałek, Franciszek. *WALKA O JEZYK POLSKI NA KOLEJACH W BYŁYM WOLNYM MIEŚCIE GDAŃSKU* [The struggle for the Polish language on the railways of the late Free City of Danzig]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1958 14(4): 315-318. Personal recollections of the Polish delegate at the negotiations with the High Commissioner of the League of Nations in Danzig respecting the use of the Polish language on the Danzig railways. It was agreed that certain employees of certain grades should know certain words and principles of the Polish language. For each of the three groups of employees that were specified, a separate dictionary and a set of grammatical rules was prepared by a mixed Polish-German team. Each railway employee who under the agreement was supposed to know some Polish was then assigned to the appropriate group. The work on the textbook was finished and the agreement signed on 12 June 1929. A. F. Dygnas

5:3422. Maurois, André. *FLEMING AU LABORATOIRE* [Fleming in the laboratory]. *Revue de Paris* 1958 65(11): 3-23, and (12): 28-41. Three chapters from a biography of Alexander Fleming, the great English biologist. One deals with his service in the British Army in World War I, the second with his research in the 1920's, and the third with his discovery of penicillin. J. A. Clarke

5:3423. O'Connor, Raymond G. (Univ. of Kansas). *THE "YARDSTICK" AND NAVAL DISARMAMENT IN THE 1920's*. *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* 1958 45(3): 441-463. A study of the efforts to arrive at an acceptable formula for determining the equivalent fighting power of various types of naval vessels. Attempts to reduce and control the size and composition of fleets were hampered by the differing needs of the naval powers. Numerous equations and formulas were suggested, and although none were found acceptable, the concept of a yardstick was of significance in the formulation of the London Naval Treaty of 1930 and its acceptance by the public. Based on printed official documents, the files of the State and Navy Departments, and the private records and papers of certain American statesmen. A

5:3424. Pesti, M. *INGLISE-SAKSA IMPERIALISTLIKUST KOKKULEPPEST BALTI MERE JA BALTIMAAD KÜSIMUSED* (1935, c.) [On the Anglo-German treaty concerning the Baltic Sea and the Baltic States (1935)]. *Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised* 1955(1): 3-16. Through the treaty of 1935 England surrendered its leading position as economic power in the Baltic States and abandoned this area to the German sphere of influence. Welcoming the formation of an anti-Soviet bloc, England and the USA even advised the Baltic States to conclude a nonaggression pact with Hitler. The bourgeois leaders of Estonia readily put themselves at Hitler's disposal. G. Liersch

5:3425. Pesti, M. *KODANLIKU EESTI MAJANDUSLIK JA POLIITILINE ALLUTAMINE HITLERLIKULE SAKSAMAALE* (1935-1938) [The economic and political subjection of bourgeois Estonia by Hitlerite Germany]. *Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised* 1955(3): 347-361. With the conclusion of the Anglo-German naval agreement Hitler was free to concentrate on large-scale economic expansion in Estonia. German business concerns invested capital particularly in those Estonian industries which produced strategically important raw materials and military matériel. Although it had pronounced as late as 1933 that it could not consent to German economic overtures to the Baltic States, England simply cancelled its investments. In reality Estonia had acquired the status of a German colony, and was moreover developed by Hitler as a strategic base and a center of espionage against the Soviet Union. G. Liersch

5:3426. Roberto, Federico di (Genoa). *LA CONFERENZA DEL DISARMO DI GINEVRA* (1932-34) [The Disarmament Conference in Geneva (1932-34)]. *Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali* 1958 25(4): 511-584. A detailed account of the vicissitudes of the Geneva Disarmament Con-

ference from the first meeting in February 1932 to the final breakdown of negotiations in April 1934. The author devotes particular attention to the contrasting attitudes of England, France and Germany, tracing in detail their opinions on the various suggestions for disarmament. Based on Documents on British Foreign Policy 1919-1939, series II and Documents on German Foreign Policy 1918-1945, series C.

F. Fellner

5:3427. Rothfels, Hans (Univ. of Tübingen). THE GERMAN RESISTANCE IN ITS INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS. International Affairs 1958 34(4): 477-489. Although the general story of the German Resistance is well established, its international aspect is less well known. Among the attempts to contact foreign governments for some sort of co-operation, the missions of Ewald von Kleist-Schmenzin (August 1938, London), the Kordt brothers (September 1938 and June 1939, London) and Adam von Trott zu Solz (June 1939, London, and October 1939, Washington) deserve special mention. Particularly during the Munich crisis the German opposition was ready to overthrow the Hitler regime in case the British government took a strong stand. The missions failed as other contacts did, partly because the Allies doubted the strength or the sincerity of the German opposition, partly because national loyalties made a common front against totalitarianism impossible. During the war, international connections were even more difficult to maintain. Moreover, the unconditional surrender formula neglected the fact that reliable partners really existed inside Germany. A

5:3428. Singer, David J. (Univ. of Michigan). THE FINANCES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. International Organization 1959 13(2): 255-273. An analysis of the major financial problems faced by the League. The author treats the Council-Assembly struggle, the role of the independent Supervisory Commission, the cyclical nature of the budget process from estimate through execution, and the apportionment of expenditures among the members. All these problems were exacerbated by the constant discrepancy between the tasks assigned to the League and the low level of money available. Shortage of adequate funds was primarily due to unwillingness of national delegations to see the organization become too influential or capable of attracting mass loyalty. Based on the Records and Official Journal of the League, as well as several memoirs and articles. A

5:3429. Strout, Cushing (California Institute of Technology). AMERICA, THE MENACE OF THE FUTURE: A EUROPEAN FANTASY. Virginia Quarterly Review 1957 33(4): 569-581. An analysis of European anti-Americanism among intellectuals from the 1920's to the 1950's. Resentment has been based not only on reactions to American policy and power but more importantly on a disenchantment with modern democracy, technology and mass culture. It is expressed in a revulsion against the future, personified by a largely legendary America comparable to the mythical Europe Americans have constructed to symbolize their own rejection of the past. Based largely on the published records of two UNESCO conferences held in 1954, which demonstrate both the persistence of conventional myths and a new critical spirit of more realistic appraisal. A

5:3430. Vinson, J. C. (Univ. of Georgia). THE PROBLEM OF AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATION AT THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE FOR THE LIMITATION OF NAVAL ARMAMENT. Australian Journal of Politics and History 1958 4(2): 155-164. Australia desired direct representation at the Washington Conference, 1921-22, as it was worried about Japanese naval power and sought the national prestige that its participation would mark. The American Secretary of State, Hughes, blocked this ambition and even prevented a preliminary conference on Asian problems, which Australia would have attended, because American public opinion distrusted Britain's views about disarmament and because Japan would have felt that it was outnumbered. Though humiliated, Australia joined the British delegation at the conference and was fully satisfied with its accomplishments. No permanent precedent for denying future Dominion participation in conferences and no Australian ill will toward America resulted. G. D. Bearce

5:3431. Vodička, Jan. MNICHOV SE UZ NIKDY NEBUDĚ OPAKOVAT [There will never be another Munich]. Slovanský Přehled 1958 44(7): 229-232. Twenty years ago the Western Powers decided shamelessly about the fate of Czechoslovakia so that Germany could wage an aggressive war

against the Soviet Union. The bourgeois Czechoslovak republic, led by Masaryk and Beneš, had always stood in the Western imperialist front. However, the attitude of the West changed when it realized that 76 million Germans were more valuable than 14 million Czechoslovaks who could never be misused against the Soviet Union. Now, having been liberated by the Soviet Union without capitalist help, Czechoslovakia will be on its guard. Wilma A. Iggers

5:3432. Watt, Donald C. GLI ACCORDI MEDITERRANEI ANGLO-ITALIANI DEL 16 APRILE 1938 [The Anglo-Italian Mediterranean Agreements of 16 April 1938]. Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali 1959 26(1): 51-76. Under the agreement of April 1938 England pledged to support the recognition of the Italian acquisitions in Abyssinia in the League of Nations in return for which Italy pledged not to interfere with the British positions in the Mediterranean and to withdraw its support of Franco. The author examines the diplomatic antecedents of the agreement and its place within the context of international relations of the years 1936-38. The weakness of this bilateral treaty lay in the fact that it was not in harmony with the aims of the two power blocs to which both parties belonged. F. Fellner

5:3433. Zeidner, Robert F. (Major, Arlington, Virginia). KURDISH NATIONALISM AND THE NEW IRAQ GOVERNMENT. Middle Eastern Affairs 1959 10(1): 24-31. Kurdish interest in union and autonomy is confined to the small urban intelligentsia. Fear of centralized authority, feuds and jealousies discourage co-operation among tribes, despite deep resentment against current governments. Improved communications and armed forces among the Middle East nations limit the probability of future uprisings, but fear of Kurdish defection tempers current Iraqi politics. The author also deals with historical aspects of Kurdish nationalism since the end of World War I. A

Paris Peace Settlements

5:3434. Petsch, Wacław. SPRAWA POLSKIEGO DOSTĘPU DO MORZA A ZASADA GRANIC ETNOGRAFICZNYCH NA KONFERENCJI POKOJOWEJ W PARYŻU W ROKU 1919 [The problem of Polish access to the sea and the principle of ethnographic frontiers at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919]. Przegląd Zachodni 1958 14(1): 47-57. After listing the various definitions of the ethnographic principle and the attitudes toward it, divides the plans for the application of that principle to the Polish-German frontier into four groups, ranging from one which took into consideration not only the nationality of the population, but also the historical, strategic and economic needs of Poland, to one that primarily took German interests into account, even to the point of disregarding Polish ethnic elements. The Treaty of Versailles considered ethnographic factors only, to the exclusion of such others as strategic, economic, geographical and historical ones. A. F. Dygnas

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

5:3435. Unsigned. A NEW VIEW OF AFRICA. Round Table 1958 (190): 120-129. Discusses the origin and influence of Lord Hailey's An African Survey, which was first published in 1938 and soon became a basic reference work. The reviewer indicates some of the features of the revised 1956 edition (Oxford University Press, 1957), which illustrates how Africa and knowledge of Africa has changed in two decades. R. H. Wilde

Asia

5:3436. Naidis, Mark (Valley Junior College). AMRITSAR REVISITED. Historian 1958 21(1): 1-17. Examines the causes of the Amritsar Massacre of 1919. A complex of factors, including Moslem-Hindu accord in opposing the harsh treaty inflicted on Turkey, the Rowlatt bills, which were intended to maintain some wartime control over India, and economic unrest, was largely responsible. The ineptness and harshness of the British government in handling the Amritsar riots made this Punjab city a synonym for harsh imperialism. E. C. Johnson

5:3437. Sauer, Charles A. (Methodist Mission, Seoul). THE INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT. Korean Survey 1958 7(3): 10. Inspired by President Wilson's self-determination principle, thirty-three Korean patriots proclaimed Korea's independence on 1 March 1919. Peaceful demonstrations throughout the peninsula were suppressed by the Japanese police with savage cruelty. A

5:3438. Tashiro, Masao (Hôsei Univ.). DAIICHIJI TAISEN GO NO NIHON NI OKERU SANGYÔ-JUNKAN NI TSUITE [The industrial cycle after the First World War]. Keizaigaku-Ronshû 1959 26(1/2): 119-179. According to traditional studies, the period from the end of the First World War to the beginning of the Shôwa period proved to be one of a chronic financial crisis, the remedy of which was made possible by militarization. The author criticizes this view, explaining the industrial cycle by "economic factors." Surveying the actual process of accumulation of real and monetary capital, he shows the aspects of the industrial development at that time. K. Sugiyama

5:3439. Van Slyke, Lyman P. (Univ. of California, Berkeley). LIANG SOU-MING AND THE RURAL RECONSTRUCTION MOVEMENT. Journal of Asian Studies 1959 18(4): 457-474. Traces the efforts of Liang Sou-ming in the field of rural reconstruction in China in the 1930's. Liang was one of the prime movers of the political coalition which ultimately became the China Democratic League. He lacked the political and economic resources to maintain successfully his position, midway between the Communists and the Nationalists. G. A. Lensen

Europe

BALKANS

See also: 5:3280

5:3440. Grigorov, B. VO IMIA PROLETARSKOGO INTERNATSIONALIZMA [In the name of proletarian internationalism]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1958 (1): 90-99. Describes the activities of the Bulgarian Communist Party, founded in 1918, which had the unusually difficult task of demoralizing the 20,000-man army of General Wrangel, whose headquarters were in Bulgaria. Based on works by G. Dimitrov and the Bulgarian press of 1927. Erna Wollert

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

See also: 5:3304

5:3441. Hysko, Miroslav. PODIEL HLINKOVEJ STRANY NA MNÍCHOVE [The share of Hlinka's party in Munich]. Slovanský Přehled 1958 44(7): 235-237. While Munich was chiefly the result of the anti-Communism of the West and the Czechoslovak government, Ben's Agrarian Party and Henlein and Hlinka also share the guilt. Hlinka's People's Party took advantage of the justified dissatisfaction with Czech capitalist exploitation, and supported the fiction of a homogeneous Czechoslovak nation. After discussing the activities of the Slovak fascist leaders in detail, the author points out that in 1944 the Slovak Communist Party was the only one to rebel against the fascist Slovak state, and to bring about an era of unforeseen economic and cultural development and equality. Wilma A. Iggers

5:3442. Unsigned. VZNIK ČSR VE SVĚTLE ZÁJMŮ DOMÁČÍHO I ZAHRANIČNÍHO KAPITÁLU [The origin of Czechoslovakia in the light of the interests of domestic and foreign capital]. Sborník Archivních Prací 1958 8(2): 3-49. A collection of documents showing some of the changes which took place in the financial policy and trade relations of the area covered by Czechoslovakia after 1918. The editor tries to show how the Czech bourgeoisie, headed by Masaryk and Beneš, permitted Western capital to control the Czechoslovak economy. The development of the republic's economy was curbed in order to prevent it from competing on world markets. Western advisers were placed in key military and banking positions. Wilma A. Iggers

FRANCE

See also: 5:3283, 3284

5:3443. Baskakov, G. F. VSEOBŠCHCHAIA ZABASTOVKA FRANTSUSKIKH ZHELEZNODOROZHNIKOV V MAE 1920 GODA [The general strike of the French railroad workers in May 1920]. Novaia i Noveishaia Istorii 1957 (5): 24-42. As a consequence of the unusually bad living conditions which prevailed in France in 1919-20, and under the influence of the October Revolution, the railroad workers came to form the vanguard of the French proletariat. Unfortunately the leadership of the railroad unions was dominated by opportunists (the leftist leaders were arrested early in the strike) who did not even hold out for such minimal demands as the nationalization of the railroads. Instead, after twenty days of strike, the opportunists treasonably ordered the men back to work. Nonetheless, the May strike held up the delivery of supplies to Pilsudski and Wrangel and led to a regrouping of forces out of which emerged (December 1920) the French Communist party. R. V. Burks

5:3444. Rémond, René. EVOLUTION DE LA NOTION DE LAÏCITE ENTRE 1919 ET 1939 [The evolution of the idea of secularity between 1919 and 1939]. Cahiers d'Histoire 1959 4(1): 71-87. Discusses church-state relations in France between the two World Wars. Except in respect to schools, substantial changes took place, such as the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with the Vatican, the agreement on the choice of bishops, and the suspension of the enforcement of the laws regarding religious congregations. Particularly after 1926 both Catholic laymen and clergy and republican laymen became increasingly conciliatory and recognized the value of a pluralistic society. G. Iggers

GERMANY

See also: 5:3296, 3469

5:3445. Angress, Werner T. (Univ. of California, Berkeley). THE POLITICAL ROLE OF THE PEASANTRY IN THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC. Review of Politics 1959 21(3): 530-549. Describes the political and economic conditions that caused German peasants to support Hitler in the election of 1932. The stabilization of the mark in 1923 was followed by a decline in agricultural prosperity. The peasants, formerly indifferent to politics, now formed local organizations, but these were too scattered to offset the growing preponderance of the Junker-dominated Landbund. The emergence of the violent Landvolk movement in 1928 was, in effect, a declaration of war by the peasantry on the republic and jolted the leading agricultural organizations to unite as the "Green Front," which in turn soon came under the control of Landbund and Junkers. Finding their interests again unprotected, the peasants turned to the NSDAP, which seemed the only party that offered an acceptable agricultural policy. Based on contemporary magazines and political pamphlets, memoirs, official statistics, and economic and historical monographs. A

5:3446. Baade, Margarete (Humboldt Univ., Berlin). DIE DEUTSCHE LITERATURKRITIK ZU DEM POEM "DIE ZWÖLF" VON ALEXANDER BLOK [German literary criticism concerning the poem "The Twelve" by Alexander Blok]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1957/58 7(1): 107-117. Presents and considers carefully the diverse opinions expressed by German literary critics in the controversy about Alexander Blok's poem "Dvenadsat" [The Twelve] which has continued up to the present. The author's comparison makes evident the causes underlying these contradictory conceptions and clarifies the poet's intention of exercising an influence with his message as an artist. He also points to the fear of bourgeois literary critics of having a "bias" as the cause of their failure to give a well-founded scientific evaluation. Journal

5:3447. Besgen, Achim. PORTRAIT D'UN SS-FÜHRER [Portrait of an SS-leader]. Documents 1959 14(1): 18-28. The thorough human portrait of Himmler revealed in the diary of his private Finnish civilian doctor, Felix Kersten, whose "silent resistance and great courage" saved thousands of people, provides great insight into the theory of National Socialism and the "phenomenon of Himmler"--an unstable man placed in a position of practically unlimited power. Jean Detiere

5:3448. Bodensieck, Heinrich (Kiel). ZUR AUSSENPOLITISCHEN ARGUMENTATION DES NATIONALSOZIALISMUS NACH DEM MÜNCHENER ABKOMMEN 1939 [On the foreign policy argumentation of National Socialism after the Munich Agreement of 1938]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1959 10(5): 269-285. Traces Nazi statements of policy from September 1938 to the conquest of Czechoslovakia (March 1939). Based on published documents, studies and the German press. F. B. M. Hollyday

5:3449. Groener-Geyer, Dorothea (Wiesbaden). DIE ODYSSEE DER GROENER-PAPIERE [The odyssey of the Groener papers]. Welt als Geschichte 1959 19(2): 75-95. An account of the fate of the personal papers of General Wilhelm Groener and the manner in which his daughter, the author of this article, found them in the United States National Archives and how she used them to write the biography General Groener--Soldat und Staatsmann (Frankfurt am Main: Sozietätsverlag, 1955). Also included are the complete texts of letters exchanged by General Groener with the Geheimrat Professor Freudenthal and Ernst Meier dealing with Groener's views on Friedrich Ebert, Erich von Ludendorff, the Schlieffen Plan and other subjects. G. H. Davis

5:3450. H. Kr. [Helmut Krausnick], ed. EIN BRIEF THOMAS MANNNS VOR DER MÄCHTERGREIFUNG [A letter of Thomas Mann before the seizure of power]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1958 6(2): 172-175. Publishes a letter which Thomas Mann wrote to the Prussian minister of education in 1933, in order to apologize for his absence at a demonstration of the "Sozialistischer Kulturbund." In this letter Thomas Mann clearly stated his opinion that "the intellectual of bourgeois origin today belongs on the side---of social democracy" and that "the raging of nationalist passions" was nothing but "a belated and last flare-up of a fire already burnt down." A (t)

5:3451. Hunt, Richard M. (Ph. D. Candidate, Harvard Univ.). MYTHS, GUILT, AND SHAME IN PRE-NAZI GERMANY. Virginia Quarterly Review 1958 34(3): 355-371. Traces the development of two major myths in Germany during the years 1918-1933. The author views both the "war guilt" myth and the "stab in the back" myth as irrational beliefs which commanded the force of irrefutable emotional convictions. He suggests that in back of these myths resided a sense of communal shame, not for causing the war, but for losing it. Not the guilt of wickedness, but the shame of weakness plagued Germany's national psychology. The author shows how these myths "served as a solvent of the Weimar democracy and also as an ideological cement of Hitler's dictatorship." A

5:3452. Kindzorra, Otto (Humboldt Univ., Berlin). ZU DEN FEIERLICHKEITEN DES ZEHNTEN JAHRESTAGES DER GROSSEN SOZIALISTISCHEN OKTOBERREVOLUTION 1927 IN DEUTSCHLAND [On the celebration in Germany in 1927 of the tenth anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1957/58 7(1): 55-60. The German Communist Party took the tenth anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution as an occasion for intensifying its fight against the imperialistic preparations for war, spreading the truth about the successful development in the Soviet Union, mobilizing the workers for the USSR's defense, and intensifying the economic and political struggle in Germany. The public exhibitions and meetings organized by the German Communist Party were focused on the events of the October Revolution. The climax of the celebrations of the tenth anniversary was a great mass demonstration in the Lustgarten of Berlin in which approximately 70,000 Berliners took part. Progressive representatives of the German middle class also commemorated the October Revolution, using the occasion of the anniversary to proclaim again their friendship with the Soviet Union. Journal

5:3453. Kluge, Paul (Univ. of Frankfurt), ed. DER FALL POTEPA [The Potempa case]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1957 5(3): 279-297. Publishes the sentence of the special court in Beuthen, August 1932, convicting some SA members for political murder. In his introduction the editor, using additional source testimonies, places both the act of the SA members and the repercussions of the sentence within the NSDAP into the context of the last phase of Hitler's struggle against the Weimar Republic and shows how the conduct of the

National Socialists demonstrates the breakdown of all concepts of law, which thus was apparent even before the Nazi seizure of power. A (t)

5:3454. Landgraf, Henning (Meldorf). REICHSPRÄSIDENT - BUNDESPRÄSIDENT. AUS DEN DEBATTEN 1919 UND 1948/49 ÜBER DEN WAHLMODUS [Reich President and Federal President. From the debates in the years 1919 and 1948-49 on the methods of elections]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1959 10(7): 422-431. Compares the methods of election and includes a summary of the stands taken in the respective constitutional assemblies. F. B. M. Hollyday

5:3455. Muranjan, S. K. (Bombay). RISE AND FALL OF A DICTATORSHIP. Journal of the University of Bombay 1958 26(4): 12-17. Hitler's dictatorship was facilitated by the unwise Treaty of Versailles and by the unprecedented depression of 1929-30. It was also due to the failure of German leaders and people to understand the true nature of Hitler. The Enabling Act, the obligations of the military oath, the creation of private armies and forces, particularly the SS, all made it impossible for normal democratic forces to operate, and power fell into the hands of a band of persons indistinguishable from criminals. A democracy functions and exists only by division and balancing of powers but the ultimate sanction is strong tradition and capable leadership. It must remain a perpetual enigma how the German people as a whole allowed themselves to be deceived and how they yielded to the degradation of Jew-baiting. Democracy appears to be as powerless as any individual against the tyranny of the police force and the temptation to side with successful brute force. A

5:3456. Pikart, Eberhard (St. Antony's College, Oxford). PREUSSISCHE BEAMTENPOLITIK 1918-1933 [Prussian policy with regard to the civil service]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1958 6(2): 119-137. Examines the social structure of the higher civil service in the Land Prussia during the Weimar Republic and the patronage practiced by the Prussian leftist-coalition government from 1919 to 1932. The author describes how the efforts of republicans to democratize the administration in Prussia were finally reduced to a system of favoritism in questions of promotions, etc., based on considerations of party politics. There was no comprehensive reform of the administration. Based on official records of the Prussian ministry of state and the ministry of the interior and on the papers of former Prussian ministers. A (t)

5:3457. Polzin, Martin (Univ. of Rostock). REPARATURAUFRÄGE DER UdSSR BRACHTEN DEN WERKTÄTIGEN DER ROSTOCKER NEPTUN-WERFT ARBEIT UND BROT [Repair orders of the USSR brought work and bread to the workers of the Neptune Shipyard in Rostock]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Universität Rostock 1956/57 6(Sonderheft): 33-37. In February 1926 about 2,900 unemployed were registered in Rostock. Further production in the Neptune Shipyard, which in 1923 had still employed 1,200 to 1,400 workers, was greatly jeopardized. No longer "profitable" to the shareholders, the works dismissed many workers, the number of employees being reduced first to 900, and then to 400. Trade agreements between Germany and the USSR provided the basis for the recovery of the shipyard. In April 1926 three Soviet Russian steamships, the "Herzen," "Soviet" and "Acheronte," called at Rostock for repairs at the Neptune Shipyard, thus enabling about 1,000 dock workers to return to work. They became friendly with the crews and learned about conditions in Soviet Russia, where workers and peasants had ruled since 1917. Revolutionary dock workers praised the world-wide importance of the example of the Great Soviet October Revolution and predicted that the blood-red flag would also fly over the Neptune Shipyard some day. Based on material from the Ratsarchiv in Rostock, and Volkswacht for the year 1926. A(t)

5:3458. Pross, Harry (Editor, Deutsche Rundschau). DEUTSCHLAND UND POLEN -- 1919, 1939, 1959 [Germany and Poland -- 1919, 1939, 1959]. Deutsche Rundschau 1959 85(9): 792-798. Until 1919 German policy with regard to Poland was determined by special Prussian interests. These interests had their ideological echo in the nationalism of the Weimar Republic and the Third Reich, although the actual situation had long since changed. The present German Federal Republic should not be misled in its policy toward the East European states by the remnants of this erroneous development represented by the lobbyists of the refugee organizations protecting special interests. A (t)

5: 3459. Ryszka, Franciszek. INTELEKTUALIŚCI I HITLERYZM [Intellectuals and Hitlerism]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1959 66(2): 345-378. An analysis of the intellectual groups which can be classified as the "revolutionary conservatives," and whose leading exponents were Arthur Moeller van den Bruck, Oswald Spengler and Ernst Jünger. The author gives a description of their origins in the attempt to find an antidote for Marxism, their influence on the nation as precursors of Hitlerism, and their generally negative attitude toward Hitlerism. He concludes that although they did not "create" Hitlerism, their defeat does not release them from moral responsibility. A. F. Dygnas

5: 3460. Spalcke, Karl. ARMEE ROUGE ET REICHSWEHR [The Red Army and the Reichswehr]. Documents 1958 13(6): 742-751. Recounts the experiences of an interpreter who accompanied Red Army officers attending exercises of the Reichswehr, 1920-1933. The author concludes that "co-operation is possible between countries with diametrically opposed ideologies when stronger common interests exist"; in this case, for Russia the reorganization of its army, and for Germany the study of aviation and tank organization forbidden by the Treaty of Versailles. This useful exchange between both states, which desired to emerge from the isolation and ostracism imposed on them by the West European countries, contrasts with the present situation, in which the victor nation shuns its former teacher of strategy and military theory. Jean Detiere

5: 3461. Stein, Max. DIE LINKSOPPOSITION IN DER POLITISCHEN ARBEITERBEWEGUNG 1918 BIS 1939 [The leftist opposition in the political labor movement from 1918 to 1939]. Funken 1959 10(7): 103-110, and (8): 125-128. In the first part gives an account of the history of 1) the Internationaler Sozialistischer Kampfbund, founded after the revolution of 1918 by Leonhard Nelson, a University of Göttingen instructor; 2) the Sozialistische Arbeiter-Partei, founded in 1931 by three distinct groups, which maintained their identity; 3) the Neubeginnen group, which existed from 1931 on, but came into prominence only after 1933, and 4) the various oppositional tendencies within the German Communist Party, later forming the Trotskyists, the Internationale Kommunisten, the Lenin-Bund, or the Kommunistische Arbeiterpartei. In the second part the author describes the Kommunistische Partei-Opposition and the Communist Party group called "Versöhnler," and then gives a brief account of illegal activities during the Third Reich. He concludes that the development of the leftist splinter groups after 1933 gives evidence not of the rebirth of a new political movement but of the failure of an old and outworn one. H. Hirsch

5: 3462. Treviranus, G. R. (Basel). FRIEDRICH STAMPFER 1874-1957. Deutsche Rundschau 1958 84(3): 256-262. In this obituary the author, "Young Conservative" Reich Minister in the Brüning government, describes his personal and political relations with Stampfer, member of the Reichstag and editor-in-chief of Vorwärts, the central organ of the German Socialist Party. A (t)

5: 3463. --. ZUR FRAGE DER STAATSFÜHRUNG IN DER WEIMARER REPUBLIK [On the question of the state leadership in the Weimar Republic]. Vierteljahrshäfte für Zeitgeschichte 1959 7(1). Besson, Waldemar (Univ. of Tübingen), VORBEMERKUNG [Preface], pp. 85-87. Rüstow, Alexander, DIKTATUR INNERHALB DER GRENZEN DER DEMOKRATIE [Dictatorship within the limits of democracy], pp. 87-110. Reprint of a lecture delivered by the sociologist Alexander Rüstow on 5 July 1929 at the Deutsche Hochschule für Politik. Rüstow deplores the lack of sound political leadership in the German government, and he does not consider these three remedies as sound: 1) increase of the constitutional powers of the Reich President; 2) enhancement of the leadership role of the cabinet, or 3) government by parliament. He advocates instead that the political power of the Reichskanzler be increased so that he is capable of exercising "dictatorship on probation." The lecture is followed by comments made by Hermann Heller, Josef Winschuh and Theodor Heuss, with a rejoinder by Rüstow. E. H. Boehm

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 5: 3299, 3471, 3510

5: 3464. Andren, Nils. PREMIÄRMINISTER-SKIFTET I STOR-BRITANNIEN 1923 [The change of prime ministers in Great

Britain in 1923]. Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift 1958 61(2/3): 178-189. Presents evidence that Bonar Law and other Conservative Party leaders preferred to have Stanley Baldwin rather than Lord Curzon appointed prime minister in 1923, that these views were made known to King George V, and that considerations of personal suitability rather than constitutional practice led to Curzon's rejection. By reason of his formal qualifications, Curzon had a claim on the office. By refusing to advise the king, Bonar Law made it possible to circumvent these claims and appoint Baldwin. Roberta G. Selleck

5: 3465. Dalton, Hugh (M. P.). 1931. Political Quarterly 1958 29(4): 356-365. Expresses strong disappointment over Reginald Basset's study entitled 1931 Political Crisis (Macmillan, 1958). In contrast to Dalton, Basset strongly admires Ramsay MacDonald. Dalton retells his own version of the 1931 crisis, including some of the story as it appeared in his memoirs, Call Back Yesterday (London: Muller, 1953). He also comments upon the ideas which various contemporaries had about what to do about the 1931 financial crisis and indicates who was proven wise and who foolish. R. H. Wilde

5: 3466. Johnson, Harry G. (Univ. of Manchester). BRITISH MONETARY STATISTICS. Economica 1959 26(101): 1-17. British monetary statistics are inadequate to the needs of monetary policy. Such statistics should measure more (currency plus liabilities of monetary institutions) for the relevant economic region, at the same point of time. In Britain one must rely on a "do-it-yourself" kit which is inconsistent and unsatisfactory in all respects. The author provides two new tables showing money supply series for the years 1930-57, calculated from balance sheets of financial institutions. These show significant differences from the official figures, on both the liabilities and the assets side. A

ITALY

5: 3467. --. [FILIPPO MEDA]. Civitas 1959 10(5/6). [Meda, Filippo], DUE DISCORSI DI FILIPPO MEDA [Two speeches of Filippo Meda], pp. 3-10. [Meda, Filippo], I CATTOLICI ITALIANI NELLA VITA POLITICA [The Italian Catholics in political life], pp. 11-18. Unsigned, IL PARTITO POPOLARE ITALIANO NEL MOVIMENTO STORICO NAZIONALE [The Italian Popular Party in the historical national movement], pp. 19-32. Gasperi, Alcide de, FILIPPO MEDA, pp. 33-42. Sturzo, Luigi, IL GIOVANE MEDA [The young Meda], pp. 43-45. Migliori, Giambattista, LA VITA DI FILIPPO MEDA [The life of Filippo Meda], pp. 46-52. Clerici, Edoardo, IL PRIMO MINISTRO CATTOLICO IN ITALIA [The first Catholic minister in Italy], pp. 53-65. Merlin, Umberto, FILIPPO MEDA E IL P.P.I. [Filippo Meda and the Italian Popular Party], pp. 66-69. Rosa, Gabriele de, FILIPPO MEDA E IL FASCISMO [Filippo Meda and Fascism], pp. 70-93. Dore, Giampietro, LA FORMAZIONE UMANISTICA DI FILIPPO MEDA [Filippo Meda's classical education], pp. 94-98. Piombino, Giancarlo, LA RIVISTA "CIVITAS" [The review Civitas], pp. 98-114. Cosciani, Cesare, ATTUALITÀ DELLA RIFORMA MEDA DEL 1919 [The topical nature of Meda's reform in 1919], pp. 114-1. A whole number devoted to the founder of Civitas, Filippo Meda (1869-1939), to mark the twentieth anniversary of his death. After reprints of two important speeches of Meda, articles are presented outlining Meda's life and political career, examining his ideas, some of which are still valid, illustrating his attitude toward Fascism, and showing his influence on the Italian Popular Party, on political life in general and on present-day Italian Christian Democracy. P. Erminold Füssli, O. S. B.

POLAND

See also: 5: 3312, 3458, 3482

5: 3468. Beck, Józef (Colonel). WIENIAWA. PODZWONE KAWALERII [Wieniawa. Obituary of the cavalry]. Wiadomości 1959 14(35): 1-2. Personal recollections of the last prewar Polish minister of foreign affairs concerning General Bolesław Wieniawa-Długoszowski, a dashing cavalryman, friend and aide-de-camp of Piłsudski and Polish ambassador to Italy just prior to the Second World War. The author deals with Wieniawa's personal characteristics rather than with his activities. A. F. Dygnas

5:3469. Kucner, Alfred. MNIEJSZOŚĆ NIEMIECKA W POLSCE I DĄŻENIE RZĄDU NIEMIECKIEGO DO UTRZYMANIA JEJ STANU POSIADANIA W B. ZABORZE PRUSKIM [The German minority in Poland and attempts of the German government to secure that minority's position in the former Prussian provinces]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1958 14(4): 272-305. An analysis of the problem of the German population in those provinces that became part of Poland as a result of the First World War. The author describes the problem of deciding whether to remain in Poland or return to Germany which the German population, consisting mostly of government employees, faced, and the negotiations on the Polish rights and duties ensuing from the agreements contracted by the governments of Prussia and Germany. The preservation of the achievements of German colonization was the most important and controversial subject. The attitude of the Prussian government was more irreconcilable than that of the German government. Based on printed and archival material. A. F. Dygnas

5:3470. Kukiel, Marian (General). JESZCZE O MAJOWEJ WOJNIE DOMOWEJ I GENERALE ZAGÓRSKIM [More on the May civil war and on General Zagórski]. *Wiadomości* 1959 14(28): 6. Comments on Piłsudski's coup d'état of May 1926 and characterizes General Włodzimierz Zagórski, one of the most ardent supporters of the government against Piłsudski. A. F. Dygnas

5:3471. Landau, Zbigniew. PRZEWROT MAJOWY W RAPORTACH POSEŁSTWA RP W LONDYNIE [The May coup d'état in the reports of the Polish legation in London]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1959 66(1): 154-158. Publishes two reports of Konstanty Skirmunt, Polish envoy to Great Britain, dated 20 May and 21 June 1926 and preserved in the Archiwum Akt Nowych [Archives for New Records] in Warsaw. The first report gives an account of the legation's actions during the coup and expresses the opinion that the British government seemed to be satisfied with Marshal Piłsudski's accession to power. The second summarizes the memorandum prepared by the British Foreign Office on the situation in Poland. It is complimentary of Piłsudski and his regime, but stresses the importance of solving economic and social problems. A. F. Dygnas

5:3472. Piatkowski, H. (London). KRYTYCZNY ROZBIOR "BITWY WARSZAWSKIEJ" 1920 ROKU [Critical analysis of the "Battle of Warsaw" of 1920]. *Bellona* 1957 (1): 3-36. While concerned with the hypothetical possibilities of enemy action, this analysis of Piłsudski's commanding in the Battle of Warsaw also considers Piłsudski's own strategy of the "concrete event." Piłsudski did not consider all contingencies of enemy action in a given situation and issue orders with alternative instructions to meet them. Instead, even at the cost of delaying his own action, he tried to determine the enemy's real intention and to issue one unequivocal order to meet it. Examining two hypotheses of possible Soviet action against Warsaw, the author makes use of the historical analogy of the Polish-Russian war of 1831. He discusses Piłsudski's collaboration with the generals Sosnkowski, Rozwadowski and Weygand and emphasizes General Sikorski's role. Based partly on Piłsudski's *Rok 1920* [The Year 1920] and Sikorski's *Nad Wisłą i Wkra* [On the Vistula and Wkra Rivers]. A (t)

5:3473. Pietrzak, Michał, ed. "JAK DOSZŁO DO WOJNY DOMOWEJ" I "PRZEWROT MAJOWY" (DWA NIEOPUBLIKOWANE MEMORIAŁY) [Two unpublished memoranda: "How the Civil War Came About" and "The May Coup d'Etat"]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1959 66(1): 127-154. Publishes two memoranda written c. 1926 and preserved among the papers of Stanisław Kauzik in Archiwum Akt Nowych. Kauzik ascribed the authorship of the memoranda to General Władysław Sikorski, and both documents have corrections in the latter's handwriting. The editor, however, questions this, as the memoranda are too laudatory of Sikorski to have been written by him. Furthermore, the style of these memoranda differs from that of Sikorski's published books. They deal with the political situation which brought about the coup of May 1926 and with the moral and political results of the coup. The author is very critical of Piłsudski, and condemns degenerate Polish parliamentarism. Piłsudski is most severely criticized for having brought politics into the army while organizing the coup and, by dismissing his opponents and promoting his supporters regardless of their abilities and training, for having destroyed after the coup the efficiency of the officers' corps, which Sikorski had introduced while minister of war. A. F. Dygnas

5:3474. Staniewicz, Restytut W. NIEMIECKI RUCH MŁODZIEŻOWY W POLSCE W ŚWIETLE DOKUMENTÓW [The German youth movement in Poland in the light of documents]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1958 14(3): 180-193. A review article on Peter E. Nasarski's *Deutsche Jugendbewegung und Jugendarbeit in Polen 1919-1939* (Würzburg: Holzner Verlag, 1957). The reviewer opposes Nasarski's thesis that the German minority combined a spirit of faithfulness to the German nation with absolute loyalty to the Polish state. By quotations from Polish archival material, he supports the thesis that the German youth leaders in Poland organized illegal secret societies which were disloyal to Poland. A. F. Dygnas

5:3475. Tomaszewski, Jerzy. KULISY WYBORÓW DO SEJMU W R. 1935 [Backstage activities during the parliamentary elections in 1935]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1959 66(2): 504-510. Prints two documents (1937) from the Archiwum Akt Nowych referring to the 1935 elections: 1) a letter from the minister of justice to the prime minister informing him that a member of one of the electoral commissions had reported that returns had been falsified and asking whether court proceedings should be initiated, and 2) the reply of the deputy minister of the interior, on behalf of the prime minister, that proceedings would be most undesirable in this case. A. F. Dygnas

5:3476. Zyndram-Kościałkowski, Wacław. MOJE WSPOMNIENIA O KAZIMIERZU BARTLU [My recollections of Kazimierz Bartel]. *Wiadomości* 1959 14(19): 2. Recollections of several meetings with one of Piłsudski's followers, who was the first prime minister of Poland after the May 1926 coup d'état. A. F. Dygnas

PORTUGAL

5:3477. Lichtervelde, Louis Comte de (Académie Royale de Belgique). PENSEES POLITIQUES DU DR. SALAZAR [Political ideas of Dr. Salazar]. *Bulletin de la Académie Royale de Belgique. Classe des Lettres et des Sciences Morales et Politiques* 1957 43(5): 30-43. Reviews the political opinions and accomplishments between 1928 and 1957 of Obveria Salazar, prime minister of Portugal, formerly minister of finance, foreign affairs and defense. A description is given of his creation of a corporate political system based on representation of interests, his theory that the degree of liberty and authority may fluctuate according to the times, his position that the Church must be free but separate and his solutions to economic problems. The author concludes that a study of Salazar's political sagacity in meeting his people's need for internal stability without an abnormal use of force and in reviving the nation without concession to the totalitarian spirit can be profitable. Jean Detiere

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

See also: 5:3577, 3361, 3363

5:3478. Bull, Edvard (Curator, Norwegian Folkemuseum, Oslo). KRISFORLIKET MELLOM BONDEPARTIET OG DET NORSKE ARBEIDER-PARTI I 1935 [Crisis agreement between the Farmers' Party and the Norwegian Labor Party in 1935]. *Historisk Tidsskrift* (Norway) 1959 39(2): 121-139. The agreement of 1936 between the Norwegian Labor and Farmers' parties proved to be the longest-lasting in Norwegian parliamentary history. The author deals only with its background, and contends that the agreement came about because of a change in the Labor Party's attitude, from anticolonialism and class warfare to compromise and evolutionary tactics, and its wish for power. The Farmers' Party held the balance of power between the bourgeois and socialist camps in parliament and used its power to gain what it wished for the farmers. Venstre, the old liberal party, refused to change with the times and rejected the idea of government regulation of agriculture, thus pushing the Farmers' Party into the arms of the Laborites. R. E. Lindgren

5:3479. Holmberg, Håkon. STATSREVISIONEN I FINLAND I BELYSNING AV DEN OFFENTLIGA KRITIKEN ÅREN 1920-1955 [Parliamentary control and audit in Finland in the light of public criticism, 1920-1955]. *Historiska och Litteraturhistoriska Studier* 1958 33: 115-138. Reviews some major issues in the discussion from 1920 to 1955 of the system for parliamentary audit and political control of

public expenditures in Finland. The regulations of 1919-1920 establishing a board of parliamentary auditors were criticized for 1) failure to provide technical competence and staff; 2) unnecessary delays in the final parliamentary review; 3) introduction of irrelevant political influences, and 4) inadequate control of institutions subsidized or partly owned by the state. The author examines in detail the drafting of the law of 1947 and the parliamentary regulation of 1951 revising, respectively, the systems of treasury and parliamentary audit.

Roberta G. Selleck

5:3480. Johansson, Lars G. SVENSKA RIKSDAGENS TALMANSVAL EFTER ÅR 1921 [Elections of speakers in the Swedish parliament after 1921] *Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift* 1958 61(5): 390-407. Examines the elections of speakers and deputy speakers in the Swedish parliament after 1921, when these offices ceased to be Crown appointments. Facts of age, previous parliamentary experience, length of time in office, party affiliation and political activity are tabulated. On the basis of the minutes of the Social Democratic parliamentary group, the author describes the process of selection within a party. He summarizes the debate over ability and authority versus party proportionality and political neutrality.

Roberta G. Selleck

5:3481. Karlbohm, Rolf. HÖGERNS PROPAGANDA INFÖR 1928 ÅRS VAL [Conservative propaganda in the 1928 election campaign]. *Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift* 1958 61(5): 362-389. Analyzes the background and nature of the propaganda of the Swedish Conservative Party in the 1928 elections to the second chamber of parliament, as it appeared in three major conservative newspapers. While several writers ascribe the conservative victory to social democratic policy on inheritance taxation, the author concludes that conservative propaganda was directed toward a much broader identification of Social Democracy with Russian-controlled Communism, a theme made plausible by severe industrial labor conflicts and by certain social democratic election tactics.

Roberta G. Selleck

5:3482. Mitkiewicz, Leon (Colonel). ZE WSPOMNIEN KOWIENSKICH 1938-39 [The recollections from Kovno: 1938-39]. *Kultura* 1939 13(7/8): 129-152. The author, who was the first Polish military attaché to Lithuania after Polish-Lithuanian relations were established, describes all his official relations with Lithuanians, mostly of higher military circles, making numerous observations on their attitude toward Poland and past Polish-Lithuanian relations.

A. F. Dyngas

5:3483. Sunila, A. EESTI PROLETARIAADI 1924. AASTA 1. DETSEMBRI RELVASTATUD ÜLESTOUSA OBJEKTIVSETEST JA SUBJEKTIVSETEST TINGIMUSTEST [On the objective and subjective conditions for the armed insurrection of the Estonian proletariat on 1 December 1924]. *Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised. Ühiskonnateaduste Seeria* 1957 (1): 3-13. As a result of an economic depression the Estonian proletariat rose on 1 December 1924 in an insurrection which was suppressed by the bourgeoisie. Within the Communist Party there are two lines of thought concerning the reason for the failure of the insurrection: some see its causes only in tactical errors whereas others maintain its failure was unavoidable because it was a Blanqui-type conspiracy.

G. Liersch

SPAIN

See also: 5:3364, 3368, 3370

5:3484. Arranz Cesteros, Juan Benito. EL CULTIVO Y LA INDUSTRIALIZACION DE LA ACHICORIA EN ESPAÑA. [The cultivation of chicory in Spain and its industrialization]. *Estudios Geográficos* 1958 19(70): 135-140. A review of the spread of chicory cultivation in the province of Valladolid and notes on those parts of Segovia where it is also cultivated. The author gives information on the technique and extent of cultivation and production by provinces since 1931.

S. Ll. (IHE 28239)

5:3485. Gardo, Antonio. LA IGLESIA CATOLICA Y LA ENSEÑANZA EN LA ESPAÑA ACTUAL [The Catholic Church and education in modern Spain]. *Occidente. La Cultura por la Cultura* (Chile) 1956/57 12(109): 37-42. Comments occasioned by the Concordat of 1953, on Spanish legislation in the field of education from the republic to the present.

J. Ró. (IHE 28261)

5:3486. Lange, Par-Adolf. GUERNICA-LEGENDEN [The legend of Guernica]. *Svensk Tidskrift* 1957 44(4): 270-282. Presents the evidence for the view that the wanton destruction by Franco's troops of the Basque town of Guernica in 1937 was an atrocity story deliberately fabricated by the Spanish Republican government. Guernica was a legitimate, important military target. Despite Nationalist air raids, the main part of the town was destroyed by the retreating Republicans. The story originated from second-hand reports, and later neutral observers attested to the falsity of the accusations.

Roberta G. Sell

5:3487. Márquez, Antonio (New York). "LA GUERRA HA TERMINADO" ["The war is over"]. *Nueva Democracia* 1958 38(3): 104-111. Although the Spanish people has erroneously supposed that the Spanish civil war of 1936-39 is over the political powers represented by the Republic's government in-exile in Paris and the regime of General Franco in Madrid continue the hostilities.

A (t)

5:3488. Martínez Bande, José Manuel. GUERRA DE LIBERACION. SOCORRO A OVIEDO (JULIO-OCTUBRE 1933 [War of Liberation. Aid for Oviedo (July-October 1936)]]. *Revista de Historia Militar* 1957 1(1): 153-177. Examines the strength of the forces that came from Galicia to aid Oviedo, as well as their plans for attack. The author gives details of the main events of the operation. Based on documents from the archives of the Seventh Division, the unit which took part in the operation.

J. C. (IHE 28226)

Middle East

5:3489. Anderson, Bern (U.S. Navy, Ret.). THE HIGH COMMISSIONER TO TURKEY. *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1957 83(1): 17-23. Presents the record of Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, U.S. Navy, as United States High Commissioner to Turkey, 1918-1927. Bristol gave active assistance in the distribution of relief goods for the Near East Relief and was one of the first to recognize the place that Mustapha Kemal would assume in Turkey. Based on official and printed sources.

A

Soviet Union

Abstracts on the history of Russia after 1917 only (or the Soviet Union) are grouped under "E (1918-1939) Soviet Union." Those covering the period after 1939, along with earlier years, are similarly classified under "E (1918-1939) Soviet Union."

See also: 5:2728, 3254, 3259, 3324, 3326, 3457, 3460, 3472

5:3490. Akchura, Iskender (New York). TURKIC AND MOSLEM PEOPLES BEHIND THE RUSSIAN IRON CURTAIN. AN OUTLINE OF THE RUSSIFICATION, SOVIETIZATION AND GENOCIDE OF THE TURKIC AND MOSLEM PEOPLES IN THE USSR. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 1958 14(3): 215-225. Opposition, which at times even took the form of armed uprisings, was crushed by the Red terror. Over 30 percent of the agricultural population was liquidated. The author includes sections dealing with: 1) the abolition of the national alphabet and the vandalic destruction of Moslem books; 2) Russia's policy of Divide et Impera with respect to the Turkic tongue; 3) the destruction of the memory of national heroes, the falsification of history, and vandalism with respect to museums and historical monuments, and 4) "The Socialist nations" and the genocide of the Moslem peoples. Those Turks and Moslems who have remained alive are trying to migrate to other parts of the Soviet Union or to escape abroad, whenever possible, usually with the aid of a Russian alias.

A

5:3491. Aleksandrova, T. S. IZ ISTORII OSVOENIYA NOVOI TEKHNIKI RABOCHIMI MOSKVY V GODY VTOROY PIATILETKI [From the history of the adoption of new techniques by Moscow workers during the Second Five-Year Plan]. *Istoriia SSSR* 1957 (2): 33-54. Moscow is the leading industrial city of the USSR, and production methods adopted by its industry serve as examples for the whole country. The rapid increase between 1932 and 1937 of persons employed in industry in Moscow was due to recruitment of young people from the city and the country and to the employment of women, which had the effect of increasing the number of unskilled la-

borers. The socialist enthusiasm of the first years after the revolution abated, work discipline deteriorated, and absenteeism rose. Negligence and the heavy turnover of employees had adverse effects on production, but the greatest obstacle was lack of qualified engineers, technicians and skilled workers. Under the Second Five-Year Plan attempts were made to train qualified cadres through courses and technical examinations. Emphasis was put on an increase in the quality of the existing labor reserves and on better utilization of them. G. Liersch

5:3492. Allen, Robert Loring (Univ. of Oregon). ECONOMIC MOTIVES IN SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE POLICY. Southern Economic Journal 1958 25(2): 189-201. Soviet foreign trade policy should not be viewed from the standpoint of either economic or political considerations alone, since both are operative. Whereas political considerations frequently appear to be predominant, Soviet foreign trade has always been and will always be used to better the USSR's economic position. Evidence of price trends suggests that the costs of manufactured goods have increased less rapidly since 1927 than those of agricultural and extractive products. Movements in world terms of trade indicate that in recent years the Soviet Union has been in a better position to export capital goods advantageously, and Soviet trade trends are evidence of a gradual movement toward a capital goods exporter position. Soviet policy statements also show increased interest in comparative advantage and gains from trade. Sufficient evidence is available to give credence to the tentative conclusion that the Soviet Union now occupies a new economic position which adds greater flexibility to its foreign policy, magnifies the potency and duration of its economic efforts abroad, and orients the Soviet Union toward expanded economic relations with primary producing countries. A

5:3493. Berkhin, I. B. UKREPLENIE PARTIINO-POLITICHESKIKH ORGANOV I ULUCHSHENIE PARTPOLITRABOTY V KRASNOI ARMII V 1924-1925 GODAKH [Strengthening the Party political organs and improving Party political work in the Red Army in 1924-25]. Voprosy Istorii 1958 (2): 23-44. The experience of the civil war of 1918-20 made it clear that the young Soviet Union would in the long run not be able to offer resistance to the capitalist powers without a regular army and fleet. The Communist Party had to oppose the tendencies of such members as Trotsky, who wanted to convert the army gradually into a militia. For this reason the Party carefully built up its political apparatus within the army. The influence of the government and the army at home and abroad was immediately strengthened by the establishment of political organs of the Party within the Red Army. G. Liersch

5:3494. Boris, Jurij. KONFLIKTEN MELLAN LENIN OCH STALIN I DEN NATIONELLA FRAGAN OCH DEN NYA SOVJETLITTERATUREN [The conflict between Lenin and Stalin on the problem of nationalities as seen in the latest Soviet historical literature]. Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift 1958 61(2/3): 206-211. A historiographical survey, showing that Soviet "de-Stalinization" has not proceeded so far that it dares to indicate that Lenin opposed and mistrusted Stalin's attitude and action with respect to the subject nationalities in the years 1920-23. Documents reveal that Lenin was in this respect far less centralistic than the Russian policy followed after his death. F. J. Bowman

5:3495. Borisov, Iu. C. IZ ISTORII LENINSKIKH PREMIJ [On the history of the Lenin Prize]. Istoriiia SSSR 1957 (1): 225-232. Lenin himself helped to draft the Sovnarkom decree of December 1921 for "the honoring of deserving scientists." Between 1922 and 1925 the prize was awarded for 172 scientific works. After Lenin's death in 1924 it was designated "Lenin Prize" and endowed with 10,000 rubles. In 1926 the Komakademia established five awards of 2,000 rubles each, and in 1933 the total endowment was raised to 100,000 rubles; first, second and third prizes were awarded; and the prize was distributed among four sections: socialist economy, sociology, the humanities, and popular works (including newspaper articles and short monographs). The Komakademia was dissolved in 1935 and the Lenin Prize abolished. Its reintroduction was repeatedly postponed because of the Stalin cult. In 1956 the International Stalin Prize was renamed Lenin Prize by the Supreme Soviet, which authorized its award also to non-Russians. G. Liersch

5:3496. Chumbarov, N. I. KONKRETNII PLAN PEREKHODA K INDUSTRIALIZATSII SSSR [The specific plan for the transition to the industrialization of the USSR]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1958 (1): 151-168. At a plenary session in April 1926 the Communist Party creatively developed Lenin's plan for the socialist reconstruction of Russia. The internal industrial accumulation appeared to be the main source of industrialization. In order to encourage its growth the Party decided, inter alia, on reduction of overhead expenses, rationalization of production, strengthening of work discipline and increase in the productivity of labor. Erna Wollert

5:3497. Dusehn'kin, V. V. ed. V. K. BLIUKHER NA FRONTAKH GRAZHDANSKOI VOINY [V. K. Blücher on the civil war fronts]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1958 (1): 76-88. Publishes documents from the Central State Archives of the Red Army concerning the activity of this hero of the civil war and Marshal of the Soviet Union. This installment deals with the struggle of Ural partisans under Blücher's leadership in the year 1918. Article to be continued. Erna Wollert

5:3498. Fil'chenkov, M. P. IZ ISTORII PARTIINYKH UCHEBNIKH ZAVEDENII [From the history of Party educational institutions]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1958 (1): 108-122. Describes the organized development of Party political education and the training of cadres of Party leaders. This development was promoted with proper intensity only after the October Revolution. The first institute for advanced education in Party work was the Communist university named after I. M. Sverdlov, founded in 1918. The experiences gained here were utilized in all similar institutions. By 1958, 80 percent of all leaders and other responsible Party functionaries had a background of higher Party political education. Based on archival material. Erna Wollert

5:3499. Fotieva, L. A. IZ VOSPOMINANII O V. I. LENINE [From recollections of V. I. Lenin]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1957 (4): 147-167. Describes personal recollections of Lenin's work during his illness in 1922-23, when his condition was deteriorating. The author had been Lenin's secretary for five years. Erna Wollert

5:3500. Gaev, Arkadij (Institute for the Study of the USSR, Munich). DIE SOWJETISCHE WIRKLICHKEIT IN DEN WERKEN MICHAEL ZOSCHENKO [Soviet reality in the works of Michael Zoshchenko]. Sowjet Studien 1958 (6): 90-95. Zoshchenko, who died on 22 July 1958, was a writer of great ability. His humorous works, and especially his unerring accuracy in describing Soviet life, were rejected by the Soviet authorities, and he in turn did not submit to government tutelage. E. H. Boehm

5:3501. Gorbunov, V. V. BOR'BA V. I. LENINA S SEPARATISTSKIMI USTREMLENIIAMI PROLETKUL'TA [V. I. Lenin's struggle with the separatist tendencies of the Proletkult]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1958 (1): 29-39. The Proletkult was founded before the October Revolution and was incorporated in 1918 into the Section for Proletarian Culture of the People's Commissariat for Enlightenment, as a voluntary organization for independent proletarian activities in the cultural field. On the basis of hitherto unpublished Lenin documents from the Central Party Archives of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism the author describes, inter alia, how Lenin revealed the errors of this organization arising from the separatist position of members who had belonged to the former bourgeois intelligentsia. Erna Wollert

5:3502. Gotlober, V. M., and L. I. Novoshelov, eds. IZ ISTORII PROIZVODSTVENNYKH SOVESHCHANII NA URALIE (1924-1925 GG) [From the history of the conferences on production in the Urals (1924-1925)]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1958 (2): 51-66. Isolated production conferences took place as early as 1921. Beginning in 1923, however, as a consequence of the New Economic Policy, they developed into an organized mass phenomenon, since as many workers as possible were called upon in the conscious practical reconstruction of the Soviet economy. The documents published here, from the Institute for Marxism-Leninism and the archives of Sverdlovsk Region, pertain to the initial period of conferences in the most important industrial area of the country. Erna Wollert

5:3503. Haliy, Mykola (New York). THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT FAMINE IN UKRAINE. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 1958 14(3): 204-214. Twenty-five years ago the Russian Bolshevik government murdered millions of Ukrainians through a planned and artificially-engineered famine. The reasons for this heinous crime of genocide were: 1) the discrepancy between Soviet theories and practices; 2) the two phases of the revolution in the Ukraine -- the economic-social and the national-political; 3) the perfidious tactics of the Bolsheviks with regard to land policy; 4) the specific forms of collectivization of agriculture in the Ukraine, and 5) the draconic decrees of the central committee of the Communist Party against the peasantry. Based on comments of official Communist representatives and testimony of foreign correspondents.

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5:3504. Inkeles, Alex. DIE SOZIALE ENTWICKLUNG DER SOWJETUNION ALS MODELL FÜR DIE ASIATISCHEN LÄNDER [The social development of the Soviet Union as a model for Asian countries]. *Osteuropa* 1958 8(12): 805-814. Five stages of social development have been evident in the USSR: 1) seizure of power; 2) overthrow of traditional values, in the beginning by sweeping legal measures; 3) elimination of the power of old religious, social and cultural groups (family, church and peasant communities); 4) mobilization of means and personnel for rapid achievement of ends; 5) the establishment of new values and social standards, after the attainment of maturity. Apart from conceding the possibility of seizing power through nonviolent means (elections) the Soviet leaders have made no important concessions with regard to the necessity for any country to pass through these main stages of development in order to achieve Communism. The Soviet leaders decided on rapid industrialization and all their policies and cultural concepts were determined by this goal. Whether modernization and industrialization can be accomplished without general destruction of any aspects of existing national culture is a point open to question; certainly far-reaching changes are bound to be brought about by rapid industrialization on the Russian model. The question is to what extent Asiatic leaders desire to maintain their cultural heritage and to what extent they seek the values associated with heavy industrialization.

E. C. Helmreich

5:3505. Jasny, Naum (Washington, D.C.). SOME THOUGHTS ON SOVIET STATISTICS. AN EVALUATION. *International Affairs* 1959 35(1): 53-60. Soviet statistics are an agglomeration of data ranging from the correct to the greatly falsified. Data on industrial output in physical terms are mostly correct, whereas those on industrial output, national income and especially real incomes of the population in value terms are the worst. Furthermore, when the situation is better statistics become better. Statistics on current development are at the moment not as bad as they were previously. Revisions have even been made of particularly atrocious lies of the past, but most of the revised data are merely less wrong.

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5:3506. Kim, M. P. V. I. LENIN OB SHCHEISTORICHESKOM I Natsional'no-osobennom v Sovetskoy opyte sotsialisticheskogo preobrazovaniya obshchestva [V. I. Lenin on the general-historical and national peculiarities of the Soviet attempt at a socialist transformation of society]. *Istoriia SSSR* 1957 (1): 7-40. Lenin was a practical and resolute revolutionary and, at the same time, a brilliant theoretician. According to him the Soviet attempt at socialization was characterized by the following peculiarities: 1) although it was easy to begin socialization it was extremely difficult to carry it out further; 2) the Soviet attempt was unique in the history of mankind because new, hitherto unknown methods were employed for the socialization of society, and 3) the difficulties of establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat in the face of the capitalist encirclement were unprecedented; no revolution of the workers in the future will be confronted with similar obstacles. The course of the October Revolution remains a binding law for all future revolutions. This fact was acknowledged by the central committee of the Chinese Communist Party as follows: "In spite of the many peculiarities of our revolution we Chinese Communists consider it to be our task to continue the course of the Great October Revolution."

G. Liersch

5:3507. Kliatskin, S. M., and A. F. Gorlenko, eds. DOKLADY I. I. VATSETISA V. I. LENINU (FEVRAL'-MAI 1919 G.). [Reports of I. I. Vatsetis to V. I. Lenin (February-May 1919)]. *Istoricheskiy Arkhiv* 1958 (1): 41-75, and (2): 36-50. Publishes for the first time reports of the military

commander in chief of the republic which were written during one of the most critical periods in the history of the Soviet Union. After the liberation of the Donets Basin, the Ukraine, the Volga territory and almost all the Baltic area, the republic's strategic situation was still critical. The reports, which are preserved in the Central State Archives of the Red Army, strike a balance of the Red Army's advance in the fall and winter of 1918/19 and stipulate its assignments for the following spring.

Erna Wollert

5:3508. Kolominichenko, I. I. SOZDANIE TRAKTORNOY PROMYSHLENNOSTI V SSSR [The development of the tractor industry in the USSR]. *Istoriia SSSR* 1957 (1): 74-104. From a backward agrarian state the USSR has developed into a powerful industrial and kolkhoz state. The tractor industry, whose centers are in Leningrad, Kharkov, Cheliabinsk and Stalingrad, has played a particularly important role in this development. In 1933 tractors were used on 22 percent of all cultivated land, and by 1937 the area had already increased to 73 percent. The mechanization of agriculture created a new kind of bond between town and country.

G. Liersch

5:3509. Liebau, Werner (Univ. of Halle), and Manfred Rätzer. DIE ROLLE UND BEDEUTUNG DES FINANZSYSTEMS UND DER FINANZPOLITIK SOWJETRUSSLANDS IN DER PERIODE DER AUSLÄNDISCHEN MILITÄRISCHEN INTERVENTION UND DES BÜRGERKRIEGES (KRIEGSKOMMUNISMUS) [The role and importance of the financial system and financial policy of Soviet Russia in the period of foreign military intervention and civil war (War Communism)]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe* 1958/59 8(1): 141-150. Describes the nature of War Communism in Russia, which was made unavoidable by the wars of intervention and civil wars between 1919 and 1921 and made necessary the temporary naturalization of economic relations and a corresponding decline of the significance of the financial system (budget, taxes and credits). The author deals with the exercise of important functions by the financial system which took place in spite of these conditions, discussing its significance as an instrument of class struggle and in the financing of essential measures in the economic, cultural and social fields. The author views the issuance of paper money as a fundamental source of income to the Soviet state during this period and points out the necessity of reconstructing the financial system after the successful termination of the wars. Based on publications of Soviet economists and resolutions of the Communist Party of Soviet Russia.

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5:3510. Loone, E. N. DEIATEL' ANGLIISKOGO RABOTACHEGO DVIZHENIYA DZH. LENSBERI O V. I. LENINE [G. Lansbury, the leader of the English labor movement, on V. I. Lenin]. *Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised Ühiskonnateaduste Seeria* 1958 (1): 30-35. Gives a summary of V. I. Lenin's interview with the prominent British Labour leader George Lansbury during the latter's visit to Moscow in 1920. Lansbury's memoirs, *What I Saw in Russia* (London, 1920), *My Life* (London, 1931), and *Looking Backwards--and Forwards* (London and Glasgow, 1935), as well as his newspaper articles on the subject, contain valuable information for an examination of Lenin's views, particularly on the British labor movement.

G. Liersch

5:3511. Magomedov, S. POBEDA SOVETSKOI VLASTI V DAGESTANE [Victory of the Soviet power in Dagestan]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1957 (4): 49-61. Turkish intervention destroyed the Soviet regime which had been established in Dagestan in 1918. After the breakdown of the Turko-German bloc British interventionists took the place of the Turkish, and mobilized all counterrevolutionary forces in support of General Denikin's army. In 1920 the Soviet power again gained victory, owing to the fighting spirit of Red partisans of the mountain population under Bolshevik leadership (which was extremely difficult in this backward district populated by people of different nationalities and races) and to the advancing Red Army. Based on material from the Central State Archives of the Dagestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.

Erna Wollert

5:3512. Medlin, William K. (American Univ., Washington, D.C.). KHRUSHCHEV: A POLITICAL PROFILE. *Russian Review* 1959 18(3): 173-183. Concludes previous articles [See abstracts 5:926, and 2421]. The author surveys Khrushchev's career as First Secretary of the Central Committee and his rise

to a dominant position in the government and the Party, and concludes with a brief sketch of his personality.

Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

5:3513. Mironchenkova, Z. S. PROPAGANDA V PECHATI RESHENII VIII S'EZDA RKP (b) [Press propaganda for the resolutions of the Eighth Congress of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks)]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1957 (4): 62-72.

The resolutions of the congress justified the theoretical possibility of an alliance between the working class and the middle peasantry during the period of transition from capitalism to socialism and assigned the practical task of gradual and planned integration of all small producers in socialist society. By means of examples the author reviews the struggle led by the Soviet Party press, in particular its central organ, *Pravda*, against the incorrect attitude of some local organs in the country toward the middle peasants in 1919.

Erna Wollert

5:3514. Mironenko, Y. P. PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE 1959 CENSUS. *Bulletin* [of the] Institute for the Study of the USSR 1959 6(6): 33-36.

Recent census figures point to the disproportionately large excess of women in comparison to men in the Soviet population. This is compared to a lesser disproportion in the years 1897, 1926, and 1939. Both 1926 and 1939 show a disproportion which cannot be attributed solely to World War I and the civil war. In the 1930's for example, mass repression, especially collectivization and the "Ezhovshchina," took a heavier toll of men.

W. F. Woehrlin

5:3515. Mironenko, Y. P. THE NEW FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF SOVIET CRIMINAL LEGISLATION. *Bulletin* [of the] Institute for the Study of the USSR 1959 6(5): 47-53.

Analyzes the December 1958 Principles of Criminal Legislation ratified by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in relation to earlier legislation and the Principles of Criminal Legislation of 1924. Especially stressed is the abolition of the principle of analogy, whereby socially dangerous crimes could be punished by the most appropriate article of the criminal code, if not otherwise dealt with directly. New codes will either contain more articles listing crimes or will be as vaguely worded as possible to offset this abolition. Increased severity in some areas is seen as an index of the growth of crime in the USSR.

W. F. Woehrlin

5:3516. Mironenko, Y. P. THE NEW LAWS ON CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR STATE CRIMES. *Bulletin* [of the] Institute for the Study of the USSR 1959 6(6): 23-33.

Analyzes the December 1958 Law on Criminal Responsibility for State Crimes by comparing it with the 1927 Laws on State Crimes and the amendments of 1931.

W. F. Woehrlin

5:3517. Nekrasova, I. M. IZ ISTORII OSUSHCHESTVLENIA LENINSKOGO PLANA ELEKTRIFIKATSII V VOSTANOVITEL'NYI PERIOD (1921-1926 GG.) [From the history of the fulfillment of Lenin's plan for electrification during the reconstruction period (1921-1926)]. *Istoriia SSSR* 1957 (3): 142-158.

The plan for the electrification of the economy was worked out in March 1920 on the initiative of Lenin. Apart from industry, agriculture was mainly to benefit from this project. Eight economic areas were created, each with a special program, and by 1926 seven power stations were operating. From 1920 to 1925 167 million rubles were invested in this project. The author presents data on the increase of production of electric power between 1913 and 1925.

G. Liersch

5:3518. Noskov, A. G. NEUDAVSHAIASIA PROVOKATSIIA MAKSIMALISTOV [An unsuccessful provocation of the Maximalists]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1958 (1): 190-194.

Personal recollections of a robbery made by anarchists and Maximalists in Tula in 1919 and of its consequences. The Maximalists used the arrest of the perpetrators as the pretext for a political demonstration.

Erna Wollert

5:3519. Reinecke, Heinz (Humboldt Univ., Berlin). DIE WIRTSCHAFTLICHE ENTWICKLUNG IN DER UdSSR--BEWEIS FÜR DIE ÜBERLEGENHEIT DES SOZIALISMUS ÜBER DEN KAPITALISMUS [The economic development in the USSR--a proof of the superiority of socialism over capitalism]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe* 1957/58 7(1): 131-141.

The development of the international situation in the present era is determined essentially by the course and the results of the competition of the two opposing social sys-

tems. The rapid development of the economy in the USSR since the Great Socialist October Revolution furnishes conclusive evidence of the superiority of the socialist planned economy over the capitalist system, which is characterized by anarchy and exploitation. There is no capitalist country in the world that can boast of a rate of economic development in forty years anywhere approaching that of the socialist Soviet Union. This high rate of development is a guarantee that in a few years the USSR will surpass the most developed capitalist countries in per capita production.

Journal

5:3520. Roucek, Joseph S. (Univ. of Bridgeport). FIC-TIONS VS. FACTS OF LIFE IN THE POLICIES TOWARD THE NON-RUSSIAN PEOPLES IN THE USSR. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 1959 15(2): 145-152.

On 15 November 1917 (one week after the Communist accession to power) the Council of the People's Commissars proclaimed in the Declaration of the Peoples of Russia, the equality and sovereignty of all peoples living in the former Russian Empire, their right of self-determination (including the right of secession), the abolition of all national and religious privileges and restrictions, and the right of free development of national minorities and ethnic groups. This was also repeated in subsequent declarations. Yet the Soviet regime has tried to stamp out "federalist nationalism" in the Baltic, Transcaucasia, the northern Caucasus and the Central Asian regions, as well as local nationalism in the economic sphere and linguistic nationalism. At first the regime followed a policy of fostering "minority" cultures, and eventually Stalin originated the formula: "national in form and socialist in content." About the 1930's, however, the policy of forced assimilation started to develop. In 1938 the Russian language was introduced as a required subject in all Soviet schools: Great Russian chauvinism emerged. For a short time after Stalin's death the denationalizing policy was softened, but the fight against "all-national" tendencies (Pan-Islamism and Pan-Turkism) has continued. Behind the theoretical facade of "equality" and tolerance of non-Russian cultures, imperialistic pressure is exerted on non-Russian education.

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5:3521. Shatagin, N. I. KOMMUNISTICHESKAIA PARTIIA - ORGANIZATOR SOVETSKOI ARMII [The Communist Party as the builder of the Soviet Army]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1958 (1): 10-28.

In the years 1918 to 1920 partisan fighting methods had been overcome and a new type of a regular Soviet army under centralized leadership was developed. One of the most important and difficult tasks was the training of cadres of commanders who, according to the new class doctrine, had to be drawn from the working population. The specialists of the prerevolutionary army were essential in the construction of the new army because of their skill. However, their activities were under the strict control of the military commissars, Communist organizations and the mass of the Red Army. Based on documents from the Central State Archives of the Red Army.

Erna Wollert

5:3522. Solov'ev, P. V. OSVOENIE KHBIN I SOZDANIE APATITOVOI PROMYSHLENNOSTI V SSR [The development of the resources of the Khibin mountains and the origin of the apatite industry in the USSR]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1958 (2): 45-59.

Little attention was paid to the phosphate industry in Czarist Russia, and the raw material required was imported. As early as 1919 Lenin was aware of the importance of the chemical industry for agriculture. The development of the apatite resources of the Khibin mountains (Kola) contributed to the more rapid socialization of agriculture and an increase in kolkhoz production. Under the direction of I. G. Eikhfel'd an agricultural research station was established in the Khibin tundra, the northernmost institute of this type in the whole world.

G. Liersch

5:3523. Sosnovy, Timothy (Library of Congress). THE SOVIET HOUSING SITUATION TODAY. *Soviet Studies* 1959 11(1): 1-21.

Since the law of 20 August 1918, the announced Soviet policy has been to use the planned economy and compulsory regulation of housing relations to solve the housing problem in the interests of the broad masses of people. In fact, those sectors of the economy that serve the consumer, and the housing sector in particular, have been neglected. Statistics are given for: housing construction; per capita living space; types of dwellings built; utilities in different type housing; the class distribution of available living space, and the proportion of state housing and privately owned housing. Recent plans and practice are more promising, but several Five-Year

or Seven-Year Plans at the present tempo will be necessary to equal the standards of city dwellers in some West European countries and the United States. W. F. Woehrlin

5:3524. Thiessen, Peter Adolf (Humboldt Univ., Berlin). ENTWICKLUNG DER NATURWISSENSCHAFTEN IN DER SO-WJETUNION SEIT DER GROSSEN SOZIALISTISCHEN OKTOBER-REVOLUTION [The development of the sciences in the Soviet Union since the Great Socialist October Revolution]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität Berlin. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe 1957/58 7(1): 105-106.

The Great Socialist October Revolution created in the USSR a state which is based in all spheres of its social life on the science of Marxism-Leninism. It relies on the knowledge and application of the natural sciences to a degree far exceeding that which is customary in the rest of the world. The most efficient instruments for the development of the sciences in the Soviet Union and their successful practical application are the socialist plan and socialist teamwork. The Soviet Union has demonstrated a clear superiority to all capitalist countries in the speed of scientific development, in the supply of material resources and their use for technology and economy, and, most of all, in the training and utilization of highly qualified personnel for research work. Journal

5:3525. Westwood, J. N. (Canadian Pacific Railways, Montreal). SOVIET RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT. Soviet Studies 1959 11(1): 22-47. In addition to an analysis of current Soviet railway practice in comparison to that of the United States, traces forty years of development of Soviet railways. Pre-revolutionary railways were built as a stimulus rather than as an answer to demand and were in advance of current needs. War destruction and rapid industrial growth produced a huge demand on available facilities. Pre-World War II Five-Year Plan construction never achieved planned size. Besides heavy overloading there were no radical changes in operating methods from 1917 to 1934. In 1935, L. M. Kaganovich was empowered to break serious bottlenecks. Investment was concentrated on a few key routes and priority given to some types of freight with a system of "march-routization." W. F. Woehrlin

5:3526. Wraga, Richard. METHODS AND MEANS OF SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY. Bulletin [of the] Institute for the Study of the USSR 1959 6(8): 3-17. A shortened version of a report read by the author at a conference held by the Institute in Munich, 24-25 July 1959. The author denies that Marxism-Leninism may be treated as a regenerated Russian imperialism. The Soviet Communist Party has remained true to Lenin's foreign policy program of 1919, which was a program of permanent revolution. Neither the Soviet Union nor countries in the world socialist system have individual foreign policies. "Their policy is one of integral international Communism, which has supranational goals and disregards the interests of individual countries and peoples." W. F. Woehrlin

5:3527. Zak, L. M., ed. KOMMUNISTICHESKIE LISTOVKI I VOZZVANIYA K SOLDATAM ANTANTY [Communist leaflets and appeals to the soldiers of the Entente]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1958 (1): 26-40. These documents, drawn from the Institute for Marxism-Leninism, throw light on the propagandistic work of the Communist Party in the southern Ukraine and the Crimea during the foreign military intervention in the years 1918 and 1919. Erna Wollert

United States of America

See also: 5:3383, 3384, 3489, 3525

5:3528. Ashby, Lowell D. (Univ. of North Carolina), and W. Allen Spivey (Univ. of Michigan). GAINS IN REAL PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME: A METHOD OF ANALYSIS. Southern Economic Journal 1957 24(2): 148-157. Gains for a region can be analyzed into two increments: trend and non-trend. The authors discuss both increments, in terms of statistical economics, and present illustrative data for the United States as a whole and its seven regions for the years 1929-1955. Based on standard statistical methods applied to income estimates of the U. S. Department of Commerce as deflated by the Consumer Price Index of the U. S. Department of Labor. A

5:3529. Beck, James W. (IBM General Products Division White Plains, New York). ALTERNATIVE MEASURES OF LABOR'S SHARE. Southern Economic Journal 1957 23(3): 285-294. A statistical comparison of four measures of labor's share from 1929 to 1950. The four income bases are national, distributed national, personal and disposable personal. The cyclical and secular pattern of change in labor's share is significantly altered by the choice of statistical measure. Based on government documents and professional periodicals. A

5:3530. Beck, James W. LABOR'S SHARE AND THE DEGREE OF UTILIZATION OF CAPACITY. Southern Economic Journal 1956 22(4): 457-467. Presents both an aggregative and interindustry study of labor's share of national income from 1929 to 1951. Labor's share increases as the economy departs from "normal capacity" in either direction; however, different interindustry shifts account for the similar aggregative behavior in the years which are above and below "normal capacity." Based on government documents and professional periodicals. A

5:3531. Broderick, Francis L., ed. (Phillips Exeter Academy). LIBERALISM AND THE MEXICAN CRISIS OF 1927: A DEBATE BETWEEN NORMAN THOMAS AND JOHN A. RYAN. Catholic Historical Review 1959 45(3): 309-326. Publishes eight letters, 10 February - 25 March 1927, exchanged between Norman Thomas, leading American Socialist, and John A. Ryan, moral theologian of the Catholic University of America, on the issue of religious freedom for the Catholics in Mexico during the presidency of Calles. Journal (J. T. Ellis)

5:3532. Cowing, Cedric B. (Univ. of Hawaii). SONS OF THE WILD JACKASS AND THE STOCK MARKET. Business History Review 1959 33(2): 138-155. In the 1920's heirs to the Populist-Progressive tradition in Congress decried against low rediscount rates, the use of bank credit for speculative purposes, the rising volume of broker's loans, and the flow of money to New York from the hinterland. In the bull market environment of the day the warnings went unheeded in part at least because of their origins. Journal

5:3533. Hibdon, James E. (Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas). FLOOD CONTROL BENEFITS AND THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. Southern Economic Journal 1958 25(1): 48-63. Benefits from flood control constitute a significant basis for justifying the Tennessee Valley Authority. The author examines the validity of monetary estimate of the magnitude of these benefits for the period 1933-1953 in terms of the underlying economic rationale and the accuracy of the supporting data. Applying a theory of compensating land values and examining the considerations affecting the evaluation made by flood plain occupants, he seriously criticizes the conceptual bases of the estimates. Exaggerated statements of benefits occurred because of double counting and because of the failure to synchronize benefit estimates with the state of development of flood protection. These objections illuminate the inherent difficulties of determining value and ordering economic activity when the price system is circumvented. A better alternative would be to permit the direct beneficiaries to express their own value judgments through assessments of flood control costs on affected land. A

5:3534. Huffman, Roy E. (Montana State College). MONTANA'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO NEW DEAL FARM POLICY. Agricultural History 1959 33(4): 164-167. Montana and Montanans made major contributions to the development of agricultural policy and programs in the 1920's and 1930's because of the stage of economic development of the State and the character of its agriculture and because of the association of M. L. Wilson with Montana State College from 1911 to 1933. Wilson and his associates made major contributions to 1) the domestic allotment plan; 2) farmer administration of farm programs; 3) land-use planning; 4) tenant purchase; 5) supervised management for farm tenants, and 6) integrated land use. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

5:3535. Long, Norton (Michigan State Univ.). AMERICAN BUSINESS AND AMERICAN LIBERALS: SLOGANS OR RESPONSIBILITY. Political Quarterly 1958 29(2): 166-177. Contends that the New Deal - Fair Deal programs and slogans rooted in the 1930's are inadequate, that liberals who were

alienated from American business when it was at the nadir of its prestige must rethink their position now that war and prosperity have rehabilitated business prestige. Possibly liberals can come to a rapprochement with business to some extent by advocating a "healthy pluralism" of American institutions against tendencies toward "mass democracy." Undocumented.

R. H. Wilde

5:3536. Mueller, Willard F. (Univ. of Wisconsin). A CASE STUDY OF PRODUCT DISCOVERY AND INNOVATION COSTS. *Southern Economic Journal* 1957 24(1): 80-86. A case study of the cost of discovering and developing nylon, one of the leading discoveries of the 20th century. Public statements have put these costs as high as \$30,000,000. The author estimates them as follows: fundamental and pre-pilot plant applied research, \$787,000; pilot plant costs, \$391,000; market development costs, \$782,000. A

5:3537. Mumey, Glen Allen (Univ. of North Dakota). THE PARITY RATIO AND AGRICULTURAL OUT-MIGRATION. *Southern Economic Journal* 1959 26(1): 63-65. Shows the absence of negative correlation between farm prices and farm out-migration and attempts to reconcile, deductively, this conclusion with conventional economic theory. The author suggests that farm income maintenance does not impede movement of labor into nonagricultural jobs and that the pricing system alone will not solve the farm problem. Data are included on parity ratios and civilian agricultural out-migration rates for the years 1923-29 and 1947-56. A

5:3538. Schlebecker, John T. (Iowa State College). PLIANT PRAIRIE: ONE PLANT'S INFLUENCE ON ONE PRAIRIE STATE. *Montana* 1958 8(1): 30-41. Sorghums became important in South Dakota during the Great Depression, 1930-41. Many farmers owed their survival to this feed and silage plant, which resisted drought and grasshoppers. A

5:3539. Slichter, Gertrude Almy (Univ. of Illinois). FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT'S FARM POLICY AS GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK STATE, 1928-1932. *Agricultural History* 1959 33(4): 167-176. In spite of farm unrest in the 1920's the agricultural sections joined the rest of the country in voting for Herbert Hoover in 1928. In the same year a Democrat, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, was elected governor of New York State with farm and conservationist support. During the next four years Governor Roosevelt's agricultural policy consisted of a series of maneuvers and compromises designed to please the farmers without antagonizing any other significant group. Its goals were equality for the farmer in the framework of a balanced program and the interdependence of rural and city dwellers. Roosevelt sought to bring about these goals through tax relief,

land-use planning, rural electrification, establishment of regional markets, surveys and investigations, and reforestation. Several of these programs were related to subsequent New Deal programs. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

5:3540. Smith, Daniel M. (Univ. of Colorado). ROBERT M. LANSING AND THE WILSON INTERREGNUM, 1919-1920. *Historian* 1959 21(2): 135-161. Depicts the strained relations between President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, beginning at the Versailles Conference and continuing through Wilson's illness to Lansing's resignation in February 1920. Lansing's independent action in the Department of State, rather than his calling of cabinet meetings, was largely responsible for the break with the President. E. C. Johnson

5:3541. Soltow, Lee (Ohio Univ.). INCOME EQUALITY IN A FACTORY PAYROLL. *Southern Economic Journal* 1959 25(3): 343-348. A study of income inequality pertaining to changes in wages and salaries in one plant from 1919 to 1954. The greater uniformity in hours worked per week was responsible for three-fourth of decreased inequality. Changes attributed to age, education, skill and market conditions were largely offsetting in character. A

5:3542. Taylor, Charles T. (Federal Reserve Bank, Atlanta, Georgia). SOUTHERN VS. NON-SOUTHERN UNDERWRITING OF MUNICIPALITIES. *Southern Economic Journal* 1957 24(2): 158-169. An analysis of the underwriting of securities issued by Southern State and local governments during three periods from 1923 through 1955. Rapid economic growth expanded financial resources, but the importance of underwriting exclusively by Southern underwriters declined. Greater participation by Southern underwriters with national syndicates, however, increased the South's access to the nation's capital markets. A

5:3543. Tugwell, Rexford G. THE RESETTLEMENT IDEA. *Agricultural History* 1959 33(4): 159-164. The idea was the first administrator of the Resettlement Administration, established by the President in May 1935. The administration's idea was to make a simultaneous attack on the wastage of people and the inefficient use of resources. Families in the worst situations were to be helped to find new and more economic farms or to locate elsewhere in other occupations. The program met with vigorous opposition, particularly on the part of the more prosperous farmers. The program was supported only among members of the lower income levels of the rural population, who had no political influence and most of whom did not vote. Tugwell resigned as administrator and some of the surviving functions were transferred to the Farm Security Administration. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

F. 1939-1945

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 5:3415, 3420, 3422, 3425, 3427, 3429, 3433

5:3544. Boris, Jurij. DEN UKRAINSKA SOVJETRE-PUBLIKEN OCH FÖRENTA NATIONERNA [The Ukrainian Soviet Republic and the United Nations]. *Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift* 1957 60(4): 257-283. Deals with the antecedents of the entrance of the Ukraine into the United Nations, and discusses Ukrainian participation in U. N. work, mainly in the field of anticolonialism, where it has been of high value to the USSR. The Ukrainian Soviet Republic does not function as a completely self-governing state; but it cannot be exactly classified as a Russian colonial, federal, dominion, allied or subject state. The author concludes that the dichotomy between theory and reality will continue for some time.

F. J. Bowman

5:3545. Czapski, Józef. O PASZKILU [On libel]. *Kultura* 1959 13(6): 104-118. A review article on Captain Jerzy Klimkowski's *Byłem adiutantem Andersa* [I was an aide-camp of Anders], sharply criticizing the book, and supplying many personal data concerning its author, whom Czapski knew well. The latter also describes many backstage political activities and plots and gives insight into the mood of the Polish Army in the Middle East. A. F. Dygnas

5:3546. Pełczyński, Tadeusz (Major General, London). ZAGADNIENIA SOWIECKIE W POLSCE W LATACH 1939-1945 [Soviet questions in Poland during the years 1939-1945]. *Bellona* 1957 (2): 24-32. Deals with Polish-Soviet relations during the Second World War. The author, former Chief of Staff of the Polish Underground Home Army (Armia Krajowa), divides these relations into four different periods: 1) the Soviet occupation of eastern Poland in the period 1939-41; 2) Polish-Soviet co-operation after Hitler's attack on the USSR; 3) the growing Soviet threat to Poland when the Red Army changed from defense to attack in the autumn of 1942, and 4) the years 1944-45, when the Red Army, fighting the Germans, again invaded Poland. Each period is characterized. A

Occupation, Resistance, Deportation and Concentration Camps

5:3547. Ainsztein, Reuben (Little Hadham, Herts.). NEED THEY HAVE DIED? *Twentieth Century* 1958 164(979): 229-236. In view of the enormity of the crimes committed by Nazi Germany against the Polish people and the bravery of Poles who fought side by side with the British forces, the behavior of the majority of Poles toward their Jewish fellow-citizens under Nazi occupation has, for psychological or political reasons, not been brought to the knowledge of the British public. The author attempts to acquaint British readers with the attitude and behavior of the mass of the Polish people and its

right-wing leaders faced with the realities of Hitler's "Endlösung" of the Jewish problem in Poland. Based on easily accessible books, documents and eyewitness accounts in Polish, Yiddish and English. A

5:3548. Brügel, J. W. (London). ZUR ERINNERUNG AN DIE BESETZUNG PRAGS 1939. HANS ARTHUR SAGER: EIN UNBEKANNTER MÄRTYRER [In memory of the occupation of Prague in 1939. Hans Arthur Sager: an unknown martyr]. *Deutsche Rundschau* 1959 85(3): 220-226. Describes the fate of the German émigré H. A. Sager, who was arrested by the Gestapo after the occupation of Prague in March 1939 but was able to flee to the Swedish embassy. The Gestapo and the German diplomats, represented by the chargé d'affaires, Hencke, insisted on the delivery of the refugee on the grounds that the extraterritoriality of the embassies was no longer recognized. Before his delivery to the Gestapo, Sager committed suicide, at the age of thirty. Based on unprinted records of the German embassy in Prague. A(t)

5:3549. Dulewicz, Stanisław. BURMISTRZ Z DARŁOWA [The burgomaster of Darłowo]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1958 14(3): 82-94. Fragments of the personal recollections of a high school teacher from Lublin, who after spending some time in a concentration camp in Piła (Schneidemühl) was sent in May 1944 to Darłowo (Rügenwalde) as an agricultural worker. He describes the entry of Polish and Soviet troops into the town, mentions his work as Polish-German-Russian interpreter in the local Soviet headquarters, and his appointment as the first Polish burgomaster following the organization of Polish administration in this area. A. F. Dygnas

5:3550. Fabián, František. ÚŘEDNÍ SOUDY [District courts]. *Archivní Casopis* 1958 (3): 171-182. Deals with the organization of the courts in the German-speaking border area of Czechoslovakia, 1938-45. In one part of the area a "Sudeten" judicial system was established, and another was directly annexed to the Reich for judicial purposes. The general tendency of the German courts was essentially very similar to that of the pre-Nazi courts. The documents, preserved very incompletely, are valuable because they give a clear picture of the horrors of Nazism, and of some of its unique legal institutions and practices. Wilma A. Iggers

5:3551. Kawalkowski, Aleksander. NA POSTERUNKU WE FRANCJI [On post in France]. *Kultura* 1959 13(6): 118-129. The prewar Polish consul-general in Lille and one of the leaders of the Polish Resistance movement in France during the war describes the organization of this movement and enumerates the most important persons active in it, either more or less officially or as conspirators. His article is occasioned by a series of articles under the same title written by St. Zabiello and published in February and March 1959 in the Warsaw weekly *Kierunki*. During the German occupation of France Zabiello was in France as an unofficial representative of the Polish government from London. A. F. Dygnas

5:3552. Lindemann, Helmut. LE COMMANDANT D'AUSSCHWITZ, AUTOBIOGRAPHIE DE RUDOLF HÖSS [The commandant of Auschwitz, autobiography of Rudolf Höss]. *Documents* 1959 14(1): 29-35. Reviews Rudolf Höss' recently published autobiography, which contains irrefutable, objective proof of the mass killings at Auschwitz. Lindemann concludes that Höss and other "perfect civil servants," and not the executioners, were responsible for the atrocities, and emphasizes as the "most disturbing phenomenon of our times" the divided moral conscience which permitted them to carry out their orders with good conscience. Jean Detiere

5:3553. Madajczyk, Czesław. PRZYWÓDCY HITLEROWSCY WOBEC SPRAWY POLSKIEJ W OKRESIE OD PAŹDZIERNIKA 1939 DO WRZEŚNIA 1940 [The attitude of the Nazi leaders to the Polish problem during the period October 1939-September 1940]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1958 15(1): 1-46. Analyzes the opinions of the most important Nazi leaders on the subject of the postwar organization of the conquered Polish territories. While their statements depended on the general political situation, it is clearly evident that they at no time considered granting the Government General any sort of independence, or even autonomy. At one extreme, there were plans to deport all the population of Poland and the western USSR to Siberia in order to make room for German colonization; at the other, even the most conservative opinions considered that the pattern of the

Czech Protectorate allowed too much freedom to be applied to the Poles. An extract from the memoirs of Władysław Studnicki is published as a separate appendix [See abstract 5:3558]. A. F. Dygnas

5:3554. Pospieszalski, Karol Marian. HITLEROWSKA POLEMIKA Z "GENERALPLAN OST" REICHSFÜHRERA SS [Hitlerite discussion of the "Generalplan Ost" of the Reichsführer SS]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1958 14(2): 346-369. Publishes for the first time in the original German a memorandum written by E. Wetzel, chief of the Beratungsstelle des Rassenpolitischen Amtes. Wetzel had earlier submitted his own plan, and in this memorandum criticized Himmler's plan of deporting 31 million inhabitants of Eastern Europe to Siberia. A Polish translation of this document was already published in *Documenta Occupationis Teutonicae*, Volume 5 (Poznań: Instytut Zachodni, 1952.) A. F. Dygnas

5:3555. Pospieszalski, Karol Marian. PROTEST DRA WILHELMA HAGENA PRZECIWI ZAMIERZONEMU WYMOROWANIU CZĘŚCI LUDNOŚCI ZAMOJSZCZYZNY W LATACH 1942-43 [The protest of Dr. Wilhelm Hagen against the intended extermination of part of the population of the district of Zamość in the years 1942-43]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1958 14(1): 117-129. In 1942 and 1943 the Germans were in the process of deporting about 200,000 Poles from the district of Zamość in order to make room for German colonization. It was planned to exterminate about 70,000 aged persons and children from among them. Upon learning of the plan Dr. Hagen, an official German doctor in Warsaw, wrote a personal letter to Hitler begging him to prevent such an action for various reasons. Hagen's humanitarianism and sympathy with the Poles are apparent. When notified of Hagen's action Himmler ordered him put into a concentration camp "for the duration of war," but the medical authorities were able to save the "idealist" who wrote "this impossible letter" and assign him to duties within Germany. Nine previously unpublished documents relating to this affair are printed in the original German; eight of them from photostats (the originals of which are in the U. S. Army Center for Documentation, Berlin), and one from the original in the collection of the Instytut Zachodni [Western Institute], Poznań. This last document deals with the Zamość deportations and furnishes the background to the affair. A. F. Dygnas

5:3556. H. R. [Hans Rothfels], ed. ZUR "UMSIEDLUNG" DER JUDEN IM GENERALGOVERNEMENT [On the "resettlement" of the Jews in the Government General]. *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte* 1959 7(3): 333-336. Publishes the diary notations of a German noncommissioned officer, the historian Wilhelm Cornides, who made use of an official trip in the Government General of Poland at the end of August and beginning of September 1942 to make observations on the Belzec extermination camp, 80 kilometers northwest of Lvov. Confirming what has hitherto been known about the form and size of the "resettlement movements" the notes convey an impression of the reaction of German soldiers and civilians -- partly indifferent and callous, partly human and deeply moved -- and proves at the same time how widely known these events were. A(t)

5:3557. Stasiewski, Bernhard (Univ. of Bonn). DIE KIRCHENPOLITIK DER NATIONALSOZIALISTEN IM WARTHEG AU, 1939-1945 [The church policy of the National Socialists in the Warthegau, 1939-1945]. *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte* 1959 7(1): 46-74. The Warthegau, annexed to the Reich in 1939, was a proving ground for National Socialist policy on the elimination of religious life. The substance of the policy was laid down in 1940 in thirteen points which virtually eliminated the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches as public institutions and reduced them to associations or clubs. Protests by the churches and their defensive measures were not effective. Many churches were closed, property confiscated, and religious orders eliminated. The Polish majority in the Warthegau was kept strictly apart from the German churches, and the Polish clergy in particular was exposed to a martyrdom which often led to concentration camp and death. The author cites evidence to prove that the Gauleiter and Reichsstatthalter, Arthur Greiser, acted under instructions from Hitler and Martin Bormann, and that their policy was later to be applied to all of Germany. The sources, both in German and Polish, include contemporary and postwar publications, and archival material. E. H. Boehm

5:3558. Studnicki, Władysław. RZUT OKA NA OKRES OKUPACYJNY I SPRAWA MEMORIAŁU [A characterization of the occupation period and the problem of the memorandum]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1958 14(1): 40-46. An extract from one part of Studnicki's manuscript memoirs, "III Książka dla mojego syna" [The Third Book for My Son]. His entire memoirs are preserved in the Centralne Archiwum Wojskowe [Central Army Records Office] in Warsaw. Studnicki gives here a summary of his activities and efforts directed toward the establishment of some kind of Polish-German *modus vivendi*, and describes how he wrote and sent to the German authorities a memorandum on the subject; his subsequent arrest; his talk with Goebbels, and his stay in a sanatorium -- a "polite" form of imprisonment. A. F. Dygnas
See also: 5:3353

5:3559. Valiani, Leo (Milano). ANTIFASCISMO E RESISTENZA (INTERVENTO) [Antifascism and Resistance (a comment)]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1959 (54): 39-43. Comments made on 14 September 1958 during the First International Conference on the History of the European Resistance, held in Liège. Although the resistance against Nazism in the countries occupied by the German army constituted a military fact, it was fundamentally political in character. The importance of the antifascist sentiment lies in the fact that it made England and France enter the war in 1939 and refuse to accept Hitler's peace offer in 1940. It thus made possible the rise of the resistance in all countries occupied by the Fascists or Nazis. In Italy the antifascist movement began already in the year 1922. It was, however, decisively important that the great democracies took a stand against Nazism and Fascism. A (t)

5:3560. Žeman, Ján. PARTIZÁNSKE HNUTIE NA ZVOLENSKU [The partisan movement in the Zvolen area]. *Slovenský Priebeh* 1958 44(6): 211-214; (7): 249-251; (8): 287-289; (9): 325-327, and (10): 361-362. A former partisan's detailed account, including the listing of numerous names, of the activities of the partisan movement in Slovakia. Some of the chief difficulties encountered were caused by the large number of loyal members of Hlinka's party and by the German-speaking population. The attitude of the population was generally very positive, largely due to the high principles of the partisan leader Exnar, generally compared to the legendary Jánošík. In 1944 Soviet reinforcements were parachuted into the area, communications were established with Hungarian Communists, and French partisans joined. The partisans, 90 percent of whom were Communists, continued their work after the war, establishing national councils and "cleaning up" economic and public life. Wilma A. Iggers

5:3561. Zyndram-Kościałkowski, Wacław. LE VERNET. *Wiadomości* 1959 14(29/30): 2. Personal recollections from the Le Vernet camp where foreigners were interned during the war by the French authorities. The author was interned there following the German occupation of Vichy France in 1942. A. F. Dygnas

WORLD WAR II

Antecedents

See also: 5:3408

5:3562. Brügel, J. W. (London). EINE ZERSTÖRTE LEGENDE UM HITLERS AUSSENPOLITIK [A demolished legend concerning Hitler's foreign policy]. *Vierteiljahrshäfte für Zeitgeschichte* 1957 5(4): 385-387. In his book *Spiel um Deutschland* (Munich, 1953) Fritz Hesse stated that he, under instructions from Ribbentrop, transmitted to the British government on the evening of 2 September 1939 an offer by Hitler to evacuate Poland provided England supported German claims against Poland. Brügel shows, on the basis of subsequently published British and German diplomatic documents (the latter including the report made at the time by Hesse on his conversation of 2 September), that Hitler at no time after the attack on Poland expressed readiness to evacuate the country. A (t)

5:3563. Krzyżanowski, Adam (Jagiellonian Univ., Cracow). HITLER ODRACZA NAJAZD NA POLSKĘ [Hitler postpones the invasion of Poland]. *Znak* 1959 11(9): 1098-1108.

Hitler originally planned to invade Poland on 1 September 1939. When military preparations were completed earlier than had been anticipated, the date was moved forward to 26 August. Hitler then cancelled that date, however, hoping that he could dissuade the Western powers at the last moment from fighting on the side of Poland. Failing to achieve that aim, he started hostilities on 1 September, as originally scheduled. Examining what happened during these days just prior to the invasion, the author concludes that the campaign would have been much shorter and easier for Germany if the war had started earlier, since the delay gave Poland six days in which to proceed with mobilization; furthermore, Hitler might still have been able to attack France in October 1939, as originally planned.

A. F. Dygnas

5:3564. Vigrabs, Georg. DIE STELLUNGNAHME DER WESTMÄCHTE UND DEUTSCHLANDS ZU DEN BALTISCHEN STAATEN IM FRÜHLING UND SOMMER 1939 [The attitude of the Western powers and Germany toward the Baltic States in the spring and summer of 1939]. *Vierteiljahrshäfte für Zeitgeschichte* 1959 7(3): 261-279. Describes the negotiations conducted with the Soviet Union in 1939 by England and France on the one hand and Germany on the other, on the question of a defensive alliance. The author shows how the negotiations with the Western powers finally came to revolve around the definition of the term "indirect aggression" and ultimately failed because of disagreement on this point. Since Soviet Russia tried to define the term with a view to the Baltic States, desiring to retain its freedom of action there, it can be said that the negotiations failed in the final analysis, because the West was not prepared to leave the Baltic States to Russia. Since National Socialist Germany, however, had no scruples about delivering these states entirely to Soviet influence, Russia finally concluded the Non-Aggression Pact of 23 August 1939 with Germany. Based on published documents, memoirs, studies and articles.

Journal

5:3565. Wszelaki, Jan. NOCNY DYŻUR 31 SIERPNIA [Night duty on 31 August]. *Wiadomości* 1959 14(36): 1. Personal recollections of a higher official of the Polish diplomatic service, who had night duty in his ministry on the night of the outbreak of the war between Poland and Germany in 1939. He describes how the first news came to the Polish ministry of foreign affairs. A. F. Dygnas

Military History

GENERAL

5:3566. Aronson, Arthur A. (Agaña, Guam). THE BURZA WAS A DESTROYER. *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1958 84(1): 18-30. A study of the activities, operations and personnel of a Polish ship during World War II. The "Burza" left its Baltic base in August 1939 and became an active unit of the Polish navy in exile until she was decommissioned in 1946. During the war years the ship served, among others, in the Dunkirk and Narvik campaigns, in the transatlantic convoys, in the Azores, in West African waters, and as a submarine base. She was commanded by men of varied abilities, and the various campaigns were marked by different emotional moods of the crews. An evaluation of the ship's service is included. Based partly on personal accounts of and interviews with former Polish naval officers and on documents of the ship in the General Sikorski Historical Institute in London. A

5:3567. Lunkiewicz, J. (Colonel). NACZELNE WŁADZE POLSKICH SIŁ ZBROJNYCH NA OBCYŹNIE W LATACH 1939-1946. ZARYS ORGANIZACJI I DZIAŁALNOŚCI [The supreme authorities of the Polish forces in exile. Outline of organization and activities]. *Bellona* 1957 (2): 42-56, and (3/4): 3-11. Distinguishes and describes two periods in the organization and activities of the supreme authorities of the Polish armed forces in exile: 1) September 1939 - June 1940, months spent in France, and 2) June 1940 - September 1945, in Great Britain. Gradual liquidation of the military authorities began in the last half of 1945, as a result of the fact that the Polish government in exile was no longer recognized by the Western powers. The author describes the main problems and difficulties faced by the Polish armed forces in exile, which numbered 250,000 men, and their achievements in various fields.

Journal

5:3568. Lyet, Pierre (Colonel; Editor, *Revue Historique de l'Armée*). GDY NIEMCY MIAŻDŻYŁY POLSKĘ... [When Germany was crushing Poland]. *Kultura* 1959 14(10): 108-114. A Polish translation of an article originally published in *Le Monde* of 30/31 August 1959. The author analyzes the provisions of the Polish-French Military Protocol of May 1939 and French military actions in September 1939. Stressing French weakness, particularly with respect to the air force, he concludes that the French high command did not fulfill its obligations toward Poland and that more vigorous action would have been possible even with the existing forces. A. F. Dygnas

5:3569. Pragłowski, Aleksander (Colonel). KAMPANIA WRZEŚNIOWA [The September campaign]. *Kultura* 1959 14(9): 72-86. A former officer on the staff of the army inspectorate of General Juliusz Rómmel and member of the staff of Rómmel's Łódź Army during the 1939 campaign analyzes pre-war Polish strategic plans for the event of a war against Germany and how they were carried out during the war. The author is most critical of the abilities of the Polish commander in chief, Marshal Smigły-Rydz, and concludes that "we had to lose the September campaign in any case... but it would have been difficult to conduct it worse than it was." A. F. Dygnas

5:3570. Sep-Szarzyński, Stanisław. TROP LEGENDY [The trail of legend]. *Kultura* 1959 14(9): 87-116. A description by a member of the Polish air force in Great Britain of the negative attitude of a group of mostly younger air force officers toward the policy of General Sikorski and of the organization of secret societies among the best, bravest and most exalted officers that resulted from this lack of confidence. A. F. Dygnas

5:3571. Siemaszko, Zbigniew. WOJENNE KONTAKTY Z KRAJEM [Wartime contacts with Poland]. *Kultura* 1959 13(5): 135-141. Recollections of a Polish army radio-operator who worked in London at the station that maintained liaison with Poland. The author describes the organization and the methods of work. A. F. Dygnas

5:3572. Stachiewicz, Wacław (General). KSIĄŻKA GEN. RÓMMLA [General Rómmel's book]. *Kultura* 1959 14(10): 114-131. Severe criticism by the chief of the Polish general staff before and during the September 1939 campaign, of the recently published memoirs of the commander of the Łódź Army, General Juliusz Rómmel: *Za Honor i Ojczyznę* [For Honor and Motherland] (Warsaw, 1958). Stachiewicz concentrates only on Rómmel's loss of contact with his Łódź Army and the circumstances of his assumption of command of the "Warszawa" Army Group. A. F. Dygnas

5:3573. Unsigned. ZA TVORCHESKOE IZUCHENIE ISTORII SOVETSKIKH VOORUZHENNYKH SIL [For the creative study of the history of the Soviet armed forces]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1958(2): 3-19. It is the historian's task to explain why the Soviet Union fought together with the antifascist capitalists in the Second World War. The defeat of Hitler created a socialist bloc comprising 950 million people. Besides the army and the fleet, Soviet engineers and draftsmen and the Soviet intelligentsia were mainly responsible for the victory. The Western imperialists have been trying to belittle the Soviet contribution to final victory and to set off a third world war. G. Liersch

5:3574. Woźniakowski, Jacek. ZAPISKI Z KAMPANII WRZEŚNIOWEJ [Notes from the September campaign]. *Znak* 1959 11(9): 1109-1147. Personal recollections of a cavalry regiment cadet-officer describing the military actions, the capitulation, his attempt to pass through the disorganized, occupied country toward the Hungarian border and the hostile attitude of the Ukrainian population in Poland's eastern provinces. The author gives a picture of the campaign from the point of view of the ranks without attempting to show the military situation. A. F. Dygnas

THEATERS OF OPERATION

Western and Northern Europe (1939/40)

5:3575. Goutard, A. LA BATAILLE POUR LES DIVISIONS CUIRASSES [The battle for armored divisions]. *Revue de Paris* 1959 66(8): 22-39. In 1940 the French army had as many tanks as the Germans and these tanks were in many respects superior to those of the Wehrmacht. The French High

Command, however, in spite of the warnings of De Gaulle and the insistence of some parliamentary leaders, failed to form an armored corps as the Germans had done. This was the principal reason for the military defeat of 1940. J. A. Clarke

5:3576. Heijne, Lennart von. DET MILITÄRA UNDER RÄTTELSEVÄSENDET I FRANKRIKE OCH TYSKLAND INFÖR ANDRA VÄRLDKRIGET [The military information services in France and Germany at the opening of the Second World War]. *Svensk Tidskrift* 1956 43(4): 213-20. Discusses the effectiveness of the French Second Bureau and the German Abwehr during 1939 and early 1940. The French failed to predict the use of parachute troops and the drive through the Ardennes in 1940. German intelligence was more effective both in Northern and Western Europe, and to this must be credited in part the initial German military successes. Roberta G. Selleck

5:3577. Järte, Otto. DEN 9 APRIL 1940--ETT FEMTON-ÅRSMINNE [9 April 1940--a fifteenth anniversary]. *Svensk Tidskrift* 1955 42(4): 185-197. Surveys the Danish and Norwegian investigations into the events surrounding the German invasion in 1940. While the official Norwegian investigation, concluded in 1949, emphasized events following 9 April the Danish parliamentary investigation, concluded in 1954, more realistically concentrated on defense policy prior to that date. The April 1940 capitulation of Denmark was a logical extension of the disarmament and neutrality policy of the prewar government, supported by most of Danish public opinion. Roberta G. Selleck

Soviet-German Theater (1941-1945)

5:3578. Eliseev, E. P., ed. K ISTORII SIBIRSKIKH VOINSKIKH FORMIROVANII V GODU VELIKOI OTECHESTVENNOI VOINY (22-IA GVARDEISKAIA STRELKOVAIA DIVIZIJA) [Concerning the history of the Siberian military formations in the years of the Great Patriotic War (the 22nd Guards Infantry Division)]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1958 (1): 89-118. Publishes part of the letters exchanged between the soldiers of the 22nd Division and the workers of Novosibirsk from 1942 to 1945. The letters are preserved in the archives of the defense ministry of the USSR. Erna Wollert

5:3579. Karasev, A. V. LENINGRAD V PERIOD BLOKADY (1941-1943 GG.) [Leningrad in the period of the blockade (1941-1943)]. *Istoriia SSSR* 1957 (2): 3-32. In the copious literature available on the blockade of Leningrad little attention has hitherto been paid to the wartime economic problems of the city. In 1939 Leningrad had 3.2 million inhabitants, 700,000 of whom were employed in industry, which was until the outbreak of war devoted mainly to the needs of the fleet. When the blockade began, the army also had to be supplied immediately with weapons and ammunition. Seventy thousand Communist and 180,000 members of the Komsomol were withdrawn from the factories to serve on the military front, and they were replaced by women, pensioners and teen-agers. Young people produced twice their quota. Efficient organization and new scientific inventions had to compensate for lack of raw material. Air raid the cold and hunger placed an increasing strain on production. Whole families died. In spite of this, gross output more than doubled between 1942 and 1944. G. Liersch

5:3580. Unsigned. DIE AMBIVALENZ DER ROTEN ARMEE [The ambivalence of the Red Army]. *Ost-Probleme* 1958 10(10): 326-333. A slightly shortened German translation of an article by N. Galaj, "40 let sovetskikh vooruzhennykh sil" [Forty years of the Soviet armed forces], which was originally published in *Obzor, Institut po izucheniiu SSSR* (1958 No. 12). Drawing upon the experiences of the Second World War and the Hungarian uprising of 1956, the author attempts to show that "a certain duplicity and equivocation as well as a certain internal disharmony" is the characteristic feature of the Soviet army, and he concludes from this that it is politically unreliable. Journal

Pacific and Asian Theater

5:3581. Beach, Edward L. (U.S. Naval Academy). UNLUCKY IN JUNE: HIYO MEETS TRIGGER. *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1957 83(4): 376-385. A composite narration of the encounter on 10 June 1943 between the newly built Japanese carrier "Hiyo" and the U.S. submarine "Trigger." Details of the encounter are presented from the points of view

of the author, at the time a lieutenant serving as engineer officer of the "Trigger," and of Captain Takeo Yasunobu, chief of staff aboard the "Hiyo," who recently sent a documented letter on the incident, illustrated with maps and sketches, to the author. This incident, which took place at the mouth of Tokyo harbor, is supposed to have given rise to the tale of a submarine which waited for 30 days to torpedo a Japanese carrier as she was launched. Besides personal recollections of the author and Yasunobu, based on patrol reports of the "Trigger" and material from the U. S. Naval Archives. A

5:3582. Kittredge, G. W. (U. S. Navy). STALKING THE TAKAO IN SINGAPORE HARBOR. U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1957 83(4): 392-395. Account of the exploits of the British midgeet submarine "XE-3" in penetrating the defenses of Singapore harbor to blow up the Japanese cruiser "Takao." The author also deals with the evolution of midgeet submarines from the original concept of Commander G. Herbert, Royal Navy, in 1909, to their eventual production in the latter part of World War II. Based on books, newspaper articles, and official records. A

Negotiations, Conferences and Agreements

5:3583. Krasuski, Jerzy, and Bolesław Wiewióra. OPRAWA GRANICY POLSKO-NIEMIECKIEJ W KORESPONDENCJI MIĘDZY SZEFAМИ RZĄDÓW ZSSR, WIELKIEJ BRYTANII I STANÓW ZJEDNOCZONYCH [The problem of the Polish-German border in the correspondence of the government chiefs of the USSR, Great Britain and the USA]. Przegląd Zachodni 1958 14(1): 99-104. An annotated Polish translation (with the Russian text in the footnotes) of extracts of correspondence published in Perepiska Predsedatela Soveta Ministrov SSSR s Prezidentami S. Sh. A. i Premier-Ministrami Velikobritanii vo vrenia otechestvennoy voiny 1941-1945 [The Correspondence of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR with the Presidents of the USA and the Prime Ministers of Great Britain During the Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945] (Moscow, 1957). Extracts from other public documents are included in Polish translation only. A. F. Dygnas

5:3584. Moltmann, Günter (Heinrich-Hertz-Schule, Hamburg). DIE FRÜHE AMERIKANISCHE DEUTSCHLAND-PLANUNG IM ZWEITEN WELTKRIEG [The early American planning concerning Germany in the Second World War]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1957 5(3): 241-264. An interpretation of the American peace objectives with respect to Germany in the years 1941-1943. The idealistic goals of the Atlantic Charter did not involve special treatment of Germany. In 1942 the American government still refused to make detailed agreements for the postwar period. In spite of this, discussions of a practical political nature began in Washington in 1942, inter alia about a possible partition of Germany and about unconditional surrender. At the inter-Allied conferences of 1943 the American government was finally prepared to discuss details of a postwar political reorganization. This "new course" can be traced to the changed military situation. Considerations of power politics became more prominent. The tendency toward a special, severe treatment of Germany was already evident. Based on published protocols, documents, records, memoirs, speeches and correspondence. A(t)

5:3585. Rostocki, Zbigniew. MODEL OKUPACJI AUSTRII [The pattern of the occupation of Austria]. Przegląd Zachodni 1958 14(1): 58-98. Enumerates and analyzes the acts regulating the occupation of Austria, beginning with the Moscow Declaration of 1 November 1943. The author stresses the cases where the existing principles of international law could not be applied and new rules had to be created. He concludes that the pattern of occupation was successful and achieved its aim, changing the political system of the country, through re-education in the democratic spirit. A. F. Dygnas

5:3586. Vlekke, B. H. M., ed. (Editor, Internationale Spectator). DE GROTE VIER EN DUITSLAND (1943-1952) [The Big Four and Germany (1943-1952)]. Internationale Spectator 1959 13(14): 382-446. Enumerates numerous statements and documents pertaining to postwar planning during World War II in regard to Germany, in many cases quoting the full texts. The author discusses the content and the interrelations of these documents. On the basis of recently published Soviet documents he also deals with the French-Russian nego-

tiations which took place in Moscow in December 1944. A

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

See also: 5:3435

5:3587. Rubin, Leslie. AFRIKANER NATIONALISM AND THE JEWS. Africa South 1957 1(3): 28-34. A South African senator representing Africans of the Cape Province reviews the anti-Semitic utterances of Nationalist Party leaders during the war years (1939-44) and asserts that the present Nationalist Party policy of friendship with the Jews is one of expediency only. R. H. Wilde

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

See: 5:3441

FRANCE

5:3588. Wright, Gordon (Stanford Univ.). VICHY REVISITED. Virginia Quarterly Review 1958 34(4): 501-514. "A somewhat selective and impressionistic visit," consisting of a look at the government of Vichy France, some comments on Pétain and Laval, and "finally a brief pause for moral meditation in the cloisters of Casino." The author believes that "Vichy was really one of the most heterogeneous, faction-ridden phases in modern French history, perpetuating the divisive weakness of the Third Republic and adding new schisms of its own." W. E. Wight

GERMANY

See also: 5:3447, 3598

5:3589. Dorn, Walter L. (Columbia Univ.). ZUR ENTSTEHUNGSGESCHICHTE DES LANDES HESSEN [On the history of the origin of Land Hessen]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1958 6(2): 191-196. Seeks to prove that Land Hessen was established in September 1945 by an order of the American Military Governor in accordance with a plan advocated at the Länderkonferenz of 1928. While a popular referendum was out of the question in 1945, this plan had the unanimous support of all the German agencies, organizations, experts and officials consulted by the Americans. A

5:3590. H. R. [Hans Rothfels], ed. ADAM VON TROTT UND DAS STATE DEPARTMENT. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1959 7(3): 318-332. Publishes informative documents, from the Historical Division of the U. S. State Department, concerning the approaches made by Adam von Trott to the State Department during his stay in the USA in November and December 1939. The memorandum written by Paul Scheffer and supplemented by Trott, discussed Versailles critically, and indicated the sacrifices that a post-Hitler Germany would be prepared to make, and it asked the United States to use its authority on behalf of the goal of a just and lasting peace: a goal that would be a tolerable alternative, encouraging the opposition against Hitler. As the records show, this move, made on behalf of German "conservative elements," failed because Trott, in spite of the favorable personal impression he created, remained under suspicion of acting for the National Socialist government. A(t)

5:3591. H. R. [Hans Rothfels], ed. ZWEI AUSSENPOLITISCHE MEMORANDEN DER DEUTSCHEN OPPOSITION (FRÜHJAHR 1942) [Two foreign policy memoranda of the German opposition (spring of 1942)]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1957 5(4): 388-397. Publishes memoranda of Adam von Trott and Pastor Hans Schönfeld. Trott's memorandum (end of April 1942), which was routed to Stafford Cripps and Winston Churchill, saw the whole West under the triple threat of material destruction, totalitarian rule and anarchical dissolution. Renouncing nationalist limitations, the memorandum appealed to the solidary responsibility of the Western world for the preservation of the basic human values

against the National Socialist as well as Bolshevik menaces. In its attempt to create a basis of convictions held in common with the Western Allies, in its characterization of the German Resistance groups (particularly the latter's foundation in militant Christianity), Trott's memorandum is similar to the second memorandum (31 May 1942) which Pastor Hans Schönfeld submitted to the Bishop of Chichester. In their programs both documents come closest to the Kreisauer Kreis. A (t)

5:3592. Krausnick, Helmut (Editor, Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte), ed. SOLDATENBLÄTTER UND WEIH-NACHTSFEST - EIN BRIEFWECHSEL [Soldatenblätter and Christmas--an exchange of letters]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1957 5(3): 297-299. Publishes a letter dated 22 December 1943 written by a front-line officer to the editor of the Soldatenblätter für Feier und Freizeit and the editor's reply. The officer criticized the lack of Christian tradition in the Christmas number, and the editor replied that "in the composition of the periodical, limits have been set...owing to an agreement between the army and the Party" and that in the religious sphere "matters were in such a state of flux" that any emphasis on Christian concepts could not be desired. A (t)

GREAT BRITAIN

See: 5:3466

HUNGARY

See: 5:3560

ITALY

See: 5:3467

PORTUGAL

See: 5:3477

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

See: 5:3479, 3480

5:3593. Grym, Gösta. PRESSDEBATTEN KRING NORR-BOTTENS JÄRNVERK, NOVEMBER - DECEMBER 1939 [The press debate on the Norrbotten Ironworks, November-December 1939]. Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift 1957 60(2/3): 176-194. Surveys the national debate in Sweden preceding the adoption of the bill establishing state-owned ironworks in northern Sweden. Both regional and party interests influenced the Swedish press, northern newspapers generally supporting the bill, and central and southern papers dividing more often on party lines.

Roberta G. Selleck

5:3594. Ohlson, Björn. TILLKOMSTEN AV ARBETAR-RÖRELSENS EFTERKRIGSPROGRAM [The origins of the labor movement's postwar program]. Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift 1958 61(1): 38-55. Summarizes the discussion within the joint committee of the Swedish Trade Union Federation and the Social Democratic Party, appointed in 1943 to draft a postwar labor program. The committee agreed on principles and discussed only details. The 1944 program defined as goals full employment, a minimum living standard and increased productivity, to be achieved by comprehensive social and economic planning. The program assumed a postwar depression, and did not directly discuss problems of inflation.

Roberta G. Selleck

5:3595. Unger, Gunnar. ABDIKATIONSLEGENDEN [The legend of abdication]. Svensk Tidskrift 1955 42(10): 587-590. Discusses the evidence in memoirs and documents, for and against the rumor that Sweden's King Gustav V (1858-1950) threatened to abdicate in June 1941 if a transit permit were not granted to the German Engelbrecht Division. The evidence indicates clearly that such a threat never in fact existed.

Roberta G. Selleck

SPAIN

See also: 5:3484, 3485

5:3596. Bosch Aymerich, Alfonso. EL RENDIMIENTO DE LOS VALORES DE RENTA VARIABLE [The yield of stocks of variable price]. Cuadernos de Información Económica y So-

ciológica 1957 (5): 60-67. On the basis of statistical data asserts that there was an increasing decline in the profitability of the shares of joint-stock companies in Spain in the period 1940-1956, as a consequence of monetary depreciation. Figures are included. J. V. V. (IHE 30028)

United States of America

See also: 5:3525, 3528, 3529, 3530, 3533, 3535, 3538, 3541, 3542, 3590

5:3597. Cohen, Jacob (Bowling Green State Univ.). A MONEYFLOW APPROACH TO CONSUMER BEHAVIOR. Southern Economic Journal 1957 23(3): 245-255. Applies the flow-of-funds system of social accounting to consumer behavior, presenting data for the period 1939-53. Financial and nonfinancial consumer uses of funds are related by multiple correlation analysis to this sector's financial and nonfinancial sources of funds and to its holdings of liquid assets. In addition the author attempts to develop a method for measuring the direct and indirect impacts of a sector on economic activity. Based on data provided in the Federal Reserve's Flow of Funds in the United States, 1939-1953 (Washington, D.C., 1955). A

5:3598. Dorn, Walter L. (Columbia Univ.). DIE DEBATTE ÜBER DIE AMERIKANISCHE BESATZUNGSPOLITIK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND (1944-45) [The debate on American occupation policy for Germany (1944-45)]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1958 6(1): 60-77. American occupation policy in Germany after 1945 was the upshot of a compromise in a wartime debate among the Departments of War, State and the Treasury. Originally the War Department desired only a short period of military government confined to essentially military problems arising out of the war; the Department of State advocated a comprehensive political directive for all military governors to be negotiated among the Allies before the end of the war while the Treasury demanded, above all, a strongly punitive occupation policy. Because of the close friendship between Morgenthau and the President the influence of the Treasury predominated. A

5:3599. Roepke, Howard G. (Univ. of Illinois). CHANGES IN CORN PRODUCTION ON THE NORTHERN MARGIN OF THE CORN BELT. Agricultural History 1959 33(3): 126-132. In 1940 less than one-third of the corn planted in the United States was hybrid seed, while over two-thirds was of open-pollinated varieties. By 1954 nearly 90 percent of the corn in the United States and 97 percent of that grown in the North Central States was of hybrid varieties. Some of the hybrid varieties mature in as little as 90 days. The author concludes that the introduction of quick-maturing and reliable varieties of hybrid corn have resulted in a significant increase in grain corn production in areas formerly marginal for corn; have led to no significant extension into newly marginal areas; and perhaps have had some part in the extension of the Corn Belt crop-livestock system into certain areas of southern Wisconsin. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

5:3600. Troy, Leo (Rutgers Univ.). THE GROWTH OF UNION MEMBERSHIP IN THE SOUTH, 1939-1953. Southern Economic Journal 1958 24(4): 407-420. Organized labor has long regarded the South as a major source of potential members. Membership figures indicate that the relative growth of unions in the South from 1939 to 1953 was greater than for the country, but measured by the increase in the percentage of non-farm employees organized, the South lagged behind the national average. Hypothetical figures of Southern membership, based on the composition of industrial employment, show that the cause of low organization does not lie in the lack of organizable workers. Rather it is explained by historical and institutional factors. Some of these appear to be State and local law, employer opposition, an abundant labor supply, and racial problems. Based on Leo Troy's Distribution of Union Membership Among the States, 1939-1953 (New York: National Bureau of Economic Research, Occasional Paper 56, 1957); articles, monographs, government documents and newspapers. A

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NEWS

CONTENTS:

Guide to Sources of Latin American History
Inventory of U.S. Manuscript Collections
Lists of American Doctoral Dissertations
Biographical Dictionary of American Women

Jewish Historical Society
Turkish Historical Society
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Restoration of Confiscated Manuscripts
News of Periodicals

GUIDE TO SOURCES OF LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY

At a preliminary meeting held under the sponsorship of the International Council on Archives (UNESCO House, 19 Avenue d'Éber, Paris 16) from 7 to 9 December 1959 a Commission Centrale pour les Sources de l'Histoire d'Amérique Latine was created for the purpose of preparing a guide to the sources in the libraries and archives of Europe pertaining to Latin American history from the period of the discoveries up to the beginning of the First World War. The secretary of the commission will be Gustave Vaucher (Archives d'Etat, Hôtel de Ville, Geneva).

In addition to the area presently covered by Latin America the guide will cover: 1) the French departments of Martinique, Guadeloupe and Guiana, up to 1914; 2) the former Spanish, French and Mexican provinces which became part of the United States, up to their entry into the Federal union; 3) the former Spanish, Portuguese or French islands and territories which came under the control of non-Latin European nations (e.g., Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, Grenada and Curaçao), up to their annexation; 4) Puerto Rico, up to 1898; 5) other present-day possessions of non-Latin states, from the point of view of their relations with Latin America, and 6) the Philippines, up to 1898. Although the project is presently limited to material in European countries and, where possible, their oversea territories, sources in the United States will also be included in the survey if an agreement can be reached with the competent U.S. authorities.

The guide will be published in separate fascicles, each devoted to a particular country or group of countries. The fascicles on the sources of Spain, Portugal, Great Britain, France and Italy will be published in the respective national language, and material concerning other countries will be published in Spanish (that of Brazilian interest, in Portuguese). It is anticipated that at a minimum of four years will be necessary to complete the guide. The project will be launched officially at a meeting which the Commission Centrale will hold within the framework of the Fourth International Archival Congress in August 1960 in Stockholm.

[From a mimeographed report on the meeting of the provisional committee].

INVENTORY OF U.S. MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS

With the financial assistance of the Council on Library Resources and the co-operation of the many repositories of manuscripts in the United States, the Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C., has been working on an inventory of important manuscript collections located throughout the country, to be known as the "National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections." The project's goal is to establish, in the form of printed catalogue cards, uniform descriptions of approximately 24,000 manuscript collections in about 75 co-operating libraries and archives and of about 3,000 collections in the Library of Congress. All participating institutions will furnish data about their own collections.

This national inventory is expected to be of invaluable aid to scholars seeking the primary source materials they need for research in history, literature, economics, science and other fields. Its entries will enable them to determine which collections in the United States have bodies of manuscript material written by or to particular persons and organizations or dealing with particular historical periods, places, topics or events.

For the time being at least, the catalogue is being established in card form only. However, it has been decided to pub-

lish the catalogue in book form at some future time as a supplementary volume in the Library of Congress' National Union Catalog of printed books.

[From information provided by Lester K. Born, Head, Manuscripts Section, Library of Congress].

LISTS OF AMERICAN DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS

The American Historical Association (400 A Street, S. E., Washington 3, D. C.) publishes from time to time a booklet containing a list of doctoral dissertations in history in progress or recently completed at colleges and universities in the United States. It aims at indicating the changing trends of interest in research projects as well as preventing duplication of effort. The latest compilation was published in November 1958. The dissertations have been listed chronologically by country and thereunder by subject where convenient. A list of institutions represented as well as an index of authors is included.

[Based in part on the foreword in the 1958 edition].

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN WOMEN

Radcliffe College (10 Garden Street, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts) is preparing a biographical dictionary of "Notable American Women 1607-1950," which is scheduled to be published in two volumes by Harvard University Press about 1965. The editor is Edward T. James and the committee of consultants is headed by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Sr. (Harvard Univ.). The work will contain brief biographies of approximately 1,500 women who have played a significant part in any aspect of the life of the United States or of the thirteen American colonies. It will be modeled on the Dictionary of American Biography in general form and scholarly treatment and will, in order to assure adequate historical perspective, include only those women who died not later than 1950.

[Edward T. James]

JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The purpose of the American Jewish Historical Society, (3080 Broadway, New York 27, N.Y.), a nonprofit organization founded in 1892, is to collect and publish material on the history of the Jews in America. Jacob R. Marcus (Cincinnati, Ohio) and Rabbi Bertram W. Korn (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) are honorary president and president respectively. The society issues a quarterly Publication, sponsors and supports research and publishes from time to time books and monographs. It maintains a specialized library and a collection of documents, manuscripts, pictures, miniatures, and other historical memorabilia. The society sponsors annually a two-day meeting and maintains an Office of Historical Information which provides answers to specific questions in the field of American Jewish history as well as general assistance in the writing of communal histories.

[From a printed statement by the society on its aims and activities].

TURKISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Türk Tarih Kurumu [Turkish Historical Society], Ankara, was founded in 1931 to sponsor, publish and translate studies on the history of the Turks and Turkey and to arrange meetings, discussions and congresses. The president and general director of the society are, respectively, Şemseddin

Günaltay and Uluğ İğdemir. The society maintains a library containing 50,000 volumes of printed books, manuscripts and periodicals. Its publications have been listed in a booklet called *Türk Tarih Kurumu Yayınları* [Publications of the Turkish Historical Society] (Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu Basımeri, 1958).

[From information provided by Uluğ İğdemir].

ARCHIVES IN EAST GERMANY

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary in 1959 of the German Democratic Republic, the Staatliche Archivverwaltung of the Ministry of the Interior, Berlin, has published a booklet entitled *Aufbau und Entwicklung des Archivwesens der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik*. The work is based on a manuscript by Karl Höhnelt and Gerhart Enders. After giving a brief sketch of the effects of the Second World War on archives in East Germany, it lists the various archives and describes their postwar reorganization and the uses to which they can be put. An annex listing various state ordinances relating to archives is attached.

[Lalit Adolphus]

RESTORATION OF CONFISCATED MANUSCRIPTS

In November 1956 Poland returned to the International Institute of Social History in Amsterdam 192 crates of books and manuscripts, which had been confiscated by German authorities during the War and later discovered in Racibórz (Ratibor), Silesia. The manuscripts include the correspondence of Karl Kautsky and his family, archives of the Dutch Socialist Party (1896-1940), archives of Dutch trade unions (1894-1940), papers of the International of Socialist Youth (1903-1932) and many other collections.

[A. F. Dygnas, from *Archeion* 1957 27: 334-335].

NEWS OF PERIODICALS

The *Agricultural History Review* (published by the British Agricultural History Society, c/o Secretary, J. W. Y. Higgs, Oxford University, Department of Agriculture, Parks Road, Oxford) contains as a recurring feature lists of recent books and articles on English agrarian history, compiled by Joan Thursk. Volume 7, Part I (1959) contains, on pp. 38-47, the "List of Books and Articles on Agrarian History Issued Since September 1957." Another regular feature of this periodical is a list of "Works in Progress," also compiled by Joan Thursk, which deals principally with works on the above subject in preparation at universities, local history societies and local record offices in the British Isles. Volume 7, Part II (1959) contains on pp. 110-120 one of these lists.

American Neptune (published by Peabody Museum, Salem, Massachusetts): in addition to full-length articles, this periodical publishes in each number separate "Documents" and "Notes"

sections. The "Documents" section prints and annotates letters and other short documents bearing primarily on American naval history, and the "Notes" section presents brief articles and other short communications on the same subject.

Anuario de Estudios Americanos (published by Escuela de Estudios Hispano-Americanos, Seville) contains in each number a section entitled "Informaciones Bibliográficas Americanas" which comprises a survey of books and periodical articles relating to Latin American history, arranged by country of publication and thereunder by chronological period and subject matter. In Volume 14 (1957) this list (pp. 451-554) includes sections on Germany, the Netherlands Antilles, Brazil, Cuba, Chile, Panama and Puerto Rico.

Bulletin of Friends Historical Association (published by Haverford College Library, Haverford, Pennsylvania), 1959 (Number 48) includes on pp. 131-132 a survey on "Quaker Research in Progress." This report, dealing largely with monographs and dissertations, appears from time to time.

The Canadian Historical Review (published by University of Toronto Press, Toronto), Volume 40, Number 3 (1959) contains on pp. 227-242 a survey of paperback volumes dealing with history published in 1958 and sent to the journal for review. The books are grouped by publisher, but subsequent reviews are expected to have more logical topical or regional organization.

Historia Mexicana (published by Colegio de Mexico, Apaxtado Postal 2123, Mexico 1, D.F., Mexico), publishes a "Bibliografía Histórica Mexicana," prepared by Susana Uribe de Fernández de Córdoba. This bibliography of books and periodical articles dealing with the history of Mexico is classified by subject and chronological period. Volume 8, Number 30 (1958) contains (on pp. 240-300) an installment of this bibliography listing 1,237 items for the years 1956-58.

Jahrbuch für Geschichte Osteuropas (published by Osteuropa-Institut, Maximilianstrasse 41, München 22), Volume 7, Number 3 (1959), contains (on pp. 334-387) "Beiträge zur Osteuropäischen Bibliographie, 6. Sowjetrussische Zeitschriftenliteratur 1956" by Alexander Adamczyk (Univ. of Munich). The list, which is arranged alphabetically by author, includes 1,067 titles. This East European bibliography is a recurring feature of the periodical.

Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau (published by Arbeitskreis für Wehrforschung, Feldbergstrasse 49, Frankfurt am Main) contains in each issue a new feature, "Vor Zwanzig Jahren," compiled by Andreas Hillgruber, which gives a detailed chronology of military actions in World War II for the appropriate month twenty years ago.

Zion (published by the Historical Society of Israel, P. O. B. 1062, Jerusalem) includes in its notes and news section (in English) a running report, arranged by country, on the efforts of the Jewish Historical General Archives to collect documentary materials relating to Jewish history in the various countries of the Diaspora.

LIST OF PERIODICALS

A list of the periodicals abstracted was published in the Index Number of Volume 4 (1958), and was supplemented by a list of additions in Volume 5, Number 2/3, pp. 218-219.

NOTES AND NEWS

This section contains information on past and forthcoming events of interest to historians. Associations of historians wishing to bring meetings of general interest to the attention of historians are invited to write to HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, Attn.: "Notes and News."

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Meeting of the Association for Asian Studies, 1959
Soviet-Asian Relations Conference, 1959
Sinological Conference, 1958
Conference on Civil-Military Relations, 1959
Austrian Historical Meeting, 1959
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Conference on the History of the Risorgimento, 1959
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Meeting of East German and Soviet Historians, 1958
Meeting of the British Agricultural History Society, 1959
Conference on Oriental Sources Relating to European History, 1957
Meeting of Historians in Rumania, 1958
Conference of the Institute for the Study of the USSR, 1959
Convention of the Historical Society of Israel, 1959

MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN STUDIES, 1959

The eleventh annual meeting of the Association for Asian Studies (c/o Secretary, Ronald S. Anderson, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan) was held from 23 to 25 March 1959 in Washington, D.C. The general topics under discussion and papers read are listed below.

ASIAN FOOD SUPPLY, PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS. Chairman: John D. Eyre (Univ. of North Carolina). Forrest R. Pitts (Univ. of Oregon), Food Supply Problems on Okinawa. Theodore Herman (Colgate Univ.), Implications of Agricultural Change in Mainland China. L. A. Peter Gosling (Univ. of Michigan), Multiple Cropping in Malaya: An Attempt to Increase Food Production.

THE ROLE OF AGRICULTURE IN INDUSTRIALIZATION. Chairman: William Lockwood (Princeton Univ.). Henry Rosovsky (Univ. of California), Rural Productivity and Japanese Industrialization. F. F. Hill (Ford Foundation), Food and Industrialization in South Asia. Comments by Ta-chung Liu (Cornell Univ.) and Wilfred Malenbaum (Massachusetts Institute of Technology).

ASIAN SOCIALIST THOUGHT. Chairman: Hyman Kublin (Brooklyn College). Nikki Keddie (Scripps College), Indian Socialist Thought. George O. Totten (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Japanese Socialist Thought. Comments by Thomas A. Rusch (Asia Foundation) and Milton I. Sacks (Brandeis Univ.).

ASIAN ART. Chairman: Wilma Fairbank (Cambridge, Massachusetts). John M. Rosenfield (Univ. of California, Los Angeles), The Mathura School of Sculpture-the Pre-Kushan Phase. Jane Tilley Griffin (Washington, D. C.), Some Problems of Buddhist Bronzes Found in Southeast Asia. Recent Tomb Excavations in Mainland China. Hsio-yen Shih (Bryn Mawr College), I-nan and Other Early Related Sites. Alexander C. Soper (Bryn Mawr College), Six Dynasties and T'ang Finds.

CONFUCIANISM IN ACTION. Chairman: Arthur F. Wright (Stanford Univ.). William Theodore de Bary (Columbia Univ.), The Confucian Tradition in China and Japan. James T. C. Liu (Univ. of Pittsburgh), Anomalies of the Confucian State. Joseph R. Levenson (Univ. of California), Monarch and Bureaucrat in the Confucian State. Comments by Charles O. Hucker (Univ. of Arizona).

Specialist Session, CHINA. Chairman: C. Martin Wilbur (Columbia Univ.). James B. Parsons (Univ. of California, Riverside), Attitudes Toward the Late Ming Rebellions. Hsin-pao Chang (Georgetown Univ.), Commissioner Lin's Role in the Opium War. Y. C. Wang (State Teachers College, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania), Impact on China of Chinese Educated Abroad. Jessie Lutz (Douglas College), Origin of the Chinese Anti-Christian Students' Federation. Pichon P. Y. Loh (Anderson College), Chinese Nationalist Opinion in the 1920's.

PROBLEMS IN CHINESE SOCIAL HISTORY. Chairman: Edward A. Kracke, Jr. (Univ. of Chicago). Wolfram Eberhard (Univ. of California), Chinese Family Genealogies, Sung and Later Periods. Ping-ti Ho (Univ. of British Columbia), Aspects

of Social Mobility in China, 1368-1911. C. T. Hu (New Paltz State Teachers College), The Ning Wang Revolt: Sociology of a Ming Rebellion.

MODERN CHINESE INTELLECTUAL HISTORY. Chairman: Mary C. Wright (Stanford Univ.). Susan Han Marsh (Columbia Univ.), Li Ta-chao on History and Revolution. Robert Scalapino (Univ. of California), The Origins of Socialism in China: Sun Yat-sen Versus Liang Ch'i-ch'ao. Benjamin Schwartz (Harvard Univ.), Use of the Traditional/Anti-Traditional Dichotomy in Analyzing Modern Chinese Thought. Comments by Joseph Levenson and Conrad Brandt (Univ. of California).

MODERN CHINESE LITERATURE. Chairman: Benjamin Schwartz. David Roy (Harvard Univ.), Kuo Mo-jo. Cyril Birch (Univ. of London), Hsü Chih-mo. Olga Lang (Swarthmore College), Pa Chin. Harriet Mills (Columbia Univ.), Lu Hsün. Comments by T'ien-yi Li (Yale Univ.).

CHINESE COMMUNISM. Chairman: Harold C. Hinton (Foreign Service Institute). Theodore H. E. Chen (Univ. of Southern California), Higher Education in Communist China. Franklin W. Houn (Michigan State College), Communism and the Authoritarian Tradition of China. William K. Carr (Library of Congress), China's Young Communist League, Functions and Structure. S. M. Chiu (Centenary College), Control System in the Chinese Communist Army.

COMMUNIST CHINA AS A PROBLEM IN AMERICAN RESEARCH. Chairman: John M. H. Lindbeck (Columbia Univ.). Howard L. Boorman (Columbia Univ.), Problems in Research on Communist China: Political Institutions and Processes. John M. Thompson (Joint Committee on Slavic Studies), Problems and Perspectives Derived from Russian Studies in the United States. C. Martin Wilbur (Columbia Univ.), Some Possible Research Tools, Including a Digest of Communist Chinese Publications. Comments by John K. Fairbank (Harvard Univ.), H. Arthur Steiner (Univ. of California, Los Angeles) and Franz H. Michael (Univ. of Washington).

Specialist Session. INNER ASIA AND BUDDHISM. Chairman: H. F. Schurmann (Univ. of California). Robert A. Rupen (Univ. of North Carolina), Contemporary Outer Mongolia. Fred Adelman (Univ. of Pennsylvania), The Revitalizing Function of Buriat and Kalmuck Buddhist Monasteries. Robert J. Miller (Washington Univ.), Buddhist Monastery Economy: Treasury, Capital, Patron. D. E. Mills (Univ. of London), Jataka Stories in Japanese Buddhist Tale Collections, Heian and Kamakura Periods. Arthur E. Link (Univ. of Michigan), Collection of Records on Chinese Translations of the Tripitaka.

Specialist Session. INDIA AND PAKISTAN. Chairman: Stephen Hay (Univ. of Chicago). Walter Neale (Univ. of Texas), The Economy of the Indian Village as Portrayed in Recent Anthropological Studies. Stanley Wolpert (Univ. of California, Los Angeles), Tilak and Gokale: Representative Leaders of India's Nationalist Movement. Lloyd Rudolph (Harvard Univ.), Democratic Assumptions and Political Realities in India: A Quantita-

tive Approach. John Honigman (Univ. of North Carolina), Directed Culture Change in Pakistan and India

THE REFLECTIONS OF TRADITIONAL VALUES IN CONTEMPORARY INDIAN LITERATURE. Chairman: J. A. B. van Buitenen (Univ. of Chicago). Uday Narayan Tiwari (Univ. of Allahabad), Traditional Values in Modern Hindi Literature. Comments by Ernest Bender (Univ. of Pennsylvania). Mas'ud Hussain Khan (Univ. of Aligarh), Traditional Values in Urdu Literature. Comments by Edward C. Dimock (Univ. of Chicago). C. M. Naim (Univ. of Lucknow), Traditional Values in the Poetry of Faiz. R. C. Hiremath (Karnatak Univ., Dharwar), Traditional Values in Modern Kanarese Literature. Comments by Dorothy M. Spencer (Univ. of Pennsylvania).

SOCIAL CHANGE IN TRADITIONAL SOCIETIES: THE CASE OF INDIA. Chairman: Horace I. Poleman (Library of Congress). Aileen D. Ross (McGill Univ.), Effects of Urbanization on Hindu Family Relations. Morris D. Morris (Univ. of Washington), Caste and Industrialization in India. Comments by Richard D. Lambert (Univ. of Pennsylvania) and Robert I. Crane (Univ. of Michigan).

VILLAGE HINDUISM. Chairman: Milton Singer (Univ. of Chicago). Morris Opler (Cornell Univ.), The Place of Religion in a North Indian Village. Edward Harper (Bryn Mawr College and Haverford College), A South Indian Village Pantheon. Gertrude Woodruff (Harvard Univ.), Maryammai, Disease Goddess and Cultural Heroine. Pauline Mahar (Univ. of Arizona), The Mother-Goddess Complex among North Indian Sweepers. Comments by McKim Marriott (Univ. of Chicago) and W. Norman Brown (Univ. of Pennsylvania).

SOCIOLOGY AND HISTORICAL EPISODES, JAPAN. Chairman: Warren Hunsberger (Council on Foreign Relations). John B. Cornell (Univ. of Michigan), Outcasts and Others in a Japanese Village. Grant K. Goodman (Univ. of Delaware), French Policy in Japan, 1864-1868. Roger Stemen (Univ. of Delaware), Effects of U. S. Immigration Policy on Japanese Relations. Takehiko Yoshibashi (Yale Univ.), Prelude to the Manchurian Incident of 1931.

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP IN JAPAN. Chairman: Robert E. Ward (Univ. of Michigan). Joyce C. Lebra (Seton Hall Univ.), Ono Azusa, a Founder and Theorist of the Kaishintō. Paul S. Dull (Univ. of Oregon), Hara as a Political Leader. Chongham Kim (Marquette Univ.), Prince Konoe and the New Order. Comments by Douglas Mendel, Jr. (University of California, Los Angeles).

TAISHO JAPAN. Chairman: James W. Morley (Columbia Univ.). Peter Berton (Stanford Univ.), Is the Taisho Era a Meaningful Period of Modern Japanese History? Edward G. Griffin (Department of State), The Movement for a Manhood Suffrage Law, 1919-1925. Hyman Kublin (Brooklyn College), The Foundation of the Japanese Communist Party. Paul F. Langer (Univ. of Southern California), Taisho Politics and Japan's Continental Policy.

FINANCING ECONOMIC GROWTH IN TWENTIETH CENTURY JAPAN. Chairman: Warren S. Hunsberger (Univ. of Rochester and Council on Foreign Relations). Edna E. Ehrlich (Federal Reserve Bank of New York), The Banks' Vital Contribution to Japan's Industrialization. Hugh T. Patrick (Univ. of Michigan), The Role of Monetary Policy in Japan's Economic Development since 1945. Comments by Frank M. Tamagna (American Univ.) and Reed J. Irvine (Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System).

Specialist Session. SOUTHEAST ASIA. Chairman: John F. Cady (Ohio Univ.). John Seabury Thomson (Washington, D. C.), Parliamentary Government in Burma, Malaya, and Thailand. David A. Wilson (Cornell Univ.), The Political System of Thailand. Joseph Silverstein (Wesleyan Univ.), Developments in Union and State Relations in Burma. A. Wilber Stevens (Idaho State College), Southeast Asian Drama.

IMAGES OF THE NATIONAL SELF IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. Chairman: Lauriston Sharp (Cornell Univ.). Robert B. Textor (Cornell Univ.), The Thai National Image. Hugh Tinker (London School of Oriental and African Studies), The Burmese National Image. Harold C. Conklin (Columbia Univ.), The Philippine National Image. Guy J. Pauker (Univ. of California), The Indonesian National Image. Comments by Walter F. Vella (Cleveland, Ohio).

REGIONAL FEELING IN SOUTHEAST ASIA: STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS. Chairman: William Henderson (Council on Foreign Relations). Richard Butwell (Univ. of Illinois), Burma and Southeast Asian Politics. Bernard B. Fall (Howard Univ.), Cambodia, Laos, and Their Neighbors. Russell H. Fifield (Univ. of Michigan), International Implications of Post-war Transportation Developments in Southeast Asia. John B. Tsu (Seton Hall Univ.), Southeast Asia and Asian-African Solidarity

ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE IN SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA. Chairman: Charles Wolf, Jr. (Rand Corp.). James Howe (International Co-operation Administration), Problems of U. S. Economic and Technical Assistance. Henry Aubrey (National Planning Association), Soviet Economic Aid in Non-Communist Asia. Seymour Weiss (Department of State), Issues of U. S. Military Assistance. Comments by Harlan Cleveland (Syracuse Univ.) and Max Millikan (Massachusetts Institute of Technology).

ETHNIC VS. NATIONAL LOYALTIES IN THE INDONESIAN VILLAGE: A SYMPOSIUM. Chairman: G. William Skinner (Columbia Univ.). Edward M. Bruner (Yale Univ.), The Batak Village. Peter Goethals (Univ. of Virginia), The Sumbawa Village. Hildred Geertz (Stanford Univ.), The Balinese Village. Andrea Wilcox (Cornell Univ.), The Sundanese Village. Clifford Geertz (Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences), The Javanese Village.

VILLAGE RELIGION IN THAILAND FROM A BUDDHIST MONK'S POINT OF VIEW, LECTURE WITH SLIDES. Chairman: Robert B. Textor (Cornell Univ.).

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE IN SOUTH ASIA, PURPOSES AND UTILIZATION. Chairman: Horace Poleman (Library of Congress). Discussants: Francis A. Young (Committee on International Exchange of Persons), Phillips Talbot (American Univ. Field Staff) and Robert Schwantes (Asia Foundation).

SUMMER PROGRAMS ON ASIA FOR NON-SPECIALISTS. Chairman: Ralph Braibanti (Duke Univ.). Discussants: Edwin Eames (Temple Univ.), John Harrison (Univ. of Florida) and David Kornhauser (New Paltz State Teachers College).

Annual Luncheon. Presidential Address. John F. Fairbank (Harvard Univ.), A Note of Ambiguity.

SOVIET-ASIAN RELATIONS CONFERENCE, 1959

A Soviet-Asian Relations Conference was held from 8 to 10 June 1959 at the School of International Relations, University of Southern California, Los Angeles (c/o Rodger Swearingen, Univ. of Southern California). The papers read are given below.

Rodger Swearingen, Soviet Training and Research on Asia. Peter Berton (Univ. of Southern California), Soviet Publications in the Asian Field, with Special Reference to China. David Footman (Oxford Univ.) and Colonel Geoffrey Wheeler (Central Asian Research Center, London), United Kingdom Training and Research in the Russian and Asian Fields. Klaus Mehnert (Editor, Osteuropa), German Training and Research in the Russian and Asian Fields. Jean Francois Noiville (French Ministry of Foreign Affairs), French Training and Research in the Russian and Asian Fields. Peter Berton, Paul Langer and Rodger Swearingen (all Univ. of Southern California), Japanese Training and Research in the Russian Field. Yuji Muramatsu (Hitotsubashi Univ.), Japanese Work on Communist China. Zo Kizun (Asiatic Research Center, Korea Univ., Seoul), Korean Training and Research on the Soviet Union, Communist China, and North Korea. V. P. Dutt (Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi), Indian Training and Research on Russia and China. Shirley Duncan Hudson (American Council of Learned Societies), Asian Studies in the United States. John Thompson (Joint Committee on Slavic Studies), Challenges in Russian Studies. Government Language and Area Programs, with Special Reference to Russia and Asia. Paul Tekawa (Army Language School, Monterey, California), The U. S. Army Language School. Howard Sollenberger (Foreign Service Institute, Washington, D. C.), The Foreign Service Institute. Howard Boorman (Columbia Univ.), American Research on Communist China. George Tay-

or and Franz Michael (both Univ. of Washington), Soviet-Asian Studies. The Dual Area Approach.

[From Klaus Mehnert, *Osteuropa* 1959 9(9): 599-602].

SINOLOGICAL CONFERENCE, 1958

The Eleventh Conference of Junior Sinologists, sponsored by the Istituto Italiano per il Medio ed Estremo Oriente (IsMEO), Via Merulana 248, Rome, was held from 3 to 9 August 1958 in Padua. Papers of relevance to modern Chinese history are listed below.

Vladimir N. Nikiforov (Moscow), Some Problems in Connection with a Study of Sun Yat-sen's Political Activity in the Period of Establishment of Hsing Chung Huei [The Prosper China Society]. R. Hussenet (London), The Balance-Sheet of the Chinese Romanization. O. van der Sprenkel (Canberra), The Provincial Civil Service in Ming China. Piet van der Loon (Cambridge), Tasks and Methods in Sinology. Chao Kuo-Chün (Harvard Univ.), Criticism and Self-Criticism as a Socio-Psychological Tool in China.

CONFERENCE ON CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS, 1959

Under the sponsorship of the Defense Studies Committee and the Department of History, Ohio State University, a conference on civil-military relations was held at Columbus, Ohio, on 27 and 28 February 1959. The chairman of the conference committee was Harry L. Coles (Department of History, Ohio State University, Columbus). The complete program of lectures is given below.

BRITAIN, FRANCE AND GERMANY. Chairman: Oron J. Hale (Univ. of Virginia). Norman Gibbs (All Souls College, Oxford Univ.), Winston Churchill and the British War Cabinet. Richard Challenger (Princeton Univ.), The Third Republic and the Generals. Andreas Dorpalen (Ohio State Univ.), Hitler, the Nazi Party and the Armed Forces in World War II.

THE TRADITION OF CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES. Chairman: Harold Stein (Princeton Univ.). Louis Morton (Department of the Army), The Quest for Political-Military Collaboration in the Formulation of National Policy, 1900-1948. Arthur A. Ekrich, Jr. (American Univ.), The Popular Desire for Peace as a Factor in Military Policy. Samuel P. Huntington (Columbia Univ.), The Political Roles of the Armed Forces.

THE UNITED STATES IN WORLD WAR II. Chairman: Harvey A. De Weerd (Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California). Harold Zink (Ohio State Univ.), The American Occupation of Germany. Forrest Pogue (Director, George C. Marshall Research Center), Political Problems of a Coalition Command. William Emerson (Yale Univ.), Franklin Delano Roosevelt and His Military Advisers.

RUSSIA AND COMMUNISM IN THE POSTWAR ERA. Chairman: Harvey Mansfield (Ohio State Univ.). Raymond Garthoff (Washington, D.C.), The Marshals and the Party: Soviet Civil-Military Relations in the Postwar Period. Harold Hinton (Chevy Chase, Maryland), Political Aspects of Military Power in Communist China.

Dinner. Chairman: H. F. Harding (Executive Secretary of Defense Studies). Hanson W. Baldwin (Military Editor, The New York Times), Where Do We Go from Here?

AUSTRIAN HISTORICAL MEETING 1959

The fifth Österreichischer Historikertag, under the sponsorship of the Verband Österreichischer Geschichtsvereine

(Wien I, Johannesgasse 6 [Hofkammerarchiv]), was held from 8 to 13 September 1959 in Innsbruck. The general subjects discussed by each section and the papers of relevance to modern history are listed below.

Public Lectures. Franz Huter (Univ. of Innsbruck), On South Tyrol's Part in German Culture. Rudolf Laun (Hamburg), Freedom and Self-Determination. Hellmuth Rössler (Darmstadt), The Year 1809 in European Perspective. Hugo Hantsch (Univ. of Vienna), The Year 1809 in Austrian History. Franz Huter, The Year 1809 in the History of Tyrol.

First Section: PREHISTORY, ANCIENT HISTORY AND RESEARCH IN ROMAN PROVINCES. Chairman: Artur Betz (Univ. of Vienna).

Second Section: GENERAL HISTORY. Chairman: Leo Santifaller (Univ. of Vienna). Hermann Wiesflecker (Univ. of Graz), The Western State Policy of Emperor Maximilian I, 1490-1500. Alois Brusatti (Vienna), Johann Philipp Graf Stadion; an Attempt to Interpret his Personality.

Third Section: GEOGRAPHY AND THE STUDY OF SETTLEMENTS. Chairman: Karl Lechner (Director, Landesarchiv, Innsbruck). Fritz Posch (Graz), Central Problems of the Study of Settlements. Hanns Bachmann (Innsbruck), On the Methodology of the Evaluation of the Field-Map for the History of Settlements. Oswald Gschliesser (Univ. of Innsbruck), Duke Johann and Tyrol.

Fourth Section: LEGAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY. Chairman: Hans Lentze (Univ. of Vienna). I. LEGAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATING TO THE YEAR 1809. Anton Bundsmann (Innsbruck), The Bavarian Administration in Tyrol. Hans Kramer (Univ. of Innsbruck), The Characteristics of the Administration in Tyrol under the Intendant Baron von Hormayr and Andreas Hofer. Fridolin Dörner (Innsbruck), Bavarian Church Policy in Tyrol. II. PROBLEMS OF THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF TYROL. Georg Zwanowetz (Innsbruck), Tyrolean Railway Endeavors, 1835-1839. Nikolaus Grass (Univ. of Innsbruck), Mountain Pasture Economy in History and Law.

Fifth Section: SLAVDOM AND EASTERN EUROPE. Chairman: Heinrich Felix Schmid (Univ. of Vienna). Thorvi Eckhardt (Vienna), Yugoslav Places of Pilgrimage. Arnost Klima (Univ. of Prague), The French Revolution, the Continental System and the Bohemian Lands. Georg Plaschka (Vienna), The Czech Concept of Freedom from the French Wars to the End of the First World War.

Sixth Section: CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY. Chairman: Leopold Schmidt.

Seventh Section: HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY. Chairman: August Loehr (Univ. of Vienna). August Loehr, Report on the Work on the Historical Atlas of the Austrian Academy, Completion of the Section "Map of District Courts" and Completion of "Maps of Church Organizations." Egon Lendl (Univ. of Salzburg), Methods of Presentation in Historical Maps. Herwig Ebner (Vienna), Cartographic Presentation of Austrian Cultural Monuments: Styria.

Eighth Section: a) NUMISMATICS. Chairman: Herbert Wentzel. b) HERALDRY AND GENEALOGY. Chairman: Hanns Jäger-Sunstenau. Rudolf Granichstaeden-Czerva (Vienna), New Investigations on Tyrolean Families. Franz Gall (Univ. of Vienna), The Heraldic Right in the Austrian Republic. Discussion on "Methods of Simplifying the Inspection of Primary Genealogical Sources."

Ninth Section: Working Committee of Historians in the Secondary Schools. Chairman: Rudolf Klein. THE SUBJECT OF HISTORY IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF AUSTRIA.

Tenth Section: Working Committee of Museum Officials. Chairman: Erwin M. Auer (Vienna) and Josef Ringler. Karl Wolfsgruber (Brixen), The Museums of South Tyrol: Situation and Problems. Erich Egg (Innsbruck), North Tyrol Museums and their Problems. Erwin M. Auer, General Museum Questions.

AUSTRIAN ARCHIVAL MEETING, 1959

On 8 September 1959, in conjunction with the fifth Österreichischer Historikertag, the fourth Österreichischer Archivtag was held in Innsbruck. A list of papers read follows. The chairman of the meeting was Gebhard Rath (Vienna).

Heinz Lieberich (Univ. of Munich), What has been the Significance of Tyrol for Bavaria in the Past? Walter Goldinger (Univ. of Vienna), The Austrian Law for the Protection of Archival Material and Its Problems. Hanns Jäger-Sunstenau (Vienna), The Provincial Archives and Communal Heraldry.

CONFERENCE ON THE HISTORY OF
THE RISORGIMENTO, 1959

From 28 May to 1 June 1959 the thirty-eighth national convention of the Istituto per la Storia del Risorgimento Italiano (Vittoriano, Rome) was held in Milan. This meeting marked the centenary of the Austro-Sardinian War of 1859, and the papers read, which are listed below, dealt with various aspects of that year with special reference to Italy.

Tommaso Gallarati Scotti (Milan), '59 in Milan. Franco Valsecchi (Univ. of Milan), Europe 1859. Heinrich Benedikt (Univ. of Vienna), Austria. Henry Contamine (Univ. of Rennes), France. Alois Simon (Ecole des Sciences Philosophiques et Religieuses, Brussels), Belgium. Jaime Vicens Vives (Univ. of Barcelona), Spain. Luc Monnier (Univ. of Geneva), Switzerland. Eugenio Koltay Kastern (Univ. of Szeged), Hungary. Luigi Salvatorelli (Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, Rome), Cavour. Ruggero Moscati (Univ. of Messina), The Italian States. Piero Pieri (Univ. of Turin), The War. Luigi Mondini (Turin), The Volunteers.

MEETINGS OF HISTORY TEACHERS IN
BERLIN, 1959

As part of its promotional activity on behalf of a United States of Europe, the Europa-Union Deutschland conducts from time to time "Europäische Arbeitstreffen in Berlin," (c/o Sekretariat, Hildegard Schlegel, Europa-Union Deutschland, Aussenstelle Berlin, Berlin-Wittenau, Taldorfer Weg 16) many of which are for history teachers. The goal of these meetings is to clarify conceptions of history as well as the present situation, and thus contribute to overcoming biases among the various peoples. The programs of the last three meetings for history teachers are given below.

Twenty-seventh Meeting, 3-7 January 1959. Anton J. Gail (Internationales Schulbuchinstitut, Braunschweig), Lorraine, Kingdom between France and Germany, and its Cultural, Economic and Political Consequences up to the Present. W. J. M. A. Asselsbergs (Univ. of Nijmegen), Burgundian History and Culture. Michel Martin (Institut d'Etudes Politiques, Paris), French Policy in Africa. Egmont Zechlin (Univ. of Hamburg), Europa and Africa -- Problems of the Social Life of Black and White in History and in the Present. Herbert Helbig (Freie Univ., Berlin), The Eastern Colonization of the Germans. Stefan W. Kozlowski (Munich), The German-Polish Relationship as the Key to East Central Europe.

Thirty-first Meeting, 19-24 May 1959. Eugen Lemberg (Hochschule für Internationale Pädagogische Forschung, Frankfurt/Main), German Knowledge of East Central Europe. Richard Plaschka (Arbeitsgemeinschaft Ost, Vienna), The Role of Austria in the Danube Area. Hans Roos (Univ. of Tübingen), The Polish State in the 18th Century. Rolf-Joachim Sattler (Internationales Schulbuchinstitut), Poland and the Policy of the European Cabinets in the 18th Century. Horst Jablonowski (Freie Univ., Berlin), Prussian Policy Toward Poland from 1815 to 1914. John Hawgood (Univ. of Birmingham), The German Eastern Colonization as Viewed by the Western World. Bernath (Freie Univ., Berlin), The Balkans and the European Interplay of Power.

Thirty-third Meeting, 3-9 October 1959. Hans Herzfeld (Freie Univ., Berlin), Germany and Europe in the Age of the World Wars. E. Lousse (Univ. of Louvain), The Work of the European Council on School Textbooks. P. van Velzen (Heerlen, Netherlands), The National Socialist Occupation in the Netherlands. Otto-Ernst Schüddekopf (Internationales Schulbuchinstitut), Aspects and Problems of German-Italian Relations under the Changes of European History. Helmut Krausnick (Institut für Zeitgeschichte, Munich), Hitler's Foreign Policy. Joseph Meyers (Staatliches Museum, Luxemburg), The National Socialist Occupation in Luxemburg. Enno Meyer (Internationales Schulbuchinstitut), Polish Reactions to the Theses Concerning German-Polish Relations. Hans Roos, The Historical-Political Significance of the Oder-Neisse Line. Georg Eckert (Internationales Schulbuchinstitut), The History of Asia in our Text Books. Rolf-Joachim Sattler, Results of the Discussion Concerning the Concept of Europe.

MEETING OF EAST GERMAN AND
SOVIET HISTORIANS, 1958

The fourth Arbeitstagung der Kommission der Historiker der DDR und der UdSSR was held in Moscow from 14 to 20 November 1958. The following lectures were delivered.

I. I. Minz (Akademii Nauk SSSR), The German November 1918 Revolution and the Situation in the Soviet Union. Lene Berg (Institut für Gesellschaftswissenschaften, SED), The Founding of the Communist Party of Germany--a Turning Point in the History of the German Labor Movement. J. S. Drabkin (Moscow), Lenin and the German November 1918 Revolution. Leo Stern (Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin), New Materials on the History of the November Revolution. Walter Bartel (Institut für Gesellschaftswissenschaften, SED), Concerning some Questions of the Ideology of the Rightist Leadership of the German Social Democracy in the Period of the November 1918 Revolution and at Present.

[From Walter Bartel, *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1959 7(1): 144-146].

MEETING OF THE BRITISH AGRICULTURAL
HISTORY SOCIETY, 1959

The 1959 annual meeting of the British Agricultural History Society (c/o The Secretary, University Department of Agriculture, Park Road, Oxford), which was devoted to the subject "Agricultural and Rural Life," was held from 10 to 13 April 1959 at Wye College, Kent, in conjunction with the Economic History Society. The complete program of papers is listed below.

E. M. Carus-Wilson (Univ. of London), English Industrial Villages in the Later Middle Ages. Joan Thirsk (British Agricultural History Society), Tudor Enclosures. G. P. Askew (Wye College, Univ. of London), The Development of the Romney Marsh Landscape. Colin Clark (Univ. of Oxford), The Growth of the World's Agricultural Productivity. G. M. Mingay (Eltham), The Changing Size of Farms in the 18th Century. Edwin Attwood (Univ. College of Wales), The Development of State Support for Agriculture. T. W. Fletcher (Univ. of Manchester), The Great Depression of English Agriculture, 1873-96.

The Annual General Meeting and Conference for 1960 will be held at Harper Adams Agricultural College, near Newport, Shropshire, from 7 to 9 April 1960.

[From *Agricultural History Review* 1959 7(2): 74 and 97].

CONFERENCE ON ORIENTAL SOURCES RE-
LATING TO EUROPEAN HISTORY, 1957

On 15 and 16 October 1957, the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences (c/o Jan Reychman, Chief of

Documentation Service, Institute of Oriental Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences, Freta 16, Warszawa 40) sponsored a conference in Warsaw devoted to the Oriental sources relating to the history of Central and Eastern Europe. Institutes of Oriental Studies in Poland, the USSR, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia were represented at the conference. Of the papers read, the following dealt with the modern period: 1) Jan Reychman, Turkish and Tatar Manuscript Sources in Poland and their Publication; 2) L. Fekete (Hungarian Academy of Sciences), The Forms and Approaching Tasks of the Publications of Turkish Documents in Hungary; 3) B. Djurdjev (Oriental Institute, Sarajevo), The Works of the Oriental Institute of Sarajevo Concerning Oriental Sources and their Editing. [Jan Reychman]

MEETING OF HISTORIANS IN RUMANIA, 1958

The Historical Institute of the Moldavian section of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR conducted from 27 to 29 November 1958 a meeting at Chisinau, Rumania, which was devoted to a discussion of Russian-Ukrainian-Rumanian historical relations. Historians from Chisinau, Moscow, Kiev, Odessa, Bucharest and Jassy presented a total of thirty-four papers dealing with medieval, modern and recent history.

[P. Constantinescu-Iași, Editor, Studii. Revistă de Istorie].

CONFERENCE OF THE INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF THE USSR, 1959

The annual conference of the Institute for the Study of the USSR for 1959 was held in Munich on 24 and 25 July, on the theme "Basic Problems of Foreign Policy." The following reports were read: A. A. Avtorkhanov, Factors Determining Soviet Foreign Policy. R. Wraga, The Influence of Military Factors on Soviet Foreign Policy. N. Galay, The Influence of Military Factors on

Soviet Foreign Policy Y. Glovinsky, The Importance of Economics in Soviet Foreign Policy. R. N. Redlich, The Relationship Between the Chinese Communist Party and the Soviet Communist Party and its Implications for Soviet Foreign Policy. Carrère d'Encausse, Problems of Soviet Policy in the East.

[From E. E. Kovalenko, Bulletin [of the] Institute for the Study of the USSR 1959 6(8): 55-57].

CONVENTION OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF ISRAEL, 1959

The topic of the fifth convention of the Historical Society of Israel (c/o R. Blumenthal, Secretary, P.O.B. 1062, Jerusalem), held in Jerusalem on 26 and 27 April 1959, was "Settlement and Colonization in History." The lectures delivered at the convention are listed below.

J. Shattner (Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem), Modern Views on the Correlation of Geography and History S. Saphrai (Hebrew Univ.), Jewish Agrarian Laws after the Destruction of the Second Temple. M. Even-Ari (Hebrew Univ.), Methods of Agriculture in the Negev from the Period of the Israeli Settlement to the Byzantine Period. S. Applebaum (Hebrew Univ.), Agriculture in the Roman Empire. B. Mazar (Hebrew Univ.), Problems of Phoenician and Punic Colonization. A. N. Pollack (Brandeis Univ.), The Settlement of the Arabs in Eretz-Israel in the Middle Ages. D. Jacoby (Hebrew Univ.), Agrarian Problems of Byzantium in the Time of the Comneni. J. Prawer (Hebrew Univ.), The Crisis in the Wake of the Black Death and its Influence on Demographic and Colonization Processes in Europe in the Middle Ages. H. Szmeruk (Hebrew Univ.), The Character of Jewish Colonization in the USSR in the Twenties of our Century. J. Levavy (Jewish Agency for Israel, Department for Land Settlement), Jewish Colonization in Birobidzan. J. Margalith (Jewish Agency for Israel, Department of Youth Immigration), The Colonization Activities of Baron E. de Rothschild. B. Dinur (Hebrew Univ.), Relationship between the Jews and Eretz-Israel in the Period of Zionist Colonization.

The attention of the reader is called to category 5 ("Archives, Libraries and Institutes") for abstracts of articles on meetings, including those of more limited topical interest to historians.

ABSTRACTERS

Qualified persons desiring to abstract for HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS are requested to give the following information:

1. Name and address.
2. Institution and position
3. Periods, areas and fields of interest or specialization.
4. Number of abstracts you would be ready to prepare per year.
5. Knowledge of foreign languages. List them in order of fluency and indicate degree of knowledge.

6. Select the periodicals you would like to abstract from the Periodicals List in the most recent Index Number (Volume 4, published in March 1959), or suggest new titles not listed therein. Newly added periodicals are abstracted retroactively to 1 January 1955.
7. Any suggestions or comments you may have will be appreciated.

Abstracters will receive the H. A. Bulletin.



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VOLUME 5

Prepared by

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NOTE: The index was prepared from the abstracts, not from the articles. Recommendations by the abstracters on individual abstracts were considered, but the indexers avoided making entries which were not reflected in the abstract. Numbers refer to abstracts, not to the pages in HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS.

In anticipation of the establishment of a ten-year index, use is made of subheadings which are substantially the same, with minor

modifications, for all countries. It should be noted, however, that the abstract numbers cited under any given subheading may deal only with one aspect of the topical heading (i.e. with military history under "Military and naval history"). Accordingly an annual index may not have abstracts on all aspects cited under a topical heading.

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
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